The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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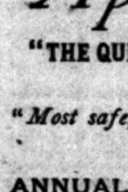

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A SEA OF ICE.

It Closed About the Greely Relief Ship Proteus with Deadly Embrace

And Then Cast the Gallant Vessel, Crushed and Shapeless, into the Frigid Deep.

Rescue of the Officers and Crew After a Month Spent in Open Boats.

A Reported Murderous Mutiny Among the Explorers They Had Hoped to Save.

The Gravest Apprehensions Felt for the Safety of Lieut. Greely and His Comrades.

The Government Taking Measures to Send Out a Fresh Relief Ship at Once.

STORY OF THE WRECK.

THE FIRST OFFICER'S STATEMENT.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Sept. 13.—The United States steamer Yantic has arrived here with the officers and crew of the Proteus, lost in the Arctic regions while searching for the Greely expedition.

The first officer of the Proteus briefly summarizes the ill-fated Proteus' expedition as follows:

The Yantic and Proteus left St. Johns at 4 p. m. June 29. The Proteus arrived at Good Haven Bay, Tisco Island, July 6, and the Yantic reached the same place the 12th. The necessary preparations were made and the Proteus sailed for Cory Island, arriving the 16th and left the 21st, and two days afterward was crushed, sinking at 7 p. m. July 23. Twenty-nine days were spent in boats. Several storms were encountered, from which the boats took refuge under the lee of icebergs. Lieut. Calwell and six of the crew parted company with the others at Cape York. We found the Yantic July 31. We reported that Capt. Pike and the remainder of the crew were moving southward. The Yantic reached Cory Island Aug. 2. The same night she proceded to Pandora harbor, where records from Pike and Garlington were found. She next proceeded south along the Greenland coast, sending boats all round the islands in search of the missing crew. A storm and heavy pack-ice Aug. 9 forced the Yantic to anchor to the leeward of Northumberland Island. Next day she bore away for Upernavik, arriving there Aug. 12. The 27th she started for the Waigate coal mines, and returned to Upernavik Sept. 2. Capt. Pike and crew were found and taken on board the Yantic.

THE SEARCH.

It seems the first intimation of the Proteus disaster was found Aug. 3 at Littleton Island by the Yantic. Lieut. Garlington left a record there, coming south, describing the shipwreck, and indicating the general movements of Capt. Pike and the ship's company. On the 4th search was instituted along the Greenland coast from Cape Alexander to Cape Robertson. Every point likely to bring up with the retreating party was searched till Sept. 2, when Upernavik was reached and the whole Proteus party found in good health and tolerable spirits. They were exposed during thirty-one days and nights in their boats, making some stoppages at intermediate harbors.

A MONTH IN THE BOATS.

The Proteus was crushed in floe-ice at 3 the evening of the 23d of July, and sank within four hours, as the closed floes parted company. Fortunately sufficient time was given to save clothing, provisions, the compass, and other necessaries to meet what might prove a protracted voyage. The 25th, the boats being equipped, provisioned, and manned, a start was made. The scene of the disaster was eight miles north of Northwest Cape Sabine, latitude 59, 51 north. Over 600 miles of ice and frigid sea were passed before Upernavik was reached.

ALARMING REPORTS.

The worst feature in the unfortunate Proteus expedition is that no provisions were landed or caches made, and all the stores intended for the Arctic colony's relief went down in the steamer. While at anchor in Danish Harbor the 12th of August Gov. Elburg came on board the Yantic and reported the Danish steamer Sophia had arrived there from a harbor thirty miles north of Cape York, and the Captain said a native Eskimau told him two natives with the Greeley expedition had arrived on sledges last winter and reported the party all well except Dr. Pavy, who had died. These natives went back to Lady Franklin Bay.

Another Esquimau arriving from the Greeley camp reported all the officers murdered by the men. Neither of these reports is reliable, as the fondness of the Esquimaux for lying and sensationalism places them in the category of fiction. Capt. Sinke says that as far north as Cape Sabine there was no trace of Greeley or his party, and his failure to come south to Littleton Island to meet the relief steamer this summer evokes grave apprehension as to their probable fate.

The Proteus was retreating home when the ice nip overwhelmed her. She got barely fifteen miles north of the scene of the shipwreck. The prospects of the Greely Colony encountering the rigors of a fourth winter beneath the Arctic Circle are mournful to contemplate. The crews of both ships—the Yantic and Proteus—are in excellent health. One death only occurred during the expedition—that of Henry Wilson, gunner's mate of the Yantic, of apoplexy.

FURTHER DETAILS.

A member of the expedition furnishes the following additional details:

While endeavoring to force her way through to clear water the Proteus was caught between two immense floes. These pressing on at both sides quickly crushed in her stout walls. Her hold filled with water, and it was soon evident no efforts would avail to keep her from sinking. The hatches were broken open and all hands set to work throwing clothing, provisions, and other stores out of the doomed ship upon the ice. The greater part of the cargo thus unloaded fell into the water and was lost, but enough was saved to insure the comfort of the party during their retreat southward, and also to make a not inconsiderable cache for the Greely party should it, as now seems inevitable, be forced to make its own way southward. Lieut.-Col. Well, U. S. N., also succeeded, and most fortunately, in saving three boats from the wreck. Quickly as possible Lieut. Colwell loaded one of the boats with stores, and with a crew of four men set out for the shore. The trip was made with great difficulty on account of the ice, but by perseverance and unsparing exertions he forced a passage through. Several successive trips were thus made, and a large quantity of clothing and provisions safely landed and placed in a cache. The last trip was made the morning of July 24, and as the ice had closed in rapidly the boat and its load had to be dragged across the ice two miles before it could be launched in clear water. Even then the floating masses of ice closed in so rapidly and so angrily that the boat escaped being stove in only by the narrowest possible chance. The goods placed in the cache were rendered secure as possible and the spot marked so as to be readily discovered by the party from Fort Conger.

THE BOAT JOURNEY.

Having thus done all in their power to carry out the design of the expedition, the party the afternoon of July 25 set out to cross Smith Sound, and after spending a weary night amid ice landed safely the morning of the 26th at the cove near Life-Boat Cove. The crew of the Proteus had gone on to Liteboat Cave in their own boats in advance of the smaller relief party, and now on the latter's safe landing on the east shore of the Sound all started forward again for Pandora harbor, which they reached the following morning. The journey during the night was a most unpleasant one, a hard rain-storm raging nearly all the time. Thinking either the Yantic or Swedish steamer Sophia might be at Cape York, the party next directed its way thither. The coast was hugged as closely as possible all the way, the boats being too heavily laden to venture far from shore. Every night a landing was made for the sake of safety, and further delay was caused by several days' bad weather, during which it was impossible to make any progress. The ice was troublesome, and Aug. 7, as the party was passing Conical Rock, the boats had to be hauled up on a floe to avoid total destruction. After waiting an hour the ice opened sufficiently to allow the boats to be launched again, but it continued to block the way so much the boats had most of the time to be pushed and dragged along by the crews, who found a footing on the ice alongside. Cape York was at last reached without serious accident, but there was no sign there of any vessel.

So Aug. 16 the weary voyagers set out again for the south, making Upernavik their next objective point. Lieut. Colwell, with one boat, set out boldly across Melville Bay, intending to keep on the direct course southward until he could find the Yantic. But Lieut. Garlington, with the other boat and the crew of the Proteus, chose the more circuitous but safe route along the shore. A heavy snow storm set in Aug. 17, which was ridden out by the boats at anchor to the ice. The storm was severe, and many of the icebergs foundered, so the party had to change its anchorage. Upernavik was reached Aug. 24, and there the Yantic picked up the shipwrecked men and brought them on to St. Johns.

HISTORICAL.

HOW THE EXPEDITION ORIGINATED.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—[Special.]—The Greely Arctic Expedition was sent out by the United States Government in 1881 under the plan arranged by the International Geographical Congress held at Hamburg in 1879. It was placed under charge of Lieut. A. W. Greely, U. S. A., and went out June 14 of the above year. The colony located at Discovery Harbor, Lady Franklin Bay, latitude north 81 degrees 44 minutes, longitude west 64 degrees 30 minutes. This is nearly as high a latitude as men ever wintered in. The Proteus left Greely and his party there, and his two assistants, Lieuts. F. F. Klingsbury and J. B. Lockwood, both of the army, five subordinate officers of the signal corps, and fifteen selected enlisted men.

RELIEF MEASURES.

Congress in 1882 appropriated $33,000 for the supply and relief of Lieut. Greely and his party. The supply expedition was promptly sent, but the vessel, the Neptune, was prevented by ice from communicating with the party, and returned after depositing a large quantity of stores in a manner which had been agreed upon with Lieut. Greely in anticipation of such a failure. At its last session Congress made another appropriation for the relief of the expedition, and the Yantic was sent north to go out with the Proteus. Considerable effort was made to prevent this year's expedition from miscarrying, ominous opinions having been heard that if this year's relief expedition failed there could be little doubt that Greely and his whole party would perish miserably. Gen. Hazen went in person to St. Johns, and saw the Proteus started off June 30 last, and her consort, the Yantic. Lieut. E. A. Garlington, Seventh Cavalry, U. S. A., was put in command of the expedition, accompanied by a surgeon and ten picked men. Capt. Richard Pike was the Master of the Proteus. Before leaving New York May 26 Lieut. Garlington stated his plans in the following words:

LIEUT. GARLINGTON'S PLANS.

"We will leave St. Johns as near the 15th as possible for Godhaven, Greenland. At this point we propose to take in supplies as well as all kinds of fur clothing necessary for such a trip as ours. From Godhaven we will bear away for Discovery Harbor, in Lady Franklin Bay, in the steam-sailer Proteus, chartered by the United States Government for this work, where Sir George Nares' steamer Discovery wintered in 1875. At Discovery Harbor we expect to find Lieut. Greely, Klingsbury, and Lockwood, with twenty-two men who left in 1881. Should we not succeed in reaching this harbor we will land at Littleton Island, on the east side of Smith's Sound, and considerable distance south of Lady Franklin Bay, and endeavor to open communication with Lieut. Greely by sledges. If we do succeed in finding the party, we will all return to Littleton Island and winter there, and return to the United States in the following spring."

GREELY'S CHANCES—THE LOST PROTEUS.

The Proteus was a wooden vessel, barkentine rigged, British register, built at Dundee, Scotland, by Allen Stevens & Co., in 1874, at the cost of £30,000, expressly for the sealing and whaling business. Her hull was of oak, with a sheathing of iron and wood three inches thick, extending her entire length from above the water line down below the bilge. The stern and bow had, in addition, a plating of iron, the stem plate three inches in thickness. Her dimensions and steam power were as follows: Length over all, 150 feet; breadth of beam, twenty-nine feet; depth of hull, eighteen feet; draught (loaded), eighteen feet; gross tonnage, 619; registered tonnage, 467. She was provided with a spare rudder and two spare screws. She had one pair of compound engines twenty-five-inch and fifty-inch cylinders; horse-power, registered 110; steaming capacity, eight and a half knots. She was known as one of the stanchest sealers out of St. Johns, N. F. At one time she was "nipped," and forced out of the water three feet without injury. The Dockmaster at Sydney, Cape Breton, said previous to her starting on the Arctic voyage that she was the strongest and finest of the many fine vessels that had been at his dock. The United States war vessel Yantic, having Lieut. Garlington and others of the relief party on board, started from the Brooklyn navy yard June 13 last and proceeded to St. Johns. There Lieut. Garlington took command of the Proteus. The two vessels then proceeded north, the Yantic accompanying the Proteus for the purpose of affording relief, if necessary, after the latter got in the ice-floes. It was not, however, the intention of the Captain of the Yantic to enter the ice-floes. The Yantic took provisions for four months, and the heavy guns which she had previously carried were taken off, leaving on board two small howitzers and small arms. The officers of the Yantic are: Commander, Capt. Wildes; Lieutenants, W. C. Gibson, E. S. Prime, F. E. Greene, J. C. Calwell; Ensigns, H. T. Mayo, H. G. Drexel, A. A. Ackerman, W. S. Benson; Naval Cadets, W. L. Howard, W. R. Addicks, F. Parker, H. G. Leopold, Charles E. Sweeting, and P. J. Ryan; Chief Engineer, W. D. Smith; Paymaster, C. M. Ray; Surgeon, H. L. Law; Assistant Engineers, C. F. Nagle, G. H. T. Babbitt, and W. D. Weaver.

AT WASHINGTON.

A GREAT SENSATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—The loss of the Proteus and the narrow escape of her officers and crew created a great sensation among naval officers. There was a general concurrence in the opinion that the result of it would be that no more Arctic expeditions would be fitted out by the money of the United States. There was one mournful exception made to this: that was, the necessity of doing something, if possible, to send provisions to the relief of Lieut. Greely's command. Nothing has been heard from that command since the Proteus left them last year with provisions enough only for one year. Commodore Walker said this evening: "No vessel in the navy, no vessel in the world, can reach Greely before next summer. He is and his party are in a very bad fix." There was some sharp criticisms upon those who had charge of the expedition for sending the Yantic, a sloop of war, to accompany the Proteus, but it is evident that if the Secretary of the Navy had not done this the whole crew of the Proteus would have been lost. The Proteus was a steam sailing vessel, and was said by Signal Office officials to be the best vessel for Arctic work on the whole coast.

LIEUT. GARLINGTON'S REPORT.

The Signal Office has received the following from Lieut. Garlington, commanding, the Greely relief expedition:

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Sept. 13.—It is my painful duty to report the total failure of the expedition. The Proteus was crushed in the pack, latitude 78 degrees 52 minutes, longitude 74 degrees 25 minutes, and sunk the afternoon of the 23d of July. My party and the crew of the ship were all saved. I made my way across Smith Sound and along the eastern shore to Cape York, thence across Melville bay to Upernavick, arriving there the 24th of August. The Yantic reached Upernavick the 2d of September and left the same day, bringing the entire party here today. All are well.

E. A. GARLINGTON.

COMMANDER WILDES.

The following report from Commander Wildes, of the United States steamship Yantic with regard to the failure of the Greely relief expedition, was received tonight by the Acting Secretary of the Navy:

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Sept., 13.—*Hon. William E. Chandler, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.:* The United States steamer Yantic has arrived, bringing Capt. Pike and the crew of the Proteus, with Lieut Garlington and the Greely relief party. All are well. The steamer Proteus was crushed in the ice six miles north of Cape Sabine July 23. The crew and relief party after depositing records at Littleton Island and Pandora harbor retreated south in six boats to Upernavick, suffering much hardships in Melville Bay. The Yantic reached Littleton Island Aug. 3 without much difficulty, found the records, and immediately proceeded southward. We searched the coasts and islands thoroughly down to Saunders' Islands. The ice-pack then closed in, and we could neither get around nor through, and were obliged to retreat under the lee of Northumberland Island. Aug. 9, a southward gale having loosened the pack, I was able to get through and continue the search. The coast about Cape York was filled with ice packed close, and we could not get within twenty miles of land. Aug. 10, having ice in all directions but southeast, I proceeded to Upernavick. I sent fifteen days' rations to Lesinsake and a whole boat to Cape Shackleton. [Note—Probably intended for Tessinsak, a small settlement between Cape Shakleton and Upernavick, and about forty miles north of the latter.]

The 22d I sailed for the coal mine and thence to Godhaven. The 31st Lieut. Caldwell arrived in a launch from Upernavick, having been thirty-nine days in an open boat. He had separated under orders at Cape York. I sailed the same day for Upernavick, and found the party had arrived. Sept. 2 proceeded homeward and had a rough passage. Permission is asked to come home.

FRANK WILDES.

RELIEF.

PREPARING TO SEND FRESH AID TO GREELY.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—Secretary Lincoln tonight telegraphed to St. Johns to ascertain whether one of the sailing vessels there would be willing to go to the relief of Lieut. Greely. It is feared that his expedition may perish for want of food, as it was dependent on the supplies which the Proteus was to bring. Lieut. Greely, in case the vessel did not reach him earlier, had been ordered to be Sept. 1 at the point on the main land near which the Proteus is supposed to have been crushed. At midnight the signal-service officers had received no later information, and preferred that the subject should not be agitated, as they did not wish to have the friends of the members of the Greely expedition alarmed. Lieut. Greely has heretofore been a very lucky man. When he graduated from West Point as a Second Lieutenant he was assigned to Custer's command, the Fifth Cavalry. He was granted a year's leave of absence and went abroad. When he returned he found himself, owing to the number of officers who perished in the Custer massacre, a First Lieutenant way up on the list, a point he would not otherwise have reached for years to come. He was Adjutant of his regiment when he took charge of the expedition. The object of the Greely expedition was to carry out the plan conceived by Capt. Howgate, the defaulting signal officer, of establishing a depot for supplies at Lady Franklin Bay, and to move northward, establishing smaller depots of supplies to fall back upon. It is two years since the Greely party was left at Lady Franklin Bay.

An officer of the navy said tonight: "This settles the whole question of Arctic expeditions, in my opinion. The loss of the Jeannette, the burning of the Rodgers that was sent to find her, and the loss of the Proteus piles it up too high even if the fate of previous expeditions was not fresh in the mind of the public. Of course an effort will be made to relieve Greely and his party. But that will be the last expedition for many years for which money will come from the Treasury of the United States."

CAPT. CAZIARE'S VIEWS.

Capt. Caziare, of the signal-service, said the department realizes fully the critical sitution in which Lieut. Greely and his party were placed, and that nothing that could possibly be done to relieve them would be left undone. He said there was no ground for hoping that Lieut. Garlington had landed any of his stores on Littleton Island, since if he had done so his party after the wreck of the Proteus would have wintered there instead of retreating 500 miles to Upernavik. Lieut. Garlington he said fully appreciated the necessity of landing stores on Littleton Island before endeaving to force a passage up Smith's Sound, and supplementary orders issued to him just before he sailed directed him to do so, but the Proteus having been wrecked about twenty-five miles to the north and west of Littleton's Island must have passed the last-mentioned place. The only way in which he could account for the failure to land stores before proceeding northward was that it had been found impossible to do so. The fact that the Yantic afterwards found it impossible to make land in search of the Proteus' boats he thought bore out this assumption. He said Lieut. Greely had supplies for his party sufficient to maintain it until next spring, but added that the question of the quantity of supplies for Greely at his station at Lady Franklin Bay was not the important one. The great misfortune was the failure to provide supplies for him at Littleton Island, and this was what made the loss of the Proteus such a disaster. Under the instructions upon which he was acting Lieut. Greely would break camp, he said, at Lady Franklin Bay about the latter end of September and endeavor to make his way to Littleton Island, where he would count on finding stores. At several stations on the way down he would find supplies and boats for use where open sheets of water were to be crossed, but the trouble would be met when Lieut. Greely reached Littleton Island. If he found no supplies his situation would be critical indeed. He might be able to send back sledging parties to pick up provisions deposited along the route, especially two months' supply left by the Nares Expedition at Cape Hawke, and in this way maintain his party until relief could be sent them there. He did not know what could be done, not having heard from Lieut. Garlington, but thought a sledging party dispatched from Upernavik might be able to reach Lieut. Greely at Littleton Island if he should succeed in getting there before his supplies failed and bring him food and assistance to enable him to retreat further south.

THE OLD DAYS.

Recollections of Jacob Thompson, a Member of President Buchanan's Cabinet.

Judge Black and Jeff Davis Were Intimate Friends Till Late in Life.

How Mr. Holt Came to Be Appointed Postmaster-General—His Animosity to Mr. Thompson.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—The *Appeal* this morning publishes the following:

The Hon. Jacob Thompson, who is now except one the only surviving member of President Buchanan's Cabinet, and whose memories of the stirring events which led up to the late Civil War must therefore form one of the most interesting chapters in the history of this country, was waited upon yesterday morning at his residence in the southern suburbs of the city by a reporter and interviewed relative to Judge Jere Black's posthumous paper. Mr. Thompson was found walking slowly up the graveled drive that leads to his door, into which he ushered the reporter. Motioning him to a seat, he drew up a large arm-chair, settled himself comfortably, and expressed his willingness to speak of anything which might throw light on the unwritten minutes of President Buchanan's Cabinet.

OLD MEMORIES REVIVED

"I have just finished reading Judge Black's reply to Mr. Davis, republished in this morning's *Appeal*," said Mr. Thompson. "I read it with a great deal of interest. All the old days rose up before me as I read, and I found my memory fresher than I knew. As between Judge Black, who has now passed away, and Mr. Davis I do not like to and cannot decide with Judge Black. We were intimately associated, and a warm friendship sprung up between us. In my department questions often came up. I was called upon to decide, and I was frequently asked to take Judge Black's opinion by those who were concerned. This I always did. With Davis, a Southerner, and one of the leading men in the Senate, my relations were probably even more intimate, and he is my warm personal friend today. Davis and Black were also friends, and were very intimate. It seems a little strange to me that the friendship of a lifetime should suddenly cease when both were nearing the grave.

JEFF DAVIS AND PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

"I remember very distinctly a conversation I had with Davis in Paris about two years ago. We met every day and often talked over the past. One day I asked him if he intended to reply to Black's criticism of his book. 'I think I shall reply,' Davis said, laughing. 'Black is disposed to make a very serious matter of a chance expression I made about 'Old Buck's' timidity. There was no deep meaning in what I said, but Black seems determined that the public shall so understand it.' I heard no more of the matter until I read the interview with Black this morning. Davis' letter I have never seen."

"Do you find anything to censure in the statements made by Judge Black?"

"He states his own position, that of President Buchanan, and of Mr. Davis with perfect accuracy," replied Mr. Thompson. "There is not the least doubt that the warmest personal relations existed between Mr. Davis and the President. He consulted him on all matters of importance and gave considerable weight to his opinions. Really Davis was looked upon in the Senate as the champion of the Administration. He represented interests upon which the President leaned for support, and it followed that he should be consulted when an important step was to be taken. This close relationship rather grew than diminished up to the very last. To such an extent was it carried that some members of the Cabinet were actually jealous, and thought it a slight upon them that the President should prefer to consult with one outside of the Cabinet.

"Davis was a Secessionist, and never thought to disguise it. He was outspoken on all occasions. Black, on the contrary, was bitterly opposed to it and was equally frank. Their arguments with the President were long, frequent, and exhaustive."

"Do you know by whose request it was that Mr. Davis went to Washington from Mississippi just before the President's message was sent to Congress?"

"By the President's own, I think. Such was my impression at the time. Yes, I am sure of it, and think the President told me that he had written him privately to come up and talk over the message with him."

"Did this visit have any effect upon the tenor of the message?"

"If so it was imperceptible to me."

MAJ. ANDERSON.

"Do you think it was by the order of President Buchanan that Maj. Anderson was removed from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter?"

"I know it was not. He moved on his own accord, because he thought it unsafe to remain at Fort Moultrie at the mercy of the South Carolina militia. President Buchanan was utterly innocent of his intention to do so, and was surprised when he heard it had been done."

"Was Maj. Anderson ever reprimanded in any way?"

"No; I remember that it was decided not to reprimand him until his reasons for removing could be heard, and as they never were officially given the matter was dropped. Carolina insisted upon a reprimand which was exceedingly severe. They demanded that Anderson be ordered to return to Fort Moultrie."

TWO RESIGNATIONS.

"Do you know anything of Judge Black's resignation?"

"I had no idea he would make it at the time he did, though he made a remark to me a day or two before that I remembered at once when I heard of his action. We were walking along a corridor of the White House together, and as we reached the President's door Black said to me, 'Thompson, I don't see how we are to hold together. I think there must soon be a general breaking up.' He said no more, and we separated, he to visit the President, I to go home. However, about the resignation of Cass. The day after sending in his resignation he wanted me to go to the President and ask for the return of his letter. The very moment I broached the subject to the President I knew I had undertaken a bootless errand. I told Cass frankly how matters stood, and he said he supposed he would let it go and say no more.

THOMPSON'S POSITION.

My own position was made plain to the President very early in the action. I told him that if it was possible I would like to remain with him until the close of his Administration, but if Mississippi seceded I must go too. All this I laid before the President and asked him what I should do. His reply was: 'When your State secedes, I will not insist on your remaining.'

HOLT.

"Holt's reason for being a Union man I can easily give you. He and I are now the only living members of Buchanan's Cabinet. It was Holt who tried to blacken me by the foulest slander ever uttered. He came to be my bitterest enemy, when to me alone was due his power to harm me. Holt went to Washington from Mississippi. He hung about the courts for months and months a briefless lawyer. I was disposed to do something for him, and one day I told him I wanted a Commissioner of Patents and thought he could fill the position with satisfaction, and I thought that if he would say he wanted the place I would try and get it for him. He said he was doing nothing and would be glad to get the position. I talked with the President about it, and found he had selected a friend from Pennsylvania, but I pressed Holt strongly upon him. By sheer persistency the President's Pennsylvania friend was finally dropped after about three weeks and Holt was appointed. He did not disappoint me, and, though I often reviewed his decisions, he was on the whole correct and painstaking. At a Cabinet meeting some time afterward President Buchanan said he felt that in appointing the successor of Postmaster-General Brown he must select a man altogether different in his disposition. 'Brown was a good officer,' he said, 'but he was too good a man. The department has suffered on account of his kind-heartedness, and we must find a man who has no heart.' Several of the members suggested names, and finally I said: 'Mr. President, I have a man who exactly fills your description. He has not a friend in the wide world that I know of, and has no heart—no soul. I mean my Commissioner of Patents, Holt.' There was a general laugh, and I explained that I had no desire whatever to push Holt, but suggested him as a man who would fill the President's ideal of what the new Postmaster should be. The appointment hung fire for several weeks, and finally the President said to me that he believed my man Holt would make the Postmaster-General after all. So he was appointed.

THE CAUSE OF HOLT'S ANIMOSITY.

"After this Holt voted with me, and we got along very well together until one day when he asked me what I thought would be the result of an inter-State war. I was in the act of stepping out of the door, and, remembering that Holt's money was all invested in Missouri bonds, jocularly remarked that of one result I felt quite certain—State bonds would be a drug on the market. From that moment Holt became my bitterest foe. He it was who bribed witnesses to testify that I was the instigator of the plot to assassinate Lincoln."

"Have you any proof on which to base so serious a charge?"

"I have this: The fellow who so testified afterward confessed that he had sworn to a lie, and was put on trial for perjury. During this trial it was proven that large sums of money had been given the perjurer by Holt, my enemy."

This terminated the interview.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

A Balloon Bursts High in Air and Descends with Frightful Rapidity—The Aeronaut Escapes with a Few Slight Bruises.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—There was a thrilling scene at the exposition grounds this afternoon. Prof. Warner, aeronaut, has been making balloon ascensions during the week, generally taking up one or two persons with him. This afternoon he made the ascension alone, no one being willing to accompany him. This was fortunate, as it no doubt saved the Professor's life.

The balloon was inflated as usual and cut loose amid the cheers of thousands of spectators. The inflated sphere rose slowly and steadily, there being very little wind, until a hight of a mile and a half was reached. At that hight the balloon looked like a small speck against the sharp outlines of a bank of clouds above it. Suddenly the spectators saw that something unusual had happened to the aeronaut. The speck was descending with fearful velocity, momentarily growing larger as it approached the earth. The cause of this was soon ascertained. The balloon had yielded to the immense pressure of gas and burst.

Every eye was fixed upon the Professor, with the expectation of seeing him thrown out of the car and dashed to the earth. By this time nearly all the gas had escaped from the balloon and it came down with the rapidity of a rocket. Fortunately it struck a tall chimney which checked its progress. The balloon scraped along the side of a house and finally landed on the ground, when the Professor stepped out badly scared but uninjured, except a few scratches and bruises received when the balloon struck the chimney. The descent was made in a minute and a half. The additional weight of another person would have increased the velocity so that death to the occupants would have been unavoidable. Prof. Warner says he has had many narrow escapes but was never in greater danger than today.

SHIPPING DISASTERS.

Stranded During a Fog.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—The Italian steamship Independente, from Palermo, drove on shore at Jones Inlet at 4:30 this morning during a fog and high sea. She was loaded with 1,000 tons of sulphur and 10,000 boxes of lemons and oranges. She had also 160 passengers and crew on board. The Captain thinks if the weather holds as it was this morning she is in a very dangerous position. The wife and children of the American Consul at Cadiz, Spain, are on board.

A number of passengers of the steamship Independente have arrived here from Freeport. It seems the Independente had pleasant weather until she entered the Sound. Last night there was a dense fog and heavy sea, with big waves dashing against the ship. About 3 a. m. there was a loud crash and the Captain said the ship was aground. Rockets were sent up, but there was no assistance until 6 a. m. when the life-boat came and took off all the passengers without accident. The Independente is the seventh vessel which has gone ashore at this point. The Independente is a new vessel built on the Clyde the early part of the year. This was her maiden voyage. She sailed from Italy July 26. She has a tonnage of 4,500. She belongs to the Italian General Navigation Company. She has accommodations for sixty cabin and 800 steerage passengers. Her commander is Capt. Pirandello, commodore of the line. The Independente has on board the white cattle sent as a present by the King of Italy to President Garrett, of the Baltimore & Ohio Road.

The Steamer Newport Damaged by Last Sunday's Gale.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 13.—The steamship Newport has been towed into the Tybee outer roads by the steamer Western Texas, with rudder disabled, and coal and part of the cargo shifted. She had the deck-house carried away, also the cabins badly damaged, and the steward and watertender washed overboard in the gale of Sunday night.

The Steam-Yacht Catherine.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 13.—A bottle washed ashore at quarantine today contained the following, without date, written in pencil on a fragment of thin brown paper: "Steam-yacht Catherine, from New York, bound for Jacksonville, Fla., sinking off Hatteras; all hands at pumps; no hope. Officers: James Spencer, Captain; Tom Rampel, first mate; R. Thomas, second mate; Bob Richard, engineer; Tom Dale, Abram Solomons, John Keiser, James Brown, William Peterson."

Other Wrecks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 13.—The bark Revere, in ballast, from Honolulu for Port Townsend, ashore off Cape Flattery; a total wreck. All hands were saved.

MONTREAL, Que., Sept. 12.—The Richelieu Navigation Company's steamer Terrebonne is ashore on the Isle Aux Prunes, in the St. Lawrence. All efforts to get her off have failed.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 13.—The steamship Regulator, from New York today reports the Frying-Pan light ship gone from her moorings. It is feared she has foundered. The Regulator experienced very heavy weather.

CHATHAM, Ont., Sept. 13.—The steamer Queen City has burned to the water's edge about six miles down the River Thames; no particulars.

WASHINGTON.

Judge Folger Emphatic in His Opinions Regarding the Hesing Judgment.

He Can, if He Chooses, "Offer It for Sale to the Highest Bidder."

Report of the Commission Investigating the Sandwich Island Sugar Question.

The Charges of Fraud Not Sustained—Effect of the Inquiry on the Treaty.

Alleged Swindles in the Entry of Timber and Coal Lands in the Far West.

THE HESING CASE.

JUDGE FOLGER DISPOSED TO GET ALL HE CAN FOR THAT JUDGMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—Charles Reed, counsel for George Miller, of Chicago, called at the Treasury Department today and urged Secretary Folger to accept the amount offered by Hesing to compromise the judgment. Reed stated that Hesing was unable to pay more than the amount offered, and that it would be improper for the Government to sell its claim to Michaelis, even though his offer is greater than that of Hesing. Secretary Folger listened attentively, and then discussed Reed's argument. He stated that if he were the trustee of an estate which was left to him to dispose of for the benefit of an orphan he would be bound in law and honor to obtain the best figures possible for the effects. If he neglected to do so from any cause, he could be held personally responsible and liable for the difference between the amount realized and that which might have been secured.

"Now," continued the Secretary, "I am in the position of a custodian of the property of thousands of widows and orphans; I am expected to use every effort to secure for the people the best arrangements that can be made in the disposal of their effects. I consider that I have a right to sell this judgment for as large an amount as possible. It may be that Mr. Hesing is bankrupt and that he is unable to pay more than he offers, but I consider that, should I conclude to do so, I have the right to sell that judgment for the best figures obtainable. I might even go to Chicago and offer it for sale to the highest bidder in front of the Custom-House."

Mr. Reed stated that he had come from New York on purpose to get some action, and he begged the Secretary to decide it one way or the other. "You see those papers," said Mr. Folger, pointing to an accumulation that covered his desk; "the Hesing papers are among them. When I reach them I will consider the case and decide upon it. But it must await its turn."

"When do you expect that will be?" Mr. Reed asked.

"I cannot say," replied the Secretary. "Probably by the last of this week or the beginning of next."

The report is in circulation here tonight that Judge Folger informed Mr. Reed that he had decided to put the Hesing judgment up at auction. This statement is incorrect. It is based entirely upon the hypothetical argument made by Secretary Folger to Mr. Reed, and it does not necessarily have any relation to his ultimate conclusions. The statements which Secretary Folger has made in fact in the consideration of the case are radically hostile to any such course. One of the special points, for instance, to which he requested the Solicitor to pay attention was whether it would comport with the dignity and precedents of the Government to sell a judgment, and Judge Folger is known to have definitly expressed the opinion that it would not be dignified for the Government to do this.

HAWAIIAN SUGAR.

CHARGES OF FRAUD IN CONNECTION WITH ITS IMPORTATION NOT SUSTAINED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—The report of the commission on Sandwich Island sugar finds that the two charges which were made before the House Foreign Affairs Committee are not founded on any facts which could be discovered. These charges were in substance that sugar of a character not contemplated by the treaty is imported, and that sugars from the East Indies and China are imported first to the Sandwich Islands and then into the United States under the free provisions of the treaty. The charges which formed the basis of the inquiry originated with Louisiana planters in conjunction with some of the Eastern refiners, who believed, unquestionably, the truthfulness of the charges, but there was no specific instance mentioned upon which the allegations could be based, and the conclusions of those who preferred them were mainly a matter of inference. The fact that the charges did not seem to be sustained by any evidence caused the majority of the committee to ignore them. The statements were mostly made by one H. A. Brown, a former Treasury agent. Representative Belmont took up the charges and made them the basis of a minority report, and this minority report was itself made the basis of the Treasury investigation. The object of those who promoted this inquiry, of course, was to induce Congress to give notice for the termination of the treaty. This scheme has failed so far as the points specified are concerned, but the report of the commission will not prove to be altogether fruitless for those who desire to find arguments in favor of the abrogation of the treaty. The Commissioners find practically that the treaty does not benefit any one in the United States except the persons who chance to own Hawaiian sugar plantations. It has not made sugar any cheaper on the Pacific coast. On the contrary, owing to the San Francisco refining monopoly and the charges of the Pacific railroads, sugar is from two and a half to three cents a pound dearer than it was before the treaty was ratified. The sole pecuniary benefits of the treaty inure to the owners of the Hawaiian plantations, and this benefit amounts to from $50 to $60 per ton annually on all sugar imported. The commission find, moreover, that the plantations of the island are not practically under the sole control of the Claus Spreckels monopoly in San Francisco, as has been popularly supposed. That, on the contrary, American citizens own but a comparatively small area of the sugar plantations, and that the great majority of the sugar land is controlled by Germans and Englishmen. The commission do not bring these facts out in words with entire clearness, but that is a fair deduction. Undoubtedly this portion of the report will be made the basis of renewed agitation in favor of abrogating the treaty.

The commission says: "It is charged that the treaty has created a sugar monopoly on the Pacific coast and increased the price to the consumer, but we did not find this statement warranted by the facts. It is true that the remission of the duty by the United States has not inured to the benefit of the consumer on the Pacific coast; but, as before stated, the duty remitted, which, were there no treaty, would go into the United States Treasury, now goes to the planter, and not to the refiner, who buys nearly the entire product of the islands. The increased cost to the consumer on that coast of refined sugars as compared with the price paid by consumers in the Eastern States (from two to two and one-half cents per pound) is not the result of the treaty, but grows out of a monopoly of the refining business in San Francisco, coupled with the still greater monopoly of railroad transportation."

LAND FRAUDS.

COMMISSIONER M'FARLAND INVESTIGATING ALLEGED SWINDLES IN CALIFORNIA, OREGON, AND COLORADO.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 13.—The Commissioner of the General Land-Office said today in reply to inquiries with regard to the timber-land frauds discovered in California: "I have had knowledge of these operations for some time, and have had agents out there making investigations. In consequence of reports received from them I have suspended action upon all timber-land cases in California, Oregon, and Washington Territory. The persons interested are not getting any patents, and they will not get any until I am satisfied as to the honesty of their entries."

In explanation of the nature of the illegal operations Commissioner McFarland said Congress by special act provided for the sale to individuals of separate tracts of timber land in California, Oregon, and Washington Territory at $2.50 per acre. The fraud in these cases consisted in the procurement by one person of a large number of such tracts through the coöperation of others, who purchased them only to transfer them to him in clear violation of the spirit of the law. Commissioner McFarland also said frauds of a similar character had been discovered in connection with entries of coal lands in Colorado; that he had now a force of special agents at work in that State, and he intended to examine carefully every entry of such lands. The land offices of Colorado have been directed to suspend action on coal-land entries until the results of these examinations are known.

"BITTERS."

A FINAL STATEMENT BY THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—Green B. Raum recently appeared before the Internal-Revenue Bureau in the interest of the St. Louis Wine Company's preparations to obtain a decision by the Commissioner as to whether their bitters would be classed as medicines or not. Commissioner Evans today rendered his decision in a letter to Gen. Raum, in which, after stating the position taken by the office in regard to the manner of sale and the use of such preparations, determining whether dealers therein will be classed as liquor-dealers, he says: "Your clients have already obtained the decision of this office that their preparations are medicines. Collector Sturgeon of St. Louis has so found upon a reinvestigation, and until I hear, or until some officer of the Government ascertains, that the preparations are being in fact sold and used as alcoholic beverages nothing further will be done." From this it appears that the Commissioner does not intend to interfere with preparations which have already been passed upon by the bureau unless his attention is called to them by revenue officers, or unless the owners seek an issue like the Hostetter's bitters, an analysis of which he published in defense of his adverse ruling.

SENATOR CULLOM

SEEKING TO NAME THE COLLECTOR FOR THE CHAMPAIGN DISTRICT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—Senator Cullom arrived here tonight, it is said, to engage rooms for his family. It is believed, however, that he has a candidate for the vacancy in the Champaign Internal Revenue District, caused by the death of Mr. Hill, and that he will ask the President to appoint Jake Wheeler, Marshal of the Southern District of Illinois. Wheeler prefers a fixed salary and the position of Collector to the Marshalship. Representative Cannon worked hard in the first instance to prevent the Champaign District from being consolidated out and had some difficulty to save it, and also to keep Mr. Hill in office, and he naturally feels some interest in the district. He accordingly telegraphed to Secretary Folger that he desired to be heard upon the question before any appointment should be made, and the probability is that he will be heard.

ARCHITECT HILL.

AN ALLEGED "VINDICATION" OF HIS "POLICY."

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—One of the charges made by the commission against Supervising-Architect Hill is that he for years has given the contracts for safes for public buildings to the Boston firm of George L. Damon & Co. without competition. As a consequence of these strictures the architect's office has recently advertised for proposals. The result was that when the bids were opened today there were but two bidders, one Damon and the other the Hall Safe & Lock Company of Cincinnati, and while the bids of Damon were 20 per cent higher than they have been, they were about 100 per cent less than his competitor. Mr. Hill's friends are very much elated at this result, and say that it vindicates the wisdom of his policy.

DEPARTMENTAL GOSSIP.

BRIEF NEWS NOTES.

The Treasury Department has purchased 296,000 ounces of fine silver for the mints at Philadelphia, New Orleans and San Francisco.

The value of the exports of petroleum and petroleum products the seven months ended July 31, 1883, was $26,688,345, against $27,247,416 the same time in 1882.

The total paper circulation now outstanding is $831,757,069; total coin circulation, $743,847,573; grand total, $1,575,104,642. Assuming the total population to be 53,000,000, the distribution per capita would be $30.29.

A statement prepared at the money-order office, based upon returns for one week from 100 smaller money-order offices, shows that 42 per cent of the money transmitted by the money-order service was in postal notes.

A committee of Gagers from Kentucky called on the Commissioner of Internal Revenue a few days ago and presented a petition urging such changes in the regulations for gaging Bourbon and rye whiskies as would remove certain disadvantages under which they had labored since the Carlisle bill went into operation and would enable them to earn at all times the maximum pay of $5 a day. The Commissioner refuses to grant the petition on the ground that while in some instances the pay may be unequal the inequality grew out of short work in the dull season and the number of Gagers among whom it had to be distributed.

HE CARRIED THE LAST FLAG.

[*Arkansaw Traveler.*]—"Talk about my war record," said an Arkansas orator at a political meeting. "My war record is a part of the State's history. Why, gentlemen, I carried the last Confederate flag through this town."

"Yes," replied a bystander, "for I was here at the time."

"Thank you for your fortunate recollection," gratefully exclaimed the orator. "It is pleasant to know that there still live some men who move aside envy and testify to the courage of their fellow-beings. As I say, gentlemen, my war record is a part of the State's history, for the gentleman here will tell you that I carried the last Confederate flag through this town."

"That's a fact," said the man who had witnessed the performance. "He carried the last Confederate flag through this town, and he carried it so blamed fast you couldn't have told whether it was a Union Jack or a small-pox warning."

VENICE.

In his report on the trade and commerce of Venice, Vice-Consul de Zuccato gives many particulars illustrating the remarkable revival in that city of the art industries for which Venice was so renowned in other times. The most noteworthy are glass manufactures, mosaics, colored enamels, pottery, artistic castings, furniture, lace, and the copying of ancient brocades and damasks, recalling the glorious days of the Republic when the Venetian looms produced magnificent stuffs, embroidered with gold, silver, or silk, which the Doges sent as gifts to foreign potentates. The art, which was entirely lost, was rediscovered in 1857, and is now recovering some of its ancient splendor. Bead making alone, which, in spite of all efforts to manufacture this article elsewhere, has always been the special privilege of the Venetians, gives at this time in Venice employment to about 15,000 persons.

CHINESE SLIPPING IN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 13.—It is developed that the Treasury instructions of the custom-house authorities regarding Chinese in transit is being abused. The instructions provide that Chinamen arriving en route at other points may land upon certificates given by the Chinese Consul. The custom-house officials acknowledge that it frequently happens that Chinamen who come this way manage to stay. They cite those four from Cuba, who never departed, although the Consul avows they did. At the present time are about thirty here who have never left.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

MUNCIE, Ind., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—Neal Price, a farmer living a few miles north of this city and who had his barn burned Saturday night, mysteriously disappeared from his home Tuesday last. A large amount of money was known to be on his person and foul play is suspected.

OBITUARY.

Death of Nelson C. Draper, Tea Inspector for the Port of Chicago.

Arrangements for the Funeral Services of the Late Hugh J. Hastings.

Obsequies of Mrs. Harriet C. Brown, One of Chicago's Oldest Settlers.

Demise of George H. Bangs, for Thirty Years General Superintendent of Pinkerton's Detective Agency.

Nelson C. Draper.

Nelson C. Draper, Tea Inspector for the port of Chicago, died at his residence, No. 2950 Vernon avenue, Wednesday night at a few minutes past 11 o'clock. He had been attending to his business as usual up to Saturday last, when he complained of feeling unwell. Feeling rather worse Sunday he retired early that evening, but no alarm was felt until Monday morning, when the family sent for his old friend, Mr. Best, of Best, Russell & Co. He gradually grew worse, sinking rapidly until Wednesday night, when he died. The cause of death was disease of the kidneys. Mr. Draper was born near St. Albans, Vt., Sept. 5, 1835, and was 48 years of age at the time of his death. He came to this city twenty-seven years ago, and was for about two years engaged as bookkeeper for a commission house on South Water street, after which he removed to the State of Minnesota and engaged in the lumber trade with a Mr. Ballard, whose sister he soon afterwards married. The lumber trade of the Northwest was then yet in its infancy. The firm bade fair to become one of the largest and most prosperous lumber firms in Minnesota, but heavy freshets in the spring of 1859 washed away their entire winter product of logs, causing them very large financial loss, which resulted in their removal to Hastings, Minn. Here they engaged in the general merchandise trade. During his residence in Hastings Mr. Draper was twice elected to represent that district in the Senate of the State, and while there he took a prominent part in the advancement of all public enterprises, much to the neglect of his own private business. In the year 1868 Mr. Draper closed up his business in Hastings and again moved to Chicago to engage in the grocery trade as the representative of Dana, Hyde & Co., of Boston. He continued in this line of business up to the time of his death, part of the time as one of the firm of Lockwood & Draper, and later of the house of Gould, Draper & Co. In July last he was appointed Tea Inspector for the port of Chicago. He was one of the originators of the Northwestern Traveling Men's Association, and was its first President, which position he filled for two terms. To Mr. Draper is in a great measure due its great success, for he allowed no opportunity to pass unimproved where he could advance its interest. He was a member of Damascus Commandery, K. T., of St. Paul, and was also a respected member of both the Calumet and Commercial Clubs of this city. He was a man of exceedingly large social qualities, and was ever most happy and at home when surrounded by his friends. He was liberal to a fault, honest with all.

He leaves a wife and two sons, one of whom was employed looking after his father's trade interests in this city, the other being a student in Williams College. The funeral will take place today, at 2 o'clock p. m., from the family residence. The remains will be interred at Oakwoods cemetery.

Hugh J. Hastings.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—The funeral services over the remains of Hugh J. Hastings, editor of the *Commercial Advertiser*, will take place in St. Leo's Catholic Church Saturday morning. Following are the pall-bearers: President Chester A. Arthur, Secretary Folger, Roscoe Conkling, W. H. Vanderbilt, Hugh J. Jewett, Jay Gould, Samuel Sloan, Gen. Thomas J. Eckert, Jenkins Van Schaick, William G. Weed, Isaac England, J. Nelson Tappan, and John Hoey. Telegrams of condolence to the family have been received from all parts of the country. Mrs. Hastings is prostrated with grief over the unexpected death of her husband. The Rev. Elliot D. Tomkins, rector of St. James Episcopal Church, Long Branch, will conduct a short service at "Willowhurst," the country seat of the dead journalist, tomorrow, and the remains then will be taken to New York by special train. The remains will be interred at Albany.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—President Arthur has accepted the invitation to become a pall-bearer of the late Hugh Hastings. The deceased editor was greatly disappointed that the President did not pursue the course with respect to New York politics which he, the editor, wished. Mr. Hastings could not forget that there had been a factional fight in the party, and he had maintained to the last of his active life his war upon the "Half-Breeds." The President has desired to forget that there was such a contest, and has done his best, it is quite clear, to help restore harmony among the factions in New York. The relations between the President and Mr. Hastings, on account of this radical difference in policy, were consequently somewhat estranged, but the President will gladly go to perform the last possible kind offices for his old friend.

Funeral of Mrs. Harriet C. Brown.

The remains of Mrs. Harriet C. Brown, who died suddenly Sunday night last, were interred at Graceland Cemetery yesterday. A sketch of the life of Mrs. Brown, who was one of the very old settlers of the city, has already appeared in THE TRIBUNE. The body was conveyed from the residence of her son, Mr. C. B. Brown, No. 1875 Indiana avenue, to the Second Presbyterian Church, where the funeral services were held. Mrs. Brown had been an active member of this church from its organization up until the day of her death.

The pall-bearers were Messrs. B. F. Gatlup, A. G. Burley, L. Grover, T. B. Carter, E. W. Blatchford, and E. Foote.

The chief mourners included the four sons of the deceased—S. Lockwood, Charles B., Theodore, and Frederick—and her daughter, Mrs. Tyler, with a large number of relatives of the family.

There was a large attendance of old settlers, members of the church, and other friends and sympathizers, among whom might be mentioned Judge Eaton, S. B. Cobb, Enos Ayres, J. Y. Scammon, William Bross, Fred Tuttle, and many others.

The floral tributes were very numerous and handsome. A large cross composed of tuberoses, lilies, and immortelles, with several large bouquets of white flowers, lay on the coffin. The front of the platform was decorated with smilax and floral designs. The central piece was a wreath of white roses, carnations, and lilies, with the word "Rest" in the centre, the whole being surmounted by a sheaf of wheat. Another striking design was a large basket of flowers, the groundwork being white roses and lilies, bordered with immortelles, forget-me-nots, carnations, and alyssum, and in the centre the word "Mother" designed in blue immortelles on a white ground.

The Rev. S. J. McPherson, who officiated, delivered a touching address on the life and Christian record of the deceased. Since her arrival in this city in 1835 she had always been felt as a power for good. The pioneer settlers were always invited to her home, which was then the centre of social life and influence. Her home was a centre of Christianity for not only the city but the State. Before coming to Chicago, and while still a girl in years, she and her young husband had been led to acknowledge Christ their Savior. Mr. and Mrs. Brown had been among the twenty-six original charter members of the Second Church, and none had more, if as much, influence in building up that church in righteousness. It was not length of years nor worldly wealth that counted, but Christian character. Her source of happiness had been the Christian's vista of hope. The respect and good-will that came there to pay tribute to her memory was the best thing earth had to offer. Last Wednesday week she had joined their circle in the social prayer-meeting. Last Sabbath she attended morning service, and had been introduced to Dr. Hall at its close. She also attended evening service, and retired to her room on reaching home. At 11 o'clock she was found kneeling in prayer. Then the grim messenger came, and her spirit winged its flight to meet her Savior. Her son found her Bible open at the forty-third chapter of Isaiah, with the leaf turned down. The first passage that struck his eye was: "When thou passeth through the waters I will be with thee; and through the rivers, they shall not overflow thee; when thou walkest through the fire, thou shalt not be burned; neither shall the flame kindle upon thee. For I am the Lord thy God, the Holy One of Israel, thy Savior."

Of those who had taken part in the organization of the church only three, or at most four, were now left. To her, as to all, age had brought its trials, its vicissitudes, and its solicitudes. Now she was enshrined in God's providence, where troubles could not reach her, death could not disturb her. To her he might adopt those words which had been applied to another:

> Nothing ever can bereave her
> Of the force she made her own;
> In the great cathedral leave her—
> God accept her, Christ receive her.

A large procession of carriages followed the remains to the cemetery, where they were interred beside the last resting-place of her husband.

George H. Bangs.

Mr. George H. Bangs, who for thirty years occupied the responsible position of General Superintendent of the Pinkerton Detective Agency, departed this life at 2 o'clock yesterday morning at his country home in Roselle, N. J. Mr. Bangs was a gentleman of honor, worth, and intelligence, and many of the most important cases in which the Pinkertons achieved remarkable victories were controlled and guided by the master hand of the deceased. Mr. Bangs was endowed by nature with all the qualifications of a detective, and during the whole course of his career he evinced a thorough knowledge of the profession which made his name famous throughout the police circles of the country. In the grouping and management of evidence in important trials his methods and thoroughness have been acknowledged by the Prosecuting Attorneys of every State in the Union, while his knowledge of forgery and the various methods resorted to by its perpetrators made him a terror to the entire fraternity. To the most trifling as well as the most important cases that came under his notice, he devoted the same thorough and skillful attention which was requisit to insure success, and it is to this thorough understanding of the most difficult cases that the success which has made the Pinkertons famous throughout the country has been attained. A gentleman in the highest sense of the word, Mr. Bangs' loss will be felt not only among his associates in a business point of view, but amid a host of warm and affectionate friends who have known the man outside of his profession. Mr. Bangs was 55 years of age at the time of his death, and leaves a widow and three children to mourn his loss. His son, George D. Bangs, is Assistant Superintendent of the New York Agency of Mr. Pinkerton, and his two daughters are married to prominent Chicagoans. The remains will be brought to Chicago for interment, and the funeral arrangements will be under the supervision of Mr. Allan Pinkerton, who loved him as a brother.

Col. Albert W. Preston, U. S. A.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 13.—Col. Albert W. Preston, U. S. A., died today.

THE TURF.

Coney Island Races.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY, L. I., Sept. 13.—The weather was disagreeable and threatening rain. The attendance was light and track heavy.

The first race, mile, all ages, was won by Dan K.; Lytton second, Edwin A. third. Time, 1:47.

The second race one mile and one furlong, all ages, was won by Aranza; Farewell second, Duplex third. Time, 1:59.

Great Eastern handicap for 3-year-olds, mile and a half—Drake Carter cut up at the post, delaying the start. When the flag fell Bessie lapped by Miss Woodford and was first away. Miss Woodford soon passed Bessie and set a fast pace. She won in an easy gallop by seven lengths; Referee second, All Hands Round third. Time, 2:42.

Mile and three-quarters—Apollo won; Hartford second, Irish King third. Time, 3:12¼.

Three-quarters of a mile—Weasel won; Babcock second, Nimblefoot third. Time, 1:19¼.

Steeplechase, inside course—Disturbance won; Abraham second, Pasha third. Time, 5:06¼.

Tri-State Fair Races.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 13.—The attendance at the Tri-State Fair and races to-day was 30,000.

In the first race, 2:37 class, trotting, purse, $400, four started. Harvey sold favorit at $20 to $20 for the field.

SUMMARY.

Harvey	2	2	1	1	1
Little Joe	1	1	2	2	2
Hotspur Girl	3	3	4	3	3
Flora	4	4	3	4	4

Time—2:36¼; 2:36¼; 2:33; 2:36¼; 2:32½.

The free-for-all trotting race, purse $400, divided, was won by Waiting in three straight heats, Lady Brownell second, Burns third. Time, 2:31¼, 2:32, 2:31¼.

The runing race, two and a half mile dash, purse $150, was won by Louisa, Floretta second, Jennie C. third. Time, 4:54.

A Mistake Corrected.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—Last night the judges of the races at the fair grounds held a meeting to decide what should be done in the matter of the 3-minute race trotted today and won by Robin. In the second heat Ottawa Chief finished ahead of Robin, making the mile in 2:22¼, but was set back for running, the heat being given to Robin and also the record of the horse that finished first. A very little reflection, however, convinced the judges that a serious mistake had been made, and that they had no authority—not having timed the second horse—to give him the time of the first horse, and the record was amended before the judges signed it. Robin was given the heat, but no time is put down on the book.

At Crawfordsville, Ind.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—Between 20,000 and 25,000 people were in attendance at the County Fair and races to-day.

The 2:28 trot, purse $800, resulted as follows:

Betsy Ann	1	2	1	2	1
Bertie Clay	2	1	2	1	2
W. B.	3	3	3	3	3

Time—2:36¼; 2:34¼; 2:35.

Free-for-all pace, purse $300:

Chestnut Star	1	3	1	1
Bright Light	2	1	2	2
Booger	3	2	3	3

Time—2:27; 2:31¼; 2:29.

Chestnut Star won the second heat by fully fifty feet, but was set back for crossing and taking the pole coming down the home-stretch.

Running, mile dash, purse $100—Lady Crossiet won, Boston second, Spray third. Time, 1:47.

Racing at Fort Wayne.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—The Roadsters' purse $100, was won by Jasper in three straight heats. Time, 2:47½; 2:46; 2:46½.

Class 2:50, purse $300—Harry Wickard took the first heat in 2:42. The race was postponed on account of darkness. Twenty-five thousand people were on the grounds.

YELLOW-FEVER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 13.—Quarantine Officer McAlister of this city refuses to quarantine vessels from Guaymas, Mex., not having, as he states, received an official communication that yellow-fever is prevailing at that point. He will not quarantine until notified by the National Board of Health. Dispatches were forwarded today to the United States Consul at Mazatlan asking for information. It will probably be four or five days yet before an answer is received.

George S. Rice, Superintendent of a mill and mining company at Tombstone, Ariz., just returned from Guaymas, confirms the report that yellow-fever is raging at Guaymas and Hermosillo. He says eleven deaths occurred at Guaymas the day before he left.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 13.—A dispatch from Pensacola says Thomas Sheppard, one of the crew of a tugboat, has been attacked by yellow-fever.

ELECTIVE AFFINITY.

A Remarkable Love Story in Humble Life a la Goethe.

Why John Schilling Became Demented and Paula Hells Drowned Herself.

A little over two years ago a young printer and his wife emigrated from merry Vienna and came to Chicago. Johann Schilling was fond of his smart little wife, and Mrs. Schilling was proud and at the same time fond of her husband, who was steady, worked hard at his trade, when he had a chance, and made her a happy home. This couple lived on Dearborn avenue in the rear of one of the modest little frame cottages which sprang up immediately after the "big fire," and have not yet all been replaced by more ambitious residences. One day Schilling came home and told his wife he wanted to learn English; it would help him so much in his trade, and he had heard of an evening school somewhere near the park where he would be taught for nothing. She, of course, consented, and Johann went evening after evening to the temple of learning.

Returning one evening from school he was in a happier frame of mind than usual, and did not leave his wife long in the dark about the cause.

"I have made a pleasant acquaintance at school," said he. "A young country woman of ours, a girl straight from Vienna. I was using a word the teacher did not understand, because it was more Viennese than German, when a pretty young lady spoke up and gave the right word. So I discovered she was from Vienna, and found her a very pleasant young lady. She is doing housework in a family on Belden avenue, and is a perfect stranger in the city. So I invited her to call on us. You have no objections, have you?"

"Why should I?" the lady replied. "I should be only too glad to meet a lady from dear old Vienna, and I am sure I shall be good friends with her, if she pleases you."

"That is the way Paula Hells came into our once happy home," Mrs. Johann Schilling said with a deep sigh, last night, "and now she is dead in a suicide's grave, and my poor Johann is in the Insane Asylum."

She lives way out on West Taylor street, this Mrs. Schilling, who has such a strange tale to tell, in the basement of a crazy little cottage. She has a little flower-patch in front of the two neatly-curtained windows of her living-room, which looked quite smart in the moonlight last night. A cricket was chirping his melancholy tune; from the distance sounded the pious strains of a hymn sung by the voices of children to the accompaniment of a wheezy parlor organ. Otherwise it was a quiet night when the writer tried to gain admission to the abode of Mrs. Schilling. He had to enlist the kind services of neighbors before he could make Mrs. Schilling open the door, but at last found himself face to face with a sad-looking woman about four and twenty, who must once have been perfect in form and pleasant in features, but is now wasted away by care and grief. Neat in dress and surroundings, simple-minded and slow in comprehending, she may be taken as a fair example of the German girl from the lower stratum of society. This makes her story all the more interesting.

THE WIFE'S STORY.

"Why should I tell the story of my husband and Paula Hells again?" she asked, fastening her large bluish-gray eyes, whose dry looks betokened that they could weep no more from sheer exhaustion, on the questioner. "It has given me heartache enough the last two years. But perhaps it is better you should know the story as it really was, because it has not yet been told true. You see, I cannot talk English, and people that have asked me about Paula and my husband before did not understand me right, while poor Johann has not been right in his head ever since this trouble began. I liked Paula when she first came to our house, for she was of such a jolly and cheerful disposition, full of fun and joking all the time. We knew her about three weeks, when she told us she would have to give up her place, and then we offered her a home with us. She had to leave her place, I understood, on account of trouble between the man and the wife of the family. I was told afterwards Paula had made that trouble, and she probably did. She was not long in our house before I noticed a change in Johann. He who had been always so kind and affectionate to me during the five years of our married life all at once began to be cross with me and neglect me outright, while he seemed to be most happy and contented in the company of Paula. Was I jealous? Look at me, and you may imagine what I have suffered. I charged Paula with trying to get my husband away from me, and she became indignant. She called me cruel for trying to impeach the honor of a poor, helpless girl. She should run after married men? Why that would be ridiculous, indeed! Could she not have a young man on each finger of her hand if she only wanted to? And I, fool as I was, believed her, and pitied Johann for loving a woman, not his wife, who did not want him.

"Paula was very unsteady. She never would stay any length of time in anything she undertook, and always returned to our shelter when she lost a service. I cannot say that she and my husband acted as lovers before my eyes or tried to be alone, but still I felt all the time that Johann thought more of her than of me, and that made me nearly frantic. He always told me how he pitied Paula, who came from a good family, but had fled from home to escape marriage with an old man she did not love. Time wore on and matters grew worse, and I had no longer any doubt that Johann and Paula were deeply in love with each other. I again spoke to Paula and told her that she had destroyed my happiness. Again she claimed to be innocent. She admitted that Johann thought more of her than of me, but that was not her fault. Nor would she ever permit Johann to leave me on her account, and as far as she was concerned I would not be disturbed in the possession of my husband. She would leave the house, go away, and never come back.

"Soon after she took a place in Pullman, but continued to visit our house. Johann treated me as coldly as ever until about the middle of the last month, when he all at once asked me to forgive him, caressed me, and swore he would be a good husband again, and acted very strange. The same day Paula came to tell us that she was going to leave Chicago, and would go to Dakota with the family she was staying with. She told us to be happy with each other, and swore she never had wished us to be otherwise than happy. She knew she had caused me uneasiness of mind, but that would be all over now, for she would go away and no longer stand between me and my husband. She gave us her blessing, so to speak, and all the hard feelings I had ever had towards her turned again into love. I told her I thought Johann was sick, and she promised to send a doctor. This was about noon Monday, Aug. 20. My husband was at home and profuse in his love-talk to me. He would not suffer me to work any more making pants, and insisted on my taking the work I had got only Saturday back to the shop unfinished. He pleaded so hard that I went with him to the factory on Blue Island avenue, and did as he bade me do. He then wanted me to return home, where we had left Paula packing her trunk, while he wanted to go down-town. He bid me an affectionate farewell, and showered me with kisses as he had not done for years before.

JOHANN ACTS STRANGELY.

"But I would not leave him out of my eyes, because he acted so strangely, but he succeeded in getting me on board of a west-bound car and started along Halsted street. I got off the car again before I had gone two blocks and ran after my husband as fast as I could. I did not overtake him, however, until I came to Madison street bridge. Two men had just fished out a man who a few minutes before had jumped over the railing into the river. This man was my poor husband. I took him home as fast as I could, but when I got here Paula was gone, and the next morning she was found in the lake near Hyde Park.

"I found lots of letters of hers in my room after she was gone, and among them some that announced her intention to drown herself. My husband would not believe that Paula would do such a thing, she having always been so jolly, but I knew better. I knew that, with all her jollity, she had often talked of taking her own life, and had carried poison with her for years. When we heard of the finding of the body we went out to Hyde Park, and, sure enough, it was Paula. From that moment my poor husband's mind could no longer bear it, and now he is in the insane asylum. She died because she loved him and knew she could not have him, and he went crazy for love of her. And I am sure of this, that their love was pure and holy, and that Johann has never been guilty of actual adultery!"

There was much pathos in the story the woman told in her simple way, disconnected and not always intelligible, without drawing her out by questions, but she never broke down, notwithstanding it was evident she was suffering terribly while recalling her troubles.

Johann Schilling was found insane yesterday by the County Court and taken to the Insane Asylum in Jefferson.

BASE-BALL.

Boston, 3; Chicago, 1.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—The Bostons won their fifth consecutive victory over the Chicagos, and tied the series. The weather was rainy and the ground soft, yet an audience of 2,000 people saw the game. Corcoran was very wild the first part of the game, letting three men have their bases on balls, and making a wild pitch. In the latter part he braced up and was very effective. The Chicagos found Whitney a perfect puzzle, and only three scattering hits were made. Their only run was made off a muffed fly by Hornung, Gore's single, and Kelly's out. All of Boston's runs were made in the third, a double by Hines, a single by Sutton, a wild pitch, a muffed thrown ball by Pfeffer, and a fumble by Kelly doing the business. In several of the innings each club had men on bases, oftentimes as far as third, yet could not score, so sharp was the fielding of Sutton, Burdock, Wise, Radford, Williamson, and Burns.

THE SCORE.

	A	R	B	P	A	E
Boston.						
Hornung, l. f.	4	1	0	2	0	1
Sutton, 3b	4	0	1	1	2	2
Burdock, 2b	4	0	0	2	3	0
Whitney, p	2	0	1	0	6	1
Morrill, 1b	4	0	1	10	0	0
Wise, s. s.	3	0	0	4	1	1
Buffinton, r. f.	4	0	0	0	0	1
Hines, c.	4	1	3	5	2	0
Radford, c. f.	3	1	0	3	0	0
Totals	32	3	6	27	14	6
Chicago.						
Dalrymple, l. f.	4	1	1	0	0	0
Gore, c. f.	4	0	1	0	0	0
Kelly, r. f.	4	0	0	1	1	1
Anson, 1b	3	0	0	11	0	0
Williamson, 3b	4	0	0	0	4	0
Burns, s. s.	4	0	0	1	4	0
Pfeffer, 2b	4	0	0	4	2	4
Flint, c.	3	0	0	7	1	0
Corcoran, p.	3	0	1	0	8	4
Total	33	1	3	24	20	9

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	*	—3
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Boston, 1.
Two-base hit—Hines.
First base on balls—Boston, 3; Chicago, 1.
First base on errors—Boston, 4; Chicago, 2.
Struck out—By Whitney, 4; by Corcoran, 6.
Double plays—Boston, 1; Chicago, 1.
Passed balls—Hines, 1; Flint, 2.
Wild pitch—Corcoran, 1.
Time—One hour and fifty-five minutes.
Umpire—Bradley.

Providence, 9; Detroit, 6.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—After two days of incessant rain it held up sufficient this afternoon to permit of the thirteenth Providence-Detroit ball game being played. Owing to bad weather the attendance was only 276. Shaw pitched for Detroit, and was very effective on low balls, but when the Providence boys got onto the fact that he could not deliver a high ball they batted him with ease. Gilligan was hit five times with fouls in the first inning, and Radbourn had to let up on his delivery, which gave the Detroits their two runs in the first. Then Nava came in to catch, and did well. The Detroits bunched their hits in the last inning and scored three earned runs.

THE SCORE.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Providence	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	3	1	—9
Detroit	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	—6

Base hits—Providence, 12; total, 15. Detroit, 11; total, 14.
Errors—Providence, 6; Detroit, 7.
Earned runs—Providence, 3; Detroit, 3.
Two-base hits—Hines, Wood, Farrell.
Three-base hit—Denny.
First base on balls—Providence, 2; Detroit, 2.
First base on errors—Providence, 4; Detroit, 3.
Struck out—Providence, 3; Detroit, 3.
Left on bases—Providence, 7; Detroit, 6.
Passed balls—Nava, 1; Bennett, 2.
Wild pitches—Radbourn, 2.

Cleveland, 1; Philadelphia, 0.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—Today's game between the Philadelphia and Cleveland clubs was as close as it well could be. The only run was made by York on his own and Crowley's single hits and Purcell's fumble of a grounder. The ground was very wet, and fast base-running was out of the question. The same clubs will play two games here tomorrow, one in the forenoon and one in the afternoon.

THE SCORE.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	*	—1

Total base hits—Philadelphia, 0; Cleveland, 6.
Errors—Philadelphia, 3; Cleveland, 5.
First base on balls—Manning, Harbidge, and Purcell.
First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2.
Left on bases—Philadelphia, 2; Cleveland, 3.
Struck out—Ferguson, Warner, Hotaling, York, and Daily.
Double plays—Manning and McClellan; York, Glasscock, and Phillips.
Passed ball—Gross, 1.
Time—One hour and thirty minutes.
Umpire—McLean.

Fly Tips.

The game between the Buffalos and the New Yorks yesterday was postponed on account of rain.

Other games yesterday: Baltimore, 3; St. Louis, 0. Eclipse, 4; Metropolitans, 1. Atlantics, 11; Columbus, 5. Cincinnati, 8; Allegheny, 0.

The Boston team maintains a good lead for the pennant, having at the close of play last evening won fifty-four games, Providence fifty-three, Chicago fifty-two, and Cleveland fifty-one.

"J. O. N."—Brouthers, of the Buffalos, had the best record in both batting and fielding last season, but going back of that Anson has the best general record of any player in the league. Williamson's record as a third-baseman last year was the best in the league, for, although Ewing's percentage of chances accepted was better, he played only half as many times as Williamson.

ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT.

OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 13.—There have been more oral arguments at this term of the Supreme Court than at any previous session for years. The court held all day yesterday and until 8 o'clock in the evening.

103. Pryor vs. People, ex rel.; taken.
104. Same vs. same; taken.
108. Grier vs. Puterbaugh; taken.
109. Herron vs. Gill; taken.
101. Walker vs. Doane; argued orally by Rae for appellant and Schuyler for appellee.

THIS MORNING'S ANNOUNCEMENTS.

129. Appeal dismissed on short record procedendo ordered.

Cases 103 and 106, placed at the foot of the docket, will be heard next Wednesday.

MOTIONS.

16. Hesing vs. Scott; defendant in error moves an extension of time to file briefs.

28. Eads vs. Thompson; appellee asks and is granted leave to file abstracts, arguments, etc., from Appellate Court.

19. Hannas vs. Hannas; suggestion of diminution of record and motion for certiorari by appellant. Appellee asks leave to file amended transcript.

128. Danforth vs. Danforth; motion that order reversing decree be amended as to a certain date mentioned.

12. People ex rel. Commissioners of Highways vs. Board of Supervisors of Kendall County. This is a case where the Supervisors of Kendall County refused to appropriate one-half of the expense of building a bridge across Fox River, the Commissioners of Highways of the town interested having voted the other half. Yesterday the board voted $10,000, and now the appellants move to dismiss their appeal. Motion granted.

123. Schroeder vs. Traders' Insurance Company; diminution of record suggested, and leave asked to file amendments. Motion granted.

130. Scbuneman et al. vs. City of Chicago; 131. Same parties; 132. Same and other parties; 133. Michael W. Wolf vs. same; 134. Earle vs. People ex rel., etc.—all dismissed on short record.

CALL OF THE DOCKET.

141. McNay vs. Stratton; taken.

142. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad vs. Warner; argued orally by Tuller for appellant, and Cratty for appellee, and taken.

THE VILLARD PARTY.

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 13.—Gen. Grant, William M. Evarts, and some of the Villards party left this morning for the Cascades. From there they will take the train directly east.

INDUSTRIAL.

Testimony of John C. Calhoun Before the Senate Labor Committee.

The Condition of Colored Men Alleged to Be Improving—Education and Time Needed.

THE SOUTH.

PROGRESS OF THE SENATE LABOR INQUIRY.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, grandson of the famous statesman of the same name, and who is now a resident of Arkansas, was a witness before the Senate Committee on Labor and Education this morning, and was called to testify in regard to the condition and prospects of labor in the South. He stated that since 1869 he had been engaged in cotton-raising in Arkansas, and had abundant opportunities for observing the condition of labor at the South. The laborers in the Mississippi Valley were entirely agricultural. Few white men were employed, as they soon became either landowners or tenants. The condition of the negroes was good as compared with a few years ago. There were three methods of employing laborers—for wages, working on shares, and as tenants. The large farmer, besides furnishing the laborers with shelter, fuel, and other advantages, divides the gross proceeds of the crops among his employés. Under this system thrifty and industrious laborers ought to soon become land-owners, but the negroes are so indolent that they fail to take advantage of the opportunities offered them, and will only devote so much of their time to work as will enable them to procure the necessaries of life. Under the renting system the best land in the country can be obtained for from $8 to $10 per acre, and with the rental get many privileges. On his own farm witness used all these methods of employing labor, but preferred the tenant system. It was his object to raise the standard of colored labor to that of the small white farmer; this could only be done gradually, on account of the extreme poverty of the negroes. A large portion of the cotton crop is now raised by small farmers, and the number of these is increasing every year. The relations between the planters and the employés are friendly and harmonious, and there is little danger of strikes. The laborers felt that they had interests in the soil, and that a strike would be as injurious to them as to their employers.

THE COLORED MEN.

There was a much greater tendency to conflict between races than between labor and capital. The best interests of the laborers of the South would be subserved by the establishment of industrial schools and by the total elimination from Federal politics of the so-called negro question, and by leaving its solution to time, and by the reduction of taxation. For many years the negroes regarded themselves as wards of the Federal Government, and it were well for them to understand they have nothing more to expect from the Federal Government than the white man, and that, like him, their future depends on their own energy and industry. Nothing, probably, would contribute so immediately to their prosperity as a reduction of the tariff. The witness thought the South offered the greatest inducements to immigration. Race feeling was dying out, and if the South was left to itself there was no danger to be feared from it. All could then find secure investments. In politics the negro vote was by no means so solid for the Republican ticket as many in the North supposed, but was split between the two parties, a large proportion voting with the planters, their employers—not from coercion, but by preference.

The witness advocated Government control of the Mississippi. In regard to education, he suggested that the former cotton tax of $70,000,000 should be appropriated to the education of the negro in the South. As to the rest, the States could take care of their colored citizens, and he recommended that the settlement of all difficulties be left to time.

IRON AND STEEL.

AN ERA OF HARMONY.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 13.—The relations between the iron-workers and their employers have never been so peaceful as they are at the present time. Labor difficulties are always occurring in some part of the United States, but returns received at the general office of the Amalgamated Association in this city show that just at this time the iron business is remarkably free from all these dissensions that so frequently arise, and in the many iron and steel establishments in the country, with their 100,000 employés, there are at present only two small strikes—one at Birmingham, Ala., and the other at South Chicago. A meeting of the Voluntary Trade Tribunal has been called for next Tuesday to settle the price of running for the winter.

RAILWAY RECEIPTS.

Comparative Statement of Railway Earnings in August, 1883.

The following statement of railroad earnings in August, 1883, is furnished by the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*:

NAME OF ROAD.	GROSS EARNINGS. 1883.	1882.	MILEAGE. 1883.	1882.
Ala. Gt. S.	$ 90,219	$ 73,794	[illegible]	[illegible]
B., C. R. & N.	232,522	224,921	[illegible]	[illegible]
Can. Pac.	576,310	294,799	1,794	[illegible]
Cent. Ia.	120,333	97,550	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cent. Pac.	2,282,000	2,350,557	3,003	[illegible]
Chi. & Alton	861,169	858,308	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chi. & E. Ill.	159,184	170,380	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chi. & Gr. T.‡	222,729	158,784	[illegible]	[illegible]
M. & St. P.	1,851,000	1,545,198	4,550	[illegible]
C. & N. W.	2,453,000	2,211,622	3,600	[illegible]
C., St. P., M. & O.	480,409	422,718	1,170	[illegible]
C. & West M.	145,750	125,722	[illegible]	[illegible]
C., I., St. L. & C.	242,694	257,406	[illegible]	[illegible]
C., N. O. & T. P.	241,133	228,334	[illegible]	[illegible]
C., Ak. & C.	51,279	42,837	[illegible]	[illegible]
D. & R. G.	582,000	566,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Des M. & Ft. D.*	22,792	20,885	[illegible]	[illegible]
D., Lan. & No.	150,020	134,659	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eastern*	304,301	278,438	[illegible]	[illegible]
E. T., Va. & Ga.	341,639	289,287	1,100	[illegible]
Ev. & T. H.	83,758	68,476	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flint & P. M.	203,805	166,157	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flor. C. & W.	22,281	20,775	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gr. Trunk‡	1,382,700	1,310,838	2,322	[illegible]
Gr. B., W. & S. P.	30,935	30,697	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. C. & S. F.*	146,162	97,964	[illegible]	[illegible]
Han. & St. Jo.	262,948	282,200	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ill. Cent. (Ill.)	645,155	636,844	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do (Iowa)	152,701	150,332	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do (South D.)	231,883	226,585	[illegible]	[illegible]
L. B. & W.	319,713	273,317	[illegible]	[illegible]
L. Erie & W.	148,745	169,715	[illegible]	[illegible]
L. R., M. R. & T.	25,013	21,641	[illegible]	[illegible]
L. R. & F. S.	36,626	34,610	[illegible]	[illegible]
Long Island	382,787	357,916	[illegible]	[illegible]
Loui.v. & Nash.	1,299,900	1,043,911	2,065	[illegible]
M., H. & On.*	112,159	121,759	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mem. & Char.	102,478	80,985	[illegible]	[illegible]
M., L. Sh. & W.	96,200	71,788	[illegible]	[illegible]
M. Pac.	958,517	908,738	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cent. Br.	114,665	93,991	[illegible]	[illegible]
I. & Gt. No.	297,896	298,079	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mo., K. & T.	710,418	623,429	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. L., I. M. & S.	747,710	675,981	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas & Pac.	546,556	452,153	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobile & Ohio	157,950	137,475	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norfolk & W.‡	204,896	179,582	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shenan. Val.	90,169	58,204	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nor. Pac.	1,016,650	727,246	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio Cent.	111,664	84,195	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio Sou.	40,157	39,493	[illegible]	[illegible]
P., D. & E.	76,431	75,723	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rich. & Dan.	317,594	299,717	[illegible]	[illegible]
C., C. & A.	58,784	48,294	[illegible]	[illegible]
Col. & Gr'v.	49,204	35,108	[illegible]	[illegible]
Va. Mid*	†70,559	†50,989	[illegible]	[illegible]
W. No. Car.*	†13,760	†7,989	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. L., A. & T. H.	128,069	166,637	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do (branches)	71,440	88,227	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. L. & Cairo	39,583	32,558	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. L. & San F.	339,520	381,637	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. P. & Dul.	139,450	104,568	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. P., M. & M.	629,613	801,750	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Pac.	2,632,000	2,770,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vic. & Mer.	32,254	27,571	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wabash	1,779,841	1,772,544	3,518	3,348
Total	28,527,726	26,483,321	54,166	[illegible]
Increase	2,044,405			

*Three weeks only of August in each year.
†Freight earnings only.
‡For twenty-eight days of August.
§For the four weeks ended Sept. 1.

SUICIDE.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—A few days ago L. H. Husk, a well-to-do turpentine manufacturer and merchant of Lexington, while suffering from melancholia cut his throat with a razor. The wound, which extended almost from ear to ear, and barely missed the carotid artery, was sewed up by a surgeon. Husk lingered in excruciating pain until this morning, when he died. The recent death of his partner, together with business embarrassments, was the cause of his act.

NEW YORK.

Demands of an Anti-Monopoly Mass-Meeting at Cooper Union.

Methods of the Bible Revisers and Progress of Their Work.

Meeting of the Passenger Executive Committee to Consider Pool Arrangements.

Long Island Swept by a Disastrous Storm—Shipping and Crops Damaged.

"Johnny" Files, of Chicago, Gets Second Place in a Fight at Harry Hill's.

ANTI-MONOPOLY.

MASS-MEETING AT COOPER UNION.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—[Special.]—A vigorous round of applause from an audience of about a thousand men greeted Mr. F. B. Thurber as he arose on the platform at the mass-meeting held in Cooper Union tonight to read the declarations and resolutions to be considered by the meeting, which was held under the auspices of the New York State Anti-Monopoly League. The Chairman was the Hon. John G. Boyd. The declarations, as read by Mr. Thurber, asserted that a crisis had been reached in the history of the country. "By pushing forward men interested in corporate enterprises, by retaining attorneys, by contributing to campaign funds, and by direct and indirect bribery," it was alleged that incorporated capital was rapidly lowering the standard of public and private honor, and was weaving about the people a system of class laws which, unless checked, would "result in an aristocracy and a peasantry in this country, with lines as distinctly marked as in any of the older countries of the world." The present problem was to organize the independent public sentiment, depose false leaders, and enact such laws as the changed condition of the age requires.

DEMANDS.

Several resolutions were adopted, the first of which embraced in the following "demands":

First—More efficient laws against the crime of bribery, and for the protection of our elections, Legislatures, and courts; a prohibition of free passes; publicity of political contributions and expenditures.

Second—Laws compelling transportation companies to base their charges upon the "cost and risk of service," with a fair profit added, instead of the new theory advanced by them, "what the traffic will bear," and prohibiting unjust discrimination against both individuals and localities.

Third—Laws to prohibit the establishment, through construction companies and other devices, of fictitious cost for works of a public nature. All works of this character to be constructed and operated under public supervision, which will issue an authentic record of actual costs and earnings.

Fourth—Adequate executive provision to detect violations of and to enforce these laws.

Fifth—A liberal policy towards our waterways, which during the season of navigation are potent in preventing exorbitant charges by railroads.

Sixth—Gambling in the necessaries of life to be prohibited; corners or other combinations by which the clock-hands of value are set backward and forward, and the legitimate laws of trade are annulled, should be made conspiracy against the public welfare by statute, as it now is by common law.

Seventh—That the present system of contract prison labor be abolished, and that prisoners be so employed as to reduce to a minimum their competition with honest labor, and to promote the reform of criminals.

Eighth—That our tax laws be so amended as to equalize the burdens sustained by real estate and personal property.

Ninth—A public service based upon honesty and capability, and not upon partisan favor.

It was furthermore resolved:

That if the streets of New York are to be used for private purposes by telegraph, telephone, and electric light companies, the right to so use them ought to be offered at public auction, and their value paid into the City Treasury, instead of being paid out in dividends by private corporations.

AN INDIGNANT MINISTER.

The Rev. R. Heber Newton wrote a letter to the meeting from Garden City expressing his indignation at the systematic taxation to which he was subjected upon most of the necessaries of life by the irresponsible exactions of the great corporations which carried fuel and food to his door. Among other things he said:

Every working man is taxed today oppressively upon the things he cannot do wholly without, in order to enable men who now have more than they can enjoy to add to it more than they can use at all without constant temptation to themselves and society at large. Our workingmen will strike quickly enough against their employers, but they sit supinely still while the modern Barons of the Crags levy toll on every bucket of coal and every loaf of bread and every glass of milk that passes within their doors. As a patriot I feel alarmed at the power such vast, unguarded corporations wield in public affairs. Whether the corrupting influence of these great corporations upon our legislators be the cause or effect of the deplorable venality that exists at our Capital need not be curiously inquired. It is at least a mighty tempter to the men who ought to be the guardians of the State, under whose allurements it is hard for any but the strong-souled to stand upright. We have seen the taint spread until we have ceased to expect to secure much needed legislation except by bribery. What can be the future of a land where such prostitution of the public service is condoned? To mak of legislation the wise service of the Commonwealth which it should be, we must make our legislative halls places which honest and capable men can enter without blushing, and where they can stay without their fellow-citizens blushing for them. We must be independent in politics, enough, at least, to prefer voting for an honest man of the opposit side to a rogue of our own party. We must—scratch. As a clergyman, I perceive that the great aim of religion—the regeneration of human society—is being balked largely in our land by the evils against which the present protest is being make. That individual inspiration to justice and righteousness which religion seeks to breathe within men, is being counteracted by the state of the social atmosphere, engendered by the fungoid growth of excessive wealth. The air of society is asphyxiated. The moral ozone is going out of it. How shall the clergy try to preach justice and righteousness, and temperance when injustice, and iniquity, and the intemperate lust of gain run riot in high places without any public stigma?

Addresses were also made by Herman Glass, President of the New York State Farmers' Alliance, George Blair, President of the Trades Assembly of this State, and the Rev. G. H. Gallager.

BIBLE REVISION.

THE OLD TESTAMENT.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—[Special.]—Prof. W. Henry Green, of Princeton, N. J., who is one of the American Committee on the Revision of the Old Testament, said this morning that a meeting of the committee would probably be held at the Bible House the last Thursday in this month. The revision is now nearly complete, and the work will be ready for publication some time next year. The Hebrew text upon which the new version is based is that known as the "Masoretic," or traditional. The English and American committees have been working in concert, and the plan pursued has been for the English committee to revise a certain book and send the result of their labors over here. The American committee then went over the work, made such suggestions, objections, alterations, and additions as appeared to them to be necessary, and resubmitted the work to the English committee. The English committee then reconsidered the whole and again sent the result to America, when the process was repeated and the work returned to England. Having been revised a third and last time in England, it was sent back here, and the present is the third and last revision here.

THE RAILROADS.

AN IMPORTANT MEETING.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—[Special.]—A meeting of the Joint Executive Committee (passenger department) of the Eastern and Western railroads will be held at the office of Commissioner Fink the latter part of the month. The meeting will be important in many respects. The old pooling contract expired Sept. 1 and is to be renewed. It ran from March 1. No very radical changes are expected to be made in it, but the form will be changed somewhat by Vice-Chairman S. F. Pierson, who will preside at the meeting. The proposition is to make it for six months longer, to be again renewed at the end of that time. The arrangement of differential fares will be recognized. Some lines which have been allowed differential fares have improved their equipment and shortened their time to such an extent that they no longer require these advantages to put them on a footing with other roads, and their rates will be equalized. The general tariff will remain unchanged. There are some new lines to come into the pool, among them the Chicago & Atlantic and the Baltimore & Ohio's route by way of the Wabash and Niagara Falls. The Commissioners of Emigration admitted the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad to Castle Garden on condition that it would conform to the regulations governing the trunk-line railroads. By these terms it is to sell no tickets outside of the garden, and only to actual emigrants whose names appear on the manifesto of incoming ships. It has not been admitted to the pool, but takes whatever business comes to it. Complaint is made by the other lines that it continues to sell emigrant tickets outside of the garden to persons not emigrants.

A STORM.

CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE DONE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—[Special.]—The disastrous effects of the storm which has prevailed on Long Island for the last forty-eight hours were plainly visible today. Widespread damage has been caused by the wind on both land and water. Considerable wreckage was reported floating in the Sound today off Greenport and Sag Harbor. The wind blew almost a hurricane last night. The highways throughout Queens County today are strewn with the broken branches of fruit and shade trees. Many farmers in Queens and Suffolk Counties have had their entire winter crop of wheat leveled to the ground and ruined. The damage to the corn crop is estimated at several thousand dollars. The apple crop has also suffered serious damage. The water in the bays and harbors along the sound shore rose higher last night than has been known in nearly ten years in the month of September. At Rockaway Beach the damage will exceed $10,000. Upwards of fifteen feet of the beach was washed away last night at Far Rockaway. Bathing-houses and other small outbuildings were lifted like tinder by the waves and carried out to sea. The schooner Ada Lewis of Boston was driven ashore in Cow Bay harbor. The sloop John Cooper was sunk in Cold Spring harbor. A part of the steamboat dock was washed away in Oyster Bay harbor. The schooner Jane Parsons parted her cable and drifted ashore on the rocks in the sound near Oak Neck. Considerable damage was done to the shipping in Port Jefferson harbor.

THE PRIZE-RING.

GOSSIP.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—[Special.]—Just at present the leading members of the fisticuff fraternity have plenty of food for gossip. They are not only discussing the chances of the Slade and Mitchell fight coming off, but the probabilities of Mace and John L. Sullivan donning the mittens, four rounds, Marquis of Queensberry rules, either in this city or in Boston. Sullivan is anxious for the fray. Mr. Mace, on the other hand, is afraid of the result, arguing that in case the Boston boy knocked him out his prestige would be lost forever. Efforts are still being made to bring the men together, and it is stated that Mr. Al Smith, of Chicago, is at present in this city endeavoring to make the final arrangements. Mr. Mace, when spoken to on the subject, enjoyed a good laugh, and in his usual blunt way said the story was made out of whole cloth.

BENEFIT TO "JOHNNY" FILES.

Harry Hill's place in East Houston street was jammed to the doors today. The occasion of the large gathering was a benefit tendered to Johnny Files, a pugilist of no small renown. Mr. Files hails from Chicago, where he but recently unceremoniously knocked out Mr. Tommy Chandion. Flushed with victory, he came East and offered any New York slugger of his own weight $500 if he would stand up before him for four rounds, Marquis of Queensberry rules. The gentleman did not have long to wait, for there were at least two-score of boxers who volunteered to oblige the Chicagoan. Out of the multitude, however, Mr. Denny Costigan was chosen to sustain the honors of Gotham. Mr. Costigan is termed among the light-weight gentry a "daisy." He is as vicious as they make them, and has great trouble in keeping his temper when sparring in a friendly bout. The men at the call of time jumped nimbly into the centre of the ring and shook hands. Realizing that he was not only fighting against muscle, but time as well, the Chicagoan went to work at a lively rate. Costigan stood up to him like a little man, and brought down the house with his remarkable skill in stopping Mr. Files' well-meant knock-out blows. It was hot work in the latter part of the first round, give and take being the order of things.

In the second round Costigan got in some of his fancy work, and succeeded in making the gentleman from the Garden City see stars more than once.

The wind-up or last round was a terrific one. The men fought each other round the ring like tigers. When they countered, their blows sounded like the crash of a bull whip. Both were pretty badly used up. Mr. Costigan was on hand to toe the mark like a game-cock for the fourth round, but as three rounds were sufficient Master Denny was handed the reward for his gameness amid the plaudits of the crowd. Mr. Harry Shie was chosen referee.

AN OFFER.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Richard K. Fox offers a prize of $5,000 to be fought for by Slade and Mitchell with small gloves, the fight to take place the first week in November at a time and place to be named hereafter.

SENSATIONAL RUMORS.

AN ALLEGED LEAK IN THE WATER DEPARTMENT.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—[Special.]—For some days there have been rumors afloat to the effect that irregularities had been discovered in the office of the Water Register, one of the bureaus of the Public Works Department. The rumors placed the amount of money involved at between $100,000 and $200,000. They also implicated one man and hinted at the probability of several others being more or less concerned. When inquiry as to the truth or falsity of this very serious allegation was made it was ascertained beyond a doubt that irregularities of some nature existed, as much as this being frankly admitted by Commissioner Thompson himself. During the busy season in this department the receipts for Croton-water rents are very large, varying from $4,000 to $40,000 some days. The date of paying water rents is May 1 each year, and for the months of May, June, and July there is so general a response from the city's debtors that the Water Register and his clerks are kept busy enough in receiving money, distributing receipts, and checking their accounts. Little inducement to engage in crookedness behind their desks is offered the clerks. Under the existing law, a penalty must be paid in addition to his regular rental by whoever fails to settle his debt by the 1st of August. Printed notices are sent out to delinquents, and after the office has exhausted every effort to collect its rents it annually turns the bills over to the Bureau of Arrears for collection. Although the accounts system itself promised so little remuneration for any attempts at falsification, it appears to have been an easy matter for some of the employés to indulge in systematic peculation outside the office, and who conducted their operations for some little time without being detected. It was not difficult for a clerk, when on intimate terms with a debtor, a liquor-dealer, for instance—and this class uses a large quantity of water during the year—to collect the amount of his debt as "a mere matter of accommodation" and fail to make return to the Register's office. At all events, this appears to have been the method pursued by somebody, else the present irregularities had not occurred. Exactly what led to their discovery has not yet been ascertained.

Water-Register Chambers was unwilling to enter into any details, but referred the inquirer to Commissioner Thompson, who said: "I can only say that information was brought to me that there was something wrong about the collection of moneys in the Water-Register's bureau, and I immediately began an investigation. There are some things in connection with the services of a man named Ira C. Bellows which require explanation, and until this is forthcoming I do not care to say much about the matter. Bellows resigned from the department last spring and went West. He has been written to, and a prompt reply is expected. I cannot state the exact amount of money that is involved. You can say, however, that it is not between $100,000 and $200,000. I am not sure yet whether there will be any loss to the city whatever. If there should be, it will be a very small amount."

Mr. Bellows received a salary of $1,350, and had been employed in the bureau almost from the date of its formation, many years ago. When he resigned he told his associates that he had been offered a better position in the railroad business in Montana, where his brother has amassed a fortune, although he settled in the Territory originally with only $100 in his pocket. Mr. Bellows never conveyed the idea that he had much money, and never made any display of it.

ROBERT COLLYER.

HOME AGAIN.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—[Special.]—The Rev. Robert Collyer arrived home from England today on the City of Rome. He visited his old home, and passed the time between Yorkshire and London. Mr. Collyer says: "I saw some people and some old places that I have not seen for fifty years. But I didn't do much lying about on my back on the grass, as I thought of doing. It won't do now. We tried it one day, an old friend, a farmer, and myself. I don't know how he felt after it, but my poor back had to go to the doctor. We are neither of us as young as we used to be. I get back to work Sunday morning in good earnest. I am glad to get home."

THE CANTON RIOTS.

Details of the Trouble in the Chinese Seaport—How It Originated—Panic Among Europeans.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—[Special Cable.]—The *Standard* has a lengthy dispatch from Hong Kong this morning giving further details of the Canton riots. It seems that a quarrel arose between a Portuguese half-cast employed as a watchman on the quay and a Chinaman. A struggle ensued, and the Chinaman was pushed into the river and drowned. A boat of the British steamer Hankow picked up the body and carried it on board. They also took on board the Portuguese, the latter being taken out of reach of the excited mob, who set fire to the buildings. This took place at 8 o'clock in the morning and the residents were for the most part taking their bath after their morning walk or were breakfasting. On a sudden an alarm was caused by the irruption of the mob. A terrible panic took place. Ladies and children, many only half-dressed, and some in a fainting condition, were hurried on board the ships through a threatening crowd. No attack, however, was made upon them, the mob being more intent upon plunder than upon taking life. Stores were burst open and houses set on fire. The crowd then began to batter at the gates of the British Consulate. The Consul hauled down his flag, and this action seemed to inspire the mob with some fear of the consequence of the riot, as they left the Consulate and continued their work of plunder elsewhere. The Consul sent word to the Viceroy of what was taking place, and telegraphed to Hong Kong for assistance. The telegraph lines belong to the Chinese, and the messenger who took the telegram returned with the news that the officials refused to send it, saying that they had received orders from the Viceroy not to accept any messages.

ROSE CLARK AMBLER.

Important Testimony of Dr. White, of New Haven—He Believes the Crime Was Committed by a Sunburned White Man—Suspicions.

STRATFORD, Conn., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—After six hours' investigation today the inquest into the death of Rose Clark Ambler was adjourned for a week. Some more important testimony was given by Dr. White, of New Haven, who declared that the unfortunate girl met her death at the hands of a white man who was very much tanned by the sun. Dr. White occupied the stand nearly all day. Immediately after the discovery of the body the garments were sent to Dr. White. Any spots discovered on the apparel which might aid in discovering whether the girl had been assaulted were subjected to a microscopic examination. Four spots were found which the Doctor said were not blood-stains, but he did not explain their real nature. A scientific examination was also made of the girl's body, and the result showed that an attempt had been made to assault her.

"I am satisfied," said Dr. White, "that the murderer was a white man. The finger-nails immediately after the discovery of the body were cleaned and the matter thus collected placed under a microscope. Blood corpuscles were found in this little heap and two hairs. There were also found pieces of human skin. These pieces of skin," Dr. White went on to say, "were not from Rose's body, nor from a negro, as was demonstrated by comparison. The particles differed in almost every particular. Skin from a full-blooded and a light-complexioned negro, and of a mulatto were placed side by side with the particles found under the girls' nails, but there was no similarity. Skin from a white man was next examined and found to correspond in many particulars, but when a particle of sun-burned skin was placed under the microscope the two pieces were almost identical."

One of the hairs was examined and found to tally with the hair taken from the back of the man's hand. Its color could not be ascertained, but that it did not come where it was found by the girl's own will was evident from the dissimilarity existing between her hair and the thin shred under the microscope. The hair, Dr. White said, was probably of a dark color. The other hair was not from a human being, and was artificially colored. The little piece of flesh found on the girl's earring was pronounced of no importance in unraveling the mystery.

Coroner Holt examined Dr. White very minutely about the stains found on the apparel and about the hair and flesh. The Doctor was confident of the accuracy of his investigations, and said that he was astonished when a piece of sunburned flesh was placed near the small particle found under Rose's nail. The general opinion of the detectives on this piece of evidence was that the murderer had strangled Rose with his right hand and placed his left hand over her mouth to still her cries. While in this position Rose tore the hand over her mouth with her nails. That she should have scratched her own hand with her finger-nails is out of the question.

The detectives feel much assured by the testimony, and those who have believed most firmly in the probable guilt of William Lewis, Rose's lover, have, they say, had their suspicions much strengthened. It has leaked out tonight that scratches were noticed on Lewis' hands shortly after the murder, and State's-Attorney Fessenden and Mr. Joyce are both quoted as saying they had noticed the marks. The latest story represents that the Tuesday after the murder Mr. Fessenden had Lewis brought before him in a private room. Mr. Joyce was present. Both men plied Lewis with questions, and in the excitement of the examination Lewis slapped both of his hands on his knees. Both Mr. Fessenden and Mr. Joyce noticed two slight but long and very plain scratches on the back of Lewis' left hand near the little finger. Mr. Joyce began to look intently at the spot, and in the pause between questions Lewis noticed the direction of his eye. Instantly Lewis betrayed signs of nervousness. He hitched about in his chair, threw one leg over the other, and placed his hands behind his head. Not once again during the examination did either of the questioners get a chance to take another look at his hands.

POLITICAL.

Leon Abbett Nominated for Governor by the New Jersey Democrats.

Break-Up of the Convention in Great Confusion—A Bolt Threatened.

Both Parties in Mississippi Sanguine of Good Results from the Fusion Policy.

Another Joint Discussion Between Gov. Sherman and Judge Kinne at Cherokee, Ia.

Wendell Phillips Still in Favor of Butler's Re-election as Governor of Massachusetts.

NEW JERSEY.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 13.—The Democratic State Convention assembled at 12:35. Allen G. McDermott was selected as temporary Chairman, and the Secretaries and the usual committees were then appointed, after which a recess was taken until 2:30 p. m.

THE NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR.

Reassembling, ex-Speaker George O. Vanderbilt was made permanent Chairman. The Committee on Resolutions reported, and nominations for a candidate for Governor were made. The first ballot resulted:

Leon Abbett	218
Andrew Albright	139
J. S. Whittaker	116
Charles Hendrickson	47
Lewis Cochran	44
Augustus W. Cutler	43
Black	13
A. A. Hardenburg	9
Chancellor Runyon	3
Total	632
Necessary to a choice	317

The second ballot begun amid great confusion. It was impossible to tell the votes as they were cast. The tide began to turn in favor of Abbett, however, and soon the Chairman declared Abbett elected. Then there was the wildest confusion. The Albright men jumped on the seats, cursed the nomination, and declared they would bolt. A motion to make the nomination unanimous was howled down, and without adjournment the delegates dispersed. The final vote, according to the Secretary, showed 333 votes for Abbett, or 14 more than necessary for a choice. Great dissatisfaction was expressed among the delegates and there are those who talk of a bolt. The Republicans seem particularly pleased with the nomination.

PLATFORM ADOPTED.

The Democratic party of New Jersey, in convention assembled, pledges anew its fidelity to the fundamental doctrines of the party as enunciated by Jefferson and practiced by Jackson. They reassert their belief in a strict construction and rigid enforcement of the Federal Constitution. They declare for the sovereignty of the States and the supremacy of the Federal Government within their respective spheres. They denounce the centralizing tendencies of the Republican party, and declare for home rule and local self-government as the foundation-stones of the Republic. They arraign the Republican party as having corrupted and debauched the public service, nullified the will of the people at the ballot-box, favored monopolists, made large grants of public land, subverted the Constitution, and maintained itself solely by the power of patronage and plunder. They believe in that genuine and deep-reaching civil-service reform which consists in the election to office of honest, intelligent, capable, and courageous public servants who will faithfully administer their trust, and who will be held to a strict accountability for such discharge of it. They denounce the sham methods of the Civil-Service Commission in its pretended examination of candidates for place, together with the disgraceful system of bargain and sale of office which is now practiced by the Federal Government, as shown by the abuse of patronage in Virginia and other States.

The people should only be taxed so much as is absolutely indispensable for the frugal conduct of their public affairs, not one cent for surplus and no unnecessary taxation. The existing surplus in the Treasury should be faithfully applied to the payment of the public debt. Money not needed for the expense of the Government should remain in the pockets of the people. To this end we favor the entire abolition of the present system of internal taxation, a nursery of spoils and informers, a menace to the freedom of elections, a source of the greatest corruption and intolerable and unnecessary burden upon the taxpayers. We insist that the public lands shall be reserved to actual settlers, not another acre for subsidies; that the dignity of American labor shall be defended, as also the rights of American citizens abroad and at home.

2. We favor a tariff for revenue, limited to the necessary expenditure of the Government, and so adjusted as to give protection and encouragement to home productive industry and labor without producing or fostering monopolies.

3. We point with pride to the successful administration of our State affairs under Democratic rule, and we invite the coöperation of men of all parties in continuing that rule, to the end that the welfare and happiness of the people be subserved.

4. We contrast the honest and economical management of State affairs by Democratic hands with the corrupt and disgraceful administration of the Federal Government under Republican rule, with its Crédit-Mobilier, its whisky rings, its star-route frauds, and other like iniquities.

5. We demand the equalization of the taxes on all properties within the State, whether that of individuals or corporations, no hindrance to legitimate enterprise, no encouragement of monopoly; all government in the interest of the whole people.

6. Every legitimate effort of labor to better its condition, enhance its reward, and protect its rights, command its sympathy and support of the Democratic party which is the natural foe of monopoly and the natural friend of the workingman. The present unprecedented and unsatisfactory condition of the relations of labor and capital deserves the careful thought of legislators, due regard being had to the vested rights of capital and the claims of private enterprises.

MISSISSIPPI.

FUSION REGARDED AS DESIRABLE BY BOTH REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—The Republican Convention at Raymond yesterday was a grand affair. There were delegates from every point in Hinds County, a total of 143 delegates and alternates. The Republicans have a club of 150 at Terry, 150 at Dry Grove, and large clubs at Utica and other precincts. The Republican part of the ticket gives great satisfaction to the Democrats. The three nominees for the Legislature and Assessor selected by the representatives are colored men of great weight and intelligence. Atwood and McLeod, two of the nominees, have heretofore acted with the Independents. Spellman, who ran on the ring ticket last year, was a delegate. A large crowd of negroes besides the colored delegates attended the convention from curiosity. Kimball agrees to run for Justice of the Peace here. He was removed a while back from the office of Receiver of Public Money by Chalmers.

Fusion was carried in Washington County Tuesday. Col. Percy, of the law firm of Percy & Yarger of Greenville, presided over the Democratic Convention that effected it. While frequently colored representation has been conceded there in the past this is the first concession ever made in that county to a fusion with the Republicans as a party.

John R. Lynch is in the city today. He will be invited to speak at a rousing fusion ratification meeting soon. Lynch represents that his letter lately published in the *National Republican* explaining Mississippi fusion was read to Judge Jeffords and Register Bruce and met their approval. The Republican Convention at Raymond yesterday reaffirmed the Chicago platform, and the spirit prevailing in the fusion movement generally is to harmonize upon local and State matters and to concede the utmost fairness in the coming National election. A number of Democrats are beginning to desire the formation of these Republican clubs all over the State. They are looking to them as great bulwarks against Chalmerism and boss-rule in the State.

IOWA.

ANOTHER JOINT DISCUSSION.

CHEROKEE, Ia., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—The fourth joint debate between Gov. Sherman and Judge Kinne was held here today. The Governor came in from Iowa Falls, and Kinne from Fort Dodge, where they held a meeting yesterday. It was raining when they first came, but by 10 it cleared up, and the remainder of the day was clear. When the day promised to be fine farmers from the surrounding country and neighboring townspeople began to pour in, and when at 2 o'clock the speaking began there were fully 3,000 voters on the grounds ready to hear both sides. The people of Cherokee had made every possible arrangement for the convenience and comfort of the speakers and people who came to hear them. Carriages, music, flags, and other matters were well arranged, the candidates for Governor being taken over the city during the forenoon.

JUDGE KINNE.

The meeting was called to order promptly at 2 by J. D. F. Smith of the Democratic Committee, who introduced Judge Kinne. With a few preparatory remarks, he immediately took up the tariff, but handled it very much as in all his previous speeches, not seeming to be able to suit it to the different audiences, or to guard against the points Gov. Sherman so easily disposes of and handles so severely. Kinne did not seem to be in such good spirits as at Webster City, and spoke the entire first hour without once being applauded.

GOV. SHERMAN.

Time being called, H. B. Seever, of the Republican Committee, introduced Gov. Sherman, who evidently was among friends by the manner in which he was greeted. He took up some of Kinne's best points, as the one relating to the building of ships, which he laid to the tariff, and which the Governor showed was utterly without support, since every article used in the construction of a ship was admitted free, and that the difference of 40 per cent on the cost of building a ship in this country was due solely to the difference in the price of labor. This was greeted with much satisfaction by the large audience. He next spoke of the history of the tariff, showing that the second act ever signed by Washington was a revenue bill, and that we have had protection for our industries ever since. It was nothing new, and was the settled policy of every nation in the civilized world except one, and that one had, as soon as strong enough, been trying to break down every other nation. He did not claim our tariff was perfect, but that it was utterly impossible to make a tariff satisfactory to all parts of so wide a territory, and that it must be adjusted for the best interests of the whole Nation. He asked those present from England and Ireland if they were in favor of free trade, and was answered by many a "No." Free trade had reduced the laborers of England so low that they were glad to get away and come to America, and he was glad to see them come to make homes in our great country. Lumber was kept off the free list by the votes of Democrats.

He took up many other phases of the question, and the entire argument was pronounced by the best posted men in the audience to be the ablest they had heard on that question this year. He next took up the question of prohibition, and in reply to Kinne's request for public drinking-places said he did not want drinking going on where the young men would be familiar with it and thus learn to practice it. Democrats had systematically opposed the wish of the people to vote on the question and were still opposing the expressed will of the majority.

He was frequently interrupted by applause, and when he closed seemed to have the assent of nearly every man in the audience.

Kinne closed the debate with a half-hour's speech, but could not overcome the impression which had been made. He did not attempt to reply to Gov. Sherman, but repeated some of his statements about the insincerity of the Republicans. It was a great day for the Republicans. The Governor rode nine miles to Aurelia to address another meeting this evening. He was accompanied by a large number of citizens from this place.

WEAVER.

Weaver was on hand again, as usual, to speak tonight. His meeting was announced by the Greenback Chairman at the opening of the meeting, and he held frequent consultations with Kinne during the meeting. At the close he had his meeting again announced by the Democratic Chairman. Weaver seems now to make no secret of his relations with the Democrats, and the business or bargain is evident to any one at the meetings. He speaks entirely against the Republicans, and Allison in particular.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

HE UPHOLDS AND INDORSES BUTLER AS THE REPRESENTATIVE OF REFORM.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—Wendell Phillips sends the following characteristic letter to the *Advertiser:*

The journals say I have changed my views in regard to Gov. Butler's reëlection. This statement, like more than half the journals say about me, is a mistake. I shall hail his reëlection next year as a vast stride toward relieving the State from the Republican incubus which weighs so heavily upon it. If I could I would try to rally a temperance party, but the temperance men have always betrayed us at the polls; or I would try to rally a Greenback party, since the Greenbackers have only half done their work. True, the greenback is now a National currency, and without making it so specie resumption would have been impossible. But we must not rest with this victory. We must make it the only National currency, and remand gold and silver to the list of merchandise. But I have labored with others for fifteen years to gather a Labor party, a Women's Rights party, a Temperance party, or a Greenback party. We had our loss and labor for our pains. In my judgment the time has not come to rally a party on either of those lines, and the idea loses more than it gains by such a premature attempt.

Outside of politics one has no reason to complain touching the progress of ideas. Those which interested me have had marvelous and most unexpected progress during the last twenty years. The slave is a voter. The public ten years ago was deaf as an adder to the claim of the Indian. He has fought his way to a hearing. The woman's-rights movement touches its triumph. I do not despair of living to see the right to issue bills taken from the banks and the Nation furnished a currency wholly of paper. The unpledged politician may ignore the temperance movement, but all thinking men see that universal suffrage is a sham while rum rules the great cities. The labor cause, like the helmet in Walpole's romance, almost fills the political arena and awes men to listening.

But at present there can be only two political parties. The Republican is one. I distrust and despise the Republicans as hypocrits and time-servers, as double-dealers, as soulless carrion masquerading in the grave-clothes of their honored predecessors. They have no right to seek their candidate among high-minded and honorable men. Let them choose a fitting leader from among the Tewksbury marshes, the peddlers of poor men's bones. The movement which upholds Butler is the protest of earnest men against all this. Including within it many very evil elements, this movement is supported by some of the best and most earnest men in the State. Its success will grind to powder the dead weight that strangles and chokes us, as the anti-slavery rising buried the Whig relics beyond resurrection. Such success will give the living hearts and honest men of the State room and chance for a movement to recognize woman, protect labor, redeem the cities from rum, and give us a currency that will help and serve business, instead of cramping and undermining it, as the bank monopoly and this hybrid currency do now. Consequently I have not feigned my views about Butler, but think he ought to be reëlected, and that he may safely challenge comparison as to career and conduct with any prominent political character in the State.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

THE UNION LEAGUE.

A MOVEMENT TO ENLIGHTEN SOUTHERN WHITES.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—[Special.]—Gen. James S. Negley, President; Thomas G. Baker, Secretary; and William V. Alexander, Treasurer, of the National League of America, together with Col. J. E. Bryant, of Georgia, and Mr. C. C. Pinckney, of this city, who are members of the Executive Committee of the league, met at the Astor House. The object of the meeting was the consideration of the resolution adopted by the league last December appointing a committee of five to take steps to hold a joint meeting of the National and Executive Committees of the league at such points in the South as may be deemed best, with a view of promoting the Union cause. It was decided to hold six or more meetings in some of the principal Southern cities, beginning with Atlanta, Ga., in November. At this meeting prominent speakers from the North, including Gen. C. H. Grosvenor, of Ohio, and ex-Speaker Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, and many noted speakers from the South will participate. Papers will be read touching upon the present political condition of the South, and suggesting means of improving the same. "In my letters to the friends and members of the league," said Secretary Baker, "I have told them that we propose to put the shoulder of the loyal North under the wheel of the body politic of the loyal South and help it out of its present rut. The Southern Republicans, such men as Col. J. E. Bryant, of Georgia; ex-Senator Warner, and Col. Buck, of the same State, claim that the Union North had devoted its attention too exclusively to the amelioration of the condition of the Southern colored people and neglected the Union whites. It is said that there are 10,000,000 poor white people in the South who have never been recognized by the Republican party. They were bulldozed into secession, and since the Rebellion they have been ostracised by their Democratic brethren and not recognized by the Republicans in the North. Now we intend to try to build up the Union in the South among these white voters while we do not relax our aid to the colored people in the least. It is a generally recognized fact that a Union party in the South must have white members as well as colored, and we are going to give it our support in gaining this white aid at home. We lost several Southern States in 1880 because it was said that our party was entirely black. This will be remedied in 1884. The complaint of the Southern Republicans that they have not met with their Northern brothers will be set at rest by these meetings." After the Atlanta meetings others will be held in Memphis, Nashville, New Orleans, Savannah, and other cities. The next committee meeting to perfect these arrangements will be held in Philadelphia next month. Aid has been promised the league from individual members of league clubs in this city, Boston, Providence, and Philadelphia, but there will be no club meetings in connection with the project.

OHIO.

NOT A CITIZEN.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—It transpires that John R. Martin, the Democratic candidate for Board of Public Works, is not an elector in Ohio, and therefore is not eligible for office. He formerly did business in this city, but resided in Newport, Ky. He removed from Newport to Xenia in November last. The State law requires a residence of one year before becoming an elector. Martin was one of the nominees of the Columbus Convention who was accused of buying his nomination.

THE REFORM DEMOCRATS.

The reform Democratic committees are holding meetings daily. They are organizing reform clubs in different parts of the county. It is the intention to organize one in every voting precinct. The reform Campaign Committee state that funds are being contributed without solicitation for carrying on their campaign.

The efforts to harmonize the different factions are continued, but there is not much being accomplished. McLean talks slightingly through the *Enquirer* of the efforts at harmony, and affects to believe that the reformers are in league with the Republicans, but his followers are allowed to confer with the reformers and to express an earnest desire to see a compromise effected. They ask the reformers to yield so much, however, that no progress toward a compromise can be made.

MARYLAND.

THE COLORED REPUBLICANS.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 13.—The State Convention of colored Republicans of Maryland today appointed delegates to the National Convention in Louisville. The question of the treatment of colored by white Republicans in excluding them from what they regard a just participation in official favors was discussed and a platform adopted asserting their rights, which they will demand. There were present 380 delegates. All but three counties in the State were represented.

JUDGE NOURSE.

A PROHIBITION LEADER CLAIMS 40,000 REPUBLICAN MAJORITY IN IOWA.

Judge C. C. Nourse, of Des Moines, Ia., one of the leaders of the prohibition movement, was in the city yesterday, and talked freely about the political situation in Iowa.

"I have no reason," said the Judge, "to change an iota the opinion I expressed some six weeks ago in Chicago, when I predicted a Republican majority of 40,000. We will have all of that, I think. There was a time, perhaps, in the canvass when the Democrats had a chance of cutting us down to a smaller figure, but with their usual aptitude for blundering they have let it slip. They have gone to work and deliberately given the campaign a National importance by bringing in two of their Presidential candidates to make speeches. The result is that Republicans are waking up all over the State to the issue presented, and when the question is asked, Are we going to let the Democrats make huge gains right on the eve of a Presidential campaign, they answer No. There was a class of Republicans who did not favor extreme action on the liquor question, and who, while they were not prepared to go the length of voting the Democratic ticket, would have staid at home, and it is just this class that the advent of McDonald and Hendricks has waked up. I think McDonald made a very good impression in our State among the Democrats, and his visit has probably secured him the Iowa delegation to the National Democratic Convention. Another thing which is helping us every day more and more is the falling to pieces of the Greenback party. The majority of the Greenbackers see clearly that they are being sold out to the Democrats by Weaver, and they don't propose to be delivered. The trade is too transparent. Weaver in his speeches never says a word about or against Kinne, and keeps banging away at Sherman. Another thing, he ignores almost entirely the question of prohibition. The Democrats and Greenbackers have fused in nearly every instance on legislative nominations, and if they should carry the Legislature, Weaver would hold the balance of power and would be elected Senator. This is the understanding and that is his fight. But they can't reach. We have twenty-four hold over Senators, and it is out of the question for them to make gains enough to offset that."

"How is the fight between Hayes and Reid for Judge of the Supreme Court?"

"There again they are going to be awfully fooled. Put it down that I say that Hayes will be the worst beaten man on the Democratic ticket. If he could run as well all over the State as he can in Scott County he might win, but that is his trouble. Out in the Council Bluffs district, where Reid is from, he will receive the almost solid vote of both parties. There are things about Hayes which will not strengthen him before the people."

"Will the Republicans elect a successor to Cutts?"

"I think so. It looks as if Lieut.-Gov. Campbell will get the nomination. Weaver found that Cook would not get off the track, and he had to give it up. They say Cook can't make it. The Greenbackers about Oskaloosa tell me they won't support him."

The Judge left in the evening for home.

EX-AUDITOR ELLIOTT.

ANOTHER INTERVIEW ON THE IOWA SITUATION.

Mr. C. A. Elliott, formerly Auditor of Iowa, was at the Palmer yesterday, and said that he looked for 20,000 Republican majority. The Greenbackers were rapidly breaking up and the great majority of them would come to the support of the Republican ticket. There were also many old-line Democrats all over the State who did not like to be the tail to the saloon kite, and they would quietly vote the Republican ticket when the election day came. He knew many such who had told him that this was their intention. They would not offset the German and saloon defection, but they would help to make up for it.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Arrived—The Canada, from Havre, and the Bolivia, from Glasgow.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 13.—Arrived—The Gallia, from New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Arrived—The City of Rome, from Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 13.—Arrived—The Gallia, from New York.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 13.—Arrived—The Fulda, from New York.

ANTWERP, Sept. 13.—Arrived—The Belgenland, from New York.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 13.—Arrived—The Nova Scotian, from Liverpool.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The Lord Clive, Philadelphia; Suevia, from New York have arrived out.

THREE MINERS KILLED.

BUTTE, Mont., Sept. 13.—Three men, named Timby, Ninnes, and Littlejohn, were coming out of the 500-foot shaft of the Gagnon Mine this morning. When the cage was 300 feet from the bottom Ninnes fell backward, owing to nervousness, and was crushed to an almost unrecognizable mass.

LORD COLERIDGE IN NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 13.—Lord Chief-Justice Coleridge was given a brilliant reception at the Casino today, which was attended by many prominent people. Judge Samuel Blatchford delivered the address of welcome, to which Lord Coleridge feelingly replied. The Casino was beautifully decorated.

THE FIRE RECORD.

A Blaze of Large Dimensions in Progress Near Milwaukee This Morning.

Several Buildings Owned by the Standard Oil Company Already Destroyed—The Loss Heavy.

An Early Morning Blaze in the Works of the Standard Oil Company Near Milwaukee—The Loss Heavy.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 14.—2 a. m.—[Special.]—The Northwestern Distributing Works of the Standard Oil Company, located about seven miles north of the city, near the works of the Milwaukee Cement Company, took fire about midnight. With the limited facilities for fighting fire, and with the small force of men who could be gathered at that hour, it was found impossible to do anything in the direction of checking the flames, and aid was asked from this city. One engine was sent out, but as it was unable to reach water was of no avail. The tanks consisted of six buildings and four engines, machinery, storing-rooms, cooper-shops, etc., and near the buildings were six tanks of oil. The capacity of the works for loading and distributing oil was 400 barrels per day, and they were run to their full capacity, about seventy-five men being employed. A telephone message just received from the scene of the fire states that four of the buildings have been burned. The cooper shops and storerooms contained 20,000 new barrels valued at $1.12 each, and all are burned. Six freight cars have been destroyed. The flames are now moving toward the tanks, and it cannot yet be told whether they can be saved. It is understood that all the insurance is in the Chicago offices. There is no record of any policies issued in this city. It appears to be impossible, therefore, to find anybody directly in authority posted as to the value of the property destroyed. The fire is still burning.

2:45 a. m.—The flames have reached one of the tanks, and it now seems probable that all will be destroyed. It is also probable that the remaining buildings will be burned. While it is utterly impossible to give any actual information as to the loss, a rough estimate places the figures at about $75,000 thus far, with still further and heavier loss certain. It is now stated that there was no insurance on this property.

Losses and Insurance in the Fire at Albert Lea, Minn.—A $60,000 Fire at Olympia, W. T.—Other Blazes.

ALBERT LEA, Minn., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—The fire last night was the severest ever known in this city. Thirteen business houses and places of business were destroyed and eight families rendered homeless, but nearly all the families have received quarters of temporary residence at least. The business firms are looking for places in which to locate, but as yet nothing definit has been done. Losses and insurance: Rawson Bros., buildings and stock, $11,000; Mrs. Richards, millinery, $2,000; Walt Gillette, stock and building, $4,500; John Stage, building, etc., $3,000; Mrs. Stage, millinery, $1,200; W. H. Tunnell, butcher shop, $1,200; Schlender Bros., jewelry, $2,500; Edwards, photographs, and building, $1,200; Annis & Hanson, painters, $200; Charles Bickens, building and goods, $3,000. Twelve other losses from $100 to $500 each. Total, $39,685. The insurance amounted to but little compared with the loss, and was as follows: Ransom Bros., $7,200; Mrs. Peterson, $100; Mrs. Richards, $1,000; Lars Hanson, $200; Walt Gillette, $2,000; Mrs. Searfled, $100; W. H. Tunnell, $500; S. P. Sorinsen, $100; C. F. Hendenstad, $300; Schlender Bros., $3,000. Total, $15,400. The fire is supposed to have originated in a barn and was set by some children who were playing there. Probably none of the burned district will be rebuilt this fall, as it is inside of the fire limits and the time is too short to put up brick buildings this fall.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—The warehouse adjoining the Anheuser Busch brewery was destroyed by fire this morning. Workmen had been engaged in spreading pitch over the floor of the building when it suddenly ignited. The flames spread with lightning-like rapidity, and the fifteen men at work in the warehouse barely escaped with their lives. Two of them were badly burned about the head and arms. The exertions of the fire department were confined to the protection of the main building. The loss to property and stock is estimated at $20,000, and is fully covered by insurance.

OLYMPIA, W. T., Sept. 13.—Fire this morning destroyed the Surveyor-General's office and other buildings. All the land records were burned. The loss is $60,000; insurance unknown. Incendiarism is suspected.

DROUTH IN NEW ENGLAND.

Manufacturing Establishments Forced to Shut Down Till the Water Is Higher—Many Employes Idle.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—The great drouth in New England has not yet been broken. A little rain and mist has fallen the last two days, but the precipitation was too small to measure. The Lawrence *American* says: The water in the Merrimac is lower at the present time than it was ever known to have been before, and the result is that operations at the various manufacturing establishments are seriously impeded and at some entirely suspended. At Lowell the water is three feet below the top of the stone dam, and the mills are being operated mainly by steam power. At Nashua the mills are employed only partially a few days each week, and at Manchester all but mills Nos. 3 and 4 of the Amoskeag corporation are shut down and the help have been paid off and informed that they will not be wanted until the water rises. Thus about 3,500 hands are thrown out of employment. At Lawrence, in the Central Pacific, the entire cotton mill, in which 300 hands are employed, and one-third of the rest of the works are closed, a total of 600 employés being thrown out of work. None of the weaving, however, is stopped and the dye-house is being run by the dyers. At the Washington there is nothing stopped, two engines being employed in furnishing power. The Pemberton is in full operation, but one-half of the "Duck" is closed, 150 hands being out of work. At the Lawrence Woolen Mill one dyer is stopped, and two of the Russell paper mills are closed. At the Everett there are about 100 men out of work, the cutting, spinning, and drawing departments being closed, but the looms are all in motion, and there is no decrease as yet in production.

WISCONSIN LAND SALE.

Alleged Fraudulent Combinations at the Recent Sale of School Lands in Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—Dispatches from Madison allege that it has been discovered and combinations, pools, and frauds characterized the recent sales of State lands. Tonight it is stated on the highest authority that the patents for the land purchased at the second sale will not be issued till the matter has been investigated. However, it is questionable whether this will do any good. The officials are put to the straits. The purchase money has been paid to the State Treasurer, and the purchasers hold that official's receipt for the land, which has been heretofore considered a sufficient title on which to take possession and hold the same. In many, and it may be said a majority, of instances the patent had not been issued for years. It merely confirms the title granted by the Treasurer's receipts, and is more of a form than anything else. It is stated that the sale would have been adjourned as soon as the existence of the combination was discovered but that the Secretary of State was in doubt as to his power to do so, the law providing that it shall commence not earlier than 9 o'clock a. m. and continue until sundown from day to day until the land is disposed of. The officials do not know what course to take to declare the sale off. Treasurer McFetridge, who is a lawyer, says it might be just possible that the Land Commissioners could unite in declaring that it was an illegal sale in view of the combination known to exist to defraud the State.

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe-st., near cor. Dearborn. John T. Raymond in "The Rocket."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Miss Margaret Mather. "Leah, the Forsaken."

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, near Washington. Modjeska in "Adrienne."

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, opposit the new Court-House. The Lacy Combination in "The Planter's Wife."

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, near Randolph. Variety entertainment.

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison. Adah Richmond in "Carrots."

Grenier's Lyceum Theatre.
Desplaines-st. near Madison. Variety Entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Kohl & Middleton's Dime Museum.
Clark street, near Madison. Open from 1 to 10 p. m.

Exposition Building.
Lake-Front, opposit Adams street. Inter-State Exposition. Open day and evening.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1883.

BALTIMORE's celebration turned out badly on account of the great storm in the East.

ADOLPH KRAUS has been elected President of the Board of Education of Chicago.

TODAY, increasing cloudiness with light local rains, stationary or slight rise in temperature.

LORD LORNE yesterday received the farewell address of the City Corporation of Toronto, Ont.

WENDELL PHILLIPS' letter indorsing Ben Butler as the representative of reform is printed this morning.

ALFONSO is in Moravia with the Emperor of Austria-Hungary viewing the autumn maneuvres of the army.

TWELVE persons were drowned in the English Channel yesterday through the sinking of a Norwegian vessel in a collision.

PARIS police claim to have frustrated a plot to assassinate King Alfonso on his return to the French Capital going homeward.

LEON ABBETT was yesterday nominated for Governor by the Democrats of New Jersey in convention at Trenton. A row ensued.

YESTERDAY the reunion of Gen. Bragg's Iron Brigade began at La Crosse, Wis. Seven hundred of the veterans are in attendance.

ADMIRAL COLLINSON, of England, who made a celebrated voyage into the Arctic regions searching for Sir John Franklin, is dead.

FELIX MANNY, the inventor of a reaper which was famous in this region twenty-five years ago, died at Rockford Wednesday night, aged 81 years.

AT Glasgow yesterday the new steamship City of Chicago was started on a trial trip in the Clyde. She made fifteen knots an hour, supposedly fifteen miles.

TWO THOUSAND clergymen were in Wittenberg, Germany, yesterday at the Luther celebration. The Crown Prince represents the aged Emperor William.

THE French Ligitimists desire to present a memorial to the Vatican. They are assured that anything which France will stand may be addressed to the Holy Father.

GOV. SHERMAN and Judge Kinne, Republican and Democratic candidates for Governor of Iowa, held their fourth joint debate at Cherokee, Ia., yesterday afternoon.

WHILE taking on a cargo of wood near Chatham, Ont., yesterday morning, the Canadian steamer Queen Victoria burned to the water's edge. She was worth $12,000.

SECRETARY FOLGER yesterday told Charles H. Reed, counsel for George Miller, that it appeared to the Treasury Department that it had a right to sell the Hesing judgment for all that could be got for it.

ENGLAND's Trade-Union Congress, in session at Birmingham, at the suggestion of Joseph Arch, has adopted a resolution asking for radical changes in the land system, whereby waste land may be declared Government property and made productive for the benefit of the community, thus offering a check to excessive emigration.

GEN. LONGSTREET, at the McHenry County Fair yesterday, expressed the hope of the best of the Southern leaders that the Nation may become a more homogeneous people. Gov. Hamilton made a speech, and the orator of the day, the Hon. E. B. Washburne, delivered an address, the text of which appears upon the sixth page of this issue.

THE official organ of Prince Bismarck, which lately scolded France so roundly, now denies as imaginary and sensational the statements which have made THE TRIBUNE's recent European columns unusually interesting. The Powers have not made any representations whatever to Russia, and are not irritated at recent events in Bulgaria. One curious feature of the article is the dogmatic way in which it speaks not only for Germany, but for Austria-Hungary and Italy as well.

A DISTINGUISHED body of citizens will serve as pall-bearers at the funeral of the late Hugh J. Hastings, of New York City, including President Arthur, Secretary Folger, Roscoe Conkling, William H. Vanderbilt, Jay Gould, Hugh J. Jewett, and Gen. Eckert. The services will take place Saturday morning.

IN our city columns will be found a reflex of the popular feeling consequent upon the passage of an immense procession through the crowded thoroughfares of this city last Wednesday. Readers of varying temperaments may solace themselves with either the stoical philosophy of the street-car Superintendent or the plain unvarnished delivery of the enraged private citizen.

GRAIN-SHIPPERS tried to soften the hearts of the vessel-men yesterday, but neither persuasion nor united action availed. For the first time in several weeks empty vessels stood at the wharves when night came, because the marine folks thought they could afford to wait till the shippers had slept on the matter. Charters covered 388,000 bushels at the high rates lately prevalent.

JOHN KEENAN's case is ready for argument today in the Criminal Court. The idea of a capital case being concluded in three or four days so startled Judge, jury, lawyers, and outsiders at the County-Buildings that no single opinion as to the probable verdict found half a dozen people who would agree upon it. Before Judge Rogers the trial of Mike Marek, a Bohemian, charged with a murder committed last February on West Eighteenth street, is progressing.

A GRANDSON of John C. Calhoun, the grandson bearing the same name, yesterday testified before the Senate sub-committee at New York as to the present condition of the industrial classes in the Lower Mississippi Valley. The blacks were very lazy, and, while having opportunities before them sufficient to insure their comfort and a moderate independence, chose rather a life with as little toil as would keep them barely alive. In Mr. Calhoun's opinion a conflict of races was more likely to come than a war between labor and capital. At the same time he is reported as saying he thought race feeling was dying out.

AT 4:30 yesterday morning the new Italian steamship Independente, built on the Clyde, went ashore in a heavy sea and during a thick fog at Jones' Inlet, Long Island Sound. She had 160 passengers and a crew on board. The passengers were taken off by the life-saving service. The vessel was completing her first voyage. She is the seventh which has stranded at that same place. On board are a lot of white cattle sent as a present by the King of Italy to President Garrett, of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. The fate of the fine steamship was undecided at last accounts.

FRENCH papers make the humiliating admission that the basis of negotiations on which Tseng and Challemel-Lacour are now parleying is less favorable to France than the treaty made by Bourée at Pekin. The familiar announcement of the fall of Challemel-Lacour comes again. It is said Premier Ferry will assume the office of Foreign Affairs in the "absence" of the Minister. To put it in the Celtic way, this desirable event will have to happen before it is probable, it having been told so often. Great Britian is bringing an enormous pressure to bear on the French Cabinet in hopes of stopping the war, having in view her own commercial losses should the Chinese be compelled to take up arms.

JUDGE GRESHAM AND POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

While Postmaster-General Gresham was not able to give THE TRIBUNE's Washington correspondent any definit information in regard to the position he will take on postal telegraphy in his annual report, and, indeed, has not yet determined what recommendations he will make, it is important to know that he appreciates fully the public interest in the subject, has gathered all the available literature bearing on the experience of England, and is giving the matter the study it deserves. Judge Gresham is entirely competent to master the details of the subject in hand and is broad enough in his nature to travel outside the narrow confines which selfish interest is trying to impose. But in the conscientious and intelligent consideration which he will undoubtedly give to the merits of the case there are a few points which he must keep in mind in justice to himself and the public.

1. Judge Gresham, in making up his mind what he shall say in his official report about the scheme of the Government telegraph, should give full weight to the tendency of public opinion, which is based on actual experience of a private monopoly of the telegraphic facilities of the country. The public has learned that there is no assurance of competition under the prevailing system, and that the company which monopolizes the service insists upon collecting from the public all the cost of absorbing rival lines. It has ascertained that the company in possession of the field exacts an interest on a capital of $80,000,000 (over and above its bonded indebtedness), which is represented largely by unnecessary purchases, leased lines, contracts with railroads, watered stock, and other intangible assets. The toll assessed upon the public is fixed without any reference to the actual value of the plant and machinery, or the cost of the service. Finally, it has been demonstrated that a disagreement between the company and its employés leads to a practical suspension of the telegraph business to the great injury of business. These are facts which must form the basis for every candid investigation of the scheme for a Government telegraph.

2. Postmaster-General Gresham should not be misled by the opinions and recommendations of his predecessors. The report of Postmaster-General Howe, without actually recommending the purchase of the Western Union Telegraph, left it to be inferred that a Government telegraph should be established by that means, and that the Government should look to the same sort of monopoly now controlled by a corporation. All the later investigations have dismissed this theory and settled down upon the conviction that the Government should construct a postal telegraph without regard to existing lines, and thus guarantee competition for the public, which will otherwise be stifled by the existing company whenever it is threatened by private capital. Judge Gresham cannot examine the history of the English purchase of telegraph lines without satisfying himself that the British Government was swindled outrageously, and he cannot make up an accurate estimate of the cost of a comprehensive telegraph system without reaching the conclusion that it would be "flat burglary" to impose upon the United States Government a charge of from $80,000,000 to $100,000,000 for a plant and facilities which may be duplicated for one-fourth of such sum. As a lawyer he will find no difficulty in realizing that the Government, representing the people, has the right to protect the people from extortion in the transmission of correspondence by telegraph as well as by mail, and that it has also the sovereign right to construct a telegraph system which has been delegated by Government to private corporations.

3. The assumed hostility of the President to a Government telegraph should not influence Judge Gresham in communicating frankly his own opinions to Congress. The only reason for thinking President Arthur to be opposed to the postal telegraph scheme is the fact that, in his last annual message to Congress, he declined to give his assent to the views advanced by Postmaster-General Howe. This may have been because he had not given the matter sufficient consideration to justify himself in a distinct approval of the scheme, or it may have been because he was not willing to recommend the purchase of existing lines, which seemed to be implied at that time. Since then public opinion has been formulated very plainly, and added experience has confirmed the popular demand for a Government telegraphic system. But whatever the opinion of the President may be or the prevailing sentiment of the Cabinet, it is Judge Gresham's duty to remember that, as Postmaster-General, the project comes within his special domain, and he will be held responsible by the people for the views he advances or for an omission to make the proper recommendations. Popular interest in this subject has been aroused to a degree which demands an unequivocal statement from the head of the Post-Office Department.

If Judge Gresham shall approach the consideration of postal telegraphy from the standpoint we have indicated, and study at the same time the operation of the English Government's system, the abuses of the American corporation system, and the rights and desires of the American people, we think there is little doubt that he will recommend to Congress the construction of an independent telegraph service, to be managed by the Post-Office Department in connection with the mail service and upon the same self-sustaining principle of the largest amount of service at the lowest cost to the public.

THE FRENCH WANT PEACE.

The desire of the French people for peace is manifest, and notwithstanding the sentiments attributed to the official Jingoes, and the language which is said to have been used by M. Ferry, it is altogether probable that peace will be maintained—peace with honor if possible, but peace at any rate. Our telegrams of yesterday say that should the negotiations with China collapse the Government will not survive the meeting of the Chambers twenty-four hours. If the present Ministers should attempt to drag France into a war, or should not be able to keep it out of war, the people through their representatives will demand the dismissal of the present Cabinet and the formation of one of a more pacific disposition. The French are sick of wars. They are now paying the penalties of their bellicose disposition in the past, or perhaps we should say of the bellicose disposition of their leaders or masters. An enormous debt has been piled up, the interest on which they find it no easy matter to meet. It is not so long since they paid off the war indemnity which resulted from the Franco-Prussian war. They acted promptly and patriotically then. They are resolved, if possible, to avoid all risk of being forced to pay another indemnity. M. de Freycinet was reluctantly compelled to withdraw his promise of France's coöperation with England in Egypt, because of the pacific disposition of his countrymen. If M. Ferry and M. Challemel-Lacour do not follow M. Freycinet's example they will be compelled to resign.

The French people in this are showing great good sense and much self-control. They are proving themselves qualified for the responsibilities of government. Their country needs peace to repair the ravages of war, to develop French resources, to place the Republic on an enduring basis, to extend French trade and commerce, and to reduce the national debt. A war with China at the present time would be a great mistake. The game is not worth the hazard. The risks are too great. Before a war would be many weeks in progress the interference of some one of France's jealous neighbors, England or Germany, could almost certainly be counted on. England would interfere to protect her own trade and to prevent the creation of a French dependency in the East which would become a formidable rival of British India. Germany would certainly intervene as soon as it appeared that the French arms were going to be successful. The French people are shrewd enough to see this. Besides, of what use would a strip of Chinese territory be to France? In order to retain it a large garrison would have to be maintained there at all times. The soldiers of that garrison are needed in France, and the people do not care to stand the expense. There would be little glory and no profit in victory over the Celestials.

The present trouble has been largely caused by M. Lacour. It is not the first time that this gentleman has brought France to the verge of war. His boorishness and public immorality gave great offense in England when the Tamatave trouble first arose, and it was necessary to send M. Waddington to London to mend matters. His treatment of the Marquis Tseng has been little less than outrageous. France would be acting wisely to get rid of this boor, who has, as was said of Victor Emmanuel, "the manners of an Alderman and the morals of a he-goat." France will probably get rid of him when this difficulty is settled; and if M. Ferry continues Jingoish he too must go. The French have learned from bitter experience that the pursuit of fame and glory is perilous and expensive. Peace is now her motto. The fact that the people are "bent on peace," as the telegrams have it, is reassuring to all true friends of France.

"HONEST HUGH LAW."

Mr. Hugh Law, the Lord-Chancellor of Ireland, who died last Monday, was essentially a self-made man. He was the son of a Presbyterian farmer, who resided near Castlewellan, in the County of Down, and who found it no easy matter to give his son a common-school education. The lad was hard-working and brave-spirited, and managed to do as much work on the farm before and after school-hours as an ordinary boy would do in a whole day. He was unusually intelligent, and at the village school attracted the attention of a local gentleman, who sent him to an academy at Dungannon and afterwards paid his way at Trinity College, Dublin, from which he graduated in 1839, being then but 21 years of age. He was called to the bar the following year, and made rapid progress. He thoroughly mastered his cases, and before he was 30 years of age was employed in every important case tried in the Dublin courts. He did not care for politics, and it was not until 1874 that he entered Parliament as member for Londonderry County at the request of Mr. Gladstone. He had two years previously been appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland. On the acceptance of office by Mr. Gladstone in 1880 he was made Attorney-General for Ireland. He took a leading part in the debates on Irish questions during that and the following year in the House of Commons. He drafted the Irish Land bill, and had charge of it during its progress through the House of Commons. His management of the measure, his unfailing courtesy and good humor, were the themes of universal praise. He and Mr. Healy, though often differing about the bill, were always on the most friendly terms. Indeed, Mr. Parnell's chief lieutenant, who is the terror of official personages in the House of Commons, used to speak in terms of affection of Mr. Law, and was the person who bestowed on him the name by which he was generally known in Ireland during the last years of his life, "Honest Hugh Law." In November, 1881, Mr. Law was rewarded for his services by appointment to the Lord Chancellorship of Ireland at a salary of $40,000 per annum. He was offered a Peerage at the same time, but he was too good a Radical to accept that honor. He preferred to be known as plain Hugh Law rather than to be called Lord Castlehack or Baron Ballygannon. Though a Presbyterian, and appointed in the place of Lord O'Hagan, a Roman Catholic, Mr. Law's promotion gave the sincerest satisfaction in Ireland. The people preferred his homespun honesty, his plain matter-of-fact way of doing things, to all the sophistries, circumlocutions, and blarneyings of my Lord "Olly-Brogue" O'Hagan. Of course there will be a scramble among the Irish Judges and Crown lawyers for the now vacant Lord Chancellorship and its $40,000 salary, with a retiring pension of half that amount attached thereto. It will probably fall to Judge Barry, or Mr. Edward Sullivan, the Master of the Rolls. Neither will prove a worthy successor of the honest man gone.

PROTECTION AND THE CARRYING TRADE.

Mr. John Roach has not improved his position by a revision of his testimony before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor. If it was his purpose to set forth a sufficient cause for the serious decline in American shipping and to suggest a remedy, he has made a lamentable failure. Stated in brief, his position seems to be that the shipping interests are languishing because there has been too little protection (!) and that the only adequate remedy is to increase the protection duties on foreign goods. This is plainly inconsistent with his own statement that Great Britain has $1,000,000,000 invested in shipping and that the earnings of its merchant fleet are $400,000,000 a year. But Great Britain practices free trade, and the increase of the number of men engaged in the service from 150,000 to 270,000 during the last ten years has been achieved under the free-trade system. How is it possible to reconcile the actual experience of Great Britain with Mr. Roach's theory that more protection is needed in this country to encourage and build up a merchant marine? If Great Britain's vast shipping interest has doubled within the last ten years under the influence of free-trade principles, how can it be urged reasonably that the way to a fair share of the carrying business for the United States lies in precisely the opposit direction of protection? It may be, as Mr. Roach insists, that this enormous trade of Great Britain has grown "at the expense of this country"; but, if so, it is obviously because the policy of Great Britain has been better calculated to secure the carrying business of the world than the policy of the United States has been.

The defects of the protective system are never so conspicuous as when they are studied in connection with the shipping interests. The foreign trade of Great Britain, with 35,000,000 of people, exceeds the combined foreign trade of the United States and Germany with their 100,000,000 of people—the first-named a free-trade country and the two latter protection countries. To the extent that Great Britain has more goods to carry it will always have a larger merchant marine. But not only that: the impulse given to the shipping interests by its own foreign trade brings it advantages in extent, experience, methods, capital, and ships which enable it to acquire a large part of the whole world's carrying trade. If England's profits in the shipping trade amount to $400,000,000 a year they add that much to the wealth of the nation. The American people will not be able to secure any considerable portion of this profitable carrying trade until they have something more to carry besides the breadstuffs and produce which the European countries are obliged to buy from them; and by exaggerated protection they close their own doors against the sale of their manufactured goods (1) by increasing the cost of production artificially, and (2) by shutting out foreign goods which would come to this country in exchange for American exports and thus promote American exportation. The prosperity of the carrying trade will always depend on the quantity of goods to be carried, and in this respect England's policy is manifestly more prolific than the American policy.

THE DAKOTA COMPLICATION.

The Constitutional Convention which purports to represent the sentiment of the people of Dakota south of the forty-sixth parallel is still in session at Sioux Falls and at work constructing a Constitution under the provisions of which they expect to incorporate the southern half of the Territory as a full-fledged State, leaving the northern half to shift for itself. The Constitution itself, by the time it is finished, will be a picturesque sort of document, as it coolly appropriates a name for the new State which does not belong to it, with equal coolness leaves the debt of the Territory to be assumed by the northern half, and displays a collection of isms and ologies which is unique, to say the least.

It seems to have been the purpose of the 117 unauthorized delegates to incorporate all the modern hobbies in this document. It is not remarkable, therefore, that they have swallowed woman suffrage in a somewhat modified form, but sufficiently comprehensive to make the new State a paradise for Miss Anthony, Mrs. Howe, Mrs. Stanton, Mrs. Livermore, and the other agitators. They have also masticated prohibition pure and simple. It is somewhat remarkable that they did not go still further and take in communism, abolition of all farming property, polygamy, and perpetual motion. The seal which will be attached to this and other State documents is even more picturesque, and includes the American flag, the eagle, smelting-furnaces, steamboats, trains of cars, corn and wheat fields, Indians and tepees, mixed up in a delightfully heterogeneous manner and surrounded by the legend, "Fear God and take your own part," which without irreverence may be paraphrased into, "You pays your money and takes your choice." The appositness of the legend is not very apparent under the circumstances, for however much the 117 statesmen south of the forty-sixth parallel may fear God, they are preparing to take a part which does not belong to them and cannot rightly be appropriated without the consent of the whole.

Meanwhile the people of Northern Dakota have no idea of being left out in the cold. They, in the persons of their representatives, have met in convention. Their gathering is just as formal and authoritative and possesses just as much binding force as the one on the other side of the parallel. The resolutions they have passed are characterized by calmness and good sense. They intimate to their southern brethren that they cannot assume to act for the people of the whole Territory, and that they cannot ignore the rights of the North Dakotians who represent more than half the aggregated wealth of the Territory. They further notify them that they do not propose to have their names stole from them or to be saddled with the whole of the Territorial debt, which the Southern Dakotians generously propose to leave behind them as a souvenir, so as to start their new State without any financial incumbrances. They protest against the entire movement for admission unless they have a hand in it, and they close by demanding a voice in the making of the organic law, and threaten to "oppose any movement tending toward Statehood which deprives us of the privilege of assenting or dissenting to the constitutional provisions."

After adopting the resolutions the convention proceeded to appoint a committee to confer with the Southern convention and bring about a convention of the whole Territory to settle all differences. This is a wise suggestion, and should such a convention be held there is no question that the two sections will find some mutual ground upon which they can meet, and that they will recognize that their best policy is to remain united and prosecute the work of developing the virgin soil of Dakota and promoting her material interests, which are growing more and more important as the railroads are opening up its land for settlement and cultivation. A division such as is contemplated will only hinder the growth of the Territory and accomplish no political result of advantage to either section, for neither Southern Dakota, Northern Dakota, nor the two together can expect to get in as a State past the watchful eyes of the next Democratic House. They have got a Capital, centrally situated and easily accessible. They have laid the corner-stone of the new Capitol buildings and prepared the way for other public buildings. The various transportation lines are rapidly tying them together. Their interests are all in common, and they have but to wait a short time to be convinced that union is the best policy. The people of the Territory ought not to allow a few score of politicians and speculators to control them and dictate a policy that will put Dakota back and check her present development, which is full of promise.

ENTAILING AMERICAN ESTATES.

The report that John Jacob Astor had transferred all his vast estate in bulk to his son William Waldorf Astor has been the occasion of much varied comment. Few men ever willingly give up a great fortune, but are generally disposed to wait until death unloads them. Mr. Astor's prudence will, however, assure him that his wishes as to the disposition of his property will be carried into effect and not be made to depend upon a struggle over a contested will. Not the least of the advantages of the rich man who disposes of his estate while he is still in the flesh is the fact that he remains a competent witness as to his own mental condition. Such a disposition of property has many advantages over a testament made under the shadow of death and at a time when the mental and physical powers are fast failing. It is surprising that more rich men do not adopt this secure method of devising their estates, and so guard against the dangers as well as the scandals of a contested will.

In another particular the method followed by Mr. Astor is rapidly growing in favor among the rich men in New York. They desire not only to have their estates administered securely, but also to hold them together rather than to divide them among many heirs. Many a fine property has lost much of its value by being divided among a number of heirs, and a business which succeeds finely under the control of one man is often wrecked when it is subject to the clashing interests and policies of a number of owners. Too many cooks spoil the broth. Again, it is found that in order to preserve many fine old family homesteads there must be some sort of estate entail. A large fortune when divided among a number of sons and daughters may not give any one of them enough to retain and keep up a fine old homestead which was intended by its founder to be the dwelling-place of his descendants for generations. The English idea of a grand family homestead has proven a delusion in this country where estates are so quickly distributed. It is a piece of good luck if such a home does not pass entirely out of the control of the family in the second generation after it is established. In order to bulwark family pride and prosperity against the dangers of a divided estate American millionaires are disposed to transfer them to one heir in bulk, and so imitate to the best of their ability the English custom of entailing estates.

The interests of public policy are decidedly against entailed estates in this country. The power of great fortunes has not been severely felt because the laws tend to their speedy division and distribution. Mr. Webster once declared that one of the chief reasons why popular government was possible in this country was because we have "no inherited masses of property, no system of entails, no long trusts, no long family settlements, no primogeniture."

But the fashion of a family settlement as followed by the Astors and the Vanderbilts amounts to the same thing as an estate entail, and concentrates and preserves the power of great fortunes in the hands of single owners. It reverses the established public policy, and introduces into this country one of the worst features of the English aristocratic system. Yet in a free country every citizen must have the right to dispose of his property as he sees fit inside the limits of reason, and there is no legal obstacle to the virtual entail of estates in this country.

But if the custom of entailing estates becomes general among rich men in this country it will in the end raise a question of public policy that will overshadow that of private right. Where titles of nobility and bills of attainder are prohibited it will not long be possible to practice the custom of entailing estates.

THE MAYOR'S RETURN.

The exposure of the conspiracy in the Council to rush in an acting Mayor pending the Mayor's absence if it were sufficently prolonged, in order to promote schemes of plunder or general confiscation, has so alarmed some of the heads of departments that they have telegraphed the Mayor at Portland, Ore., advising his return in time to prevent their iniquitous schemes. An answer has been received from him that he will be at home before the 24th, upon which date occurs the first meeting of the Council after the vacation.

The promptness with which the Mayor has replied shows that if the ring has concocted any fresh schemes of plunder he will be on hand and know what is going on. A municipal depredation of which he was not cognizant would be an innovation the "best Mayor" could not tolerate. It is not possible that he has been seized with any sudden spasm of virtue or that he has apprehensions things will go wrong if he should not be here when the Council reassembles. These would not be sufficient inducements for him to give up a junketing display, or the opportunity to air his personal rhetoric, or the economical chance to visit the exact spot where his eagle dipped its pinions in the sprays of the Pacific. Nor can it be possible he imagines his followers can't be trusted in his absence. It is impossible that things can be any worse with him away than they were when he was here. The boldest imagination fails to conceive any form of rascality they could perpetrate in his absence that they have not already achieved while he was present. From this point of view the citizens of Chicago feel just as secure with Harrison in Portland as they would with Harrison in the City-Hall, and so far as any dangers which may threaten them are concerned he need not cut short his pleasuring. Unless the ring has conspired to take the whole city at a single gulp and parcel it out among themselves, there is no particular reason why he should hurry home, and, even if he were here and this wholesale job were attempted, we fancy it is doubtful whether the taxpayers would feel they were any more secure.

From this general point of view, therefore, if the Mayor intends to be on the ground it must be because he feels that whatever new schemes of plunder or rascality are on foot ought to be carried out in regular form and with the decency at least of something like official authority. The announcement that he is coming will not relieve the anxiety of people in the least, nor will they feel that his presence will be any guaranty of protection. If they could voice their sentiments to him they would say: "You needn't hurry back. Things can't be any worse than they have been."

The only wish they have for his return is based upon an entirely different reason. Mayor Harrison has now made the trip from St. Paul to the Pacific and has been given an opportunity to air himself at every station where there were people enough to listen to him. His addresses have been in execrable taste, and have been marked by a vulgar display of self-conceit. Upon each and every occasion he has notified his audiences that he is the Mayor of Chicago, and as such he has contended that it is their duty to get drunk when dry, and has proclaimed his own proficiency in poker and old sledge. It is to escape such vulgar advertising as this that the people of Chicago are anxious for him to return. The damage which he is doing to the reputation of Chicago every time he opens his mouth is greater than anything which his gang can inflict during his absence in the way of plunder. This is the only reason which can cause any anxiety for his return.

SAD tidings again come from the Arctic regions. The relief-ship Yantic, sent with the Proteus after the Greely expedition, has reached St. Johns, N. F. She has on board the crew of the Proteus, which ship was crushed by the ice, her party being rescued only after a month's struggle in open boats. While in that inhospitable region the officers of the Proteus received the intelligence that an Esquimau fresh from the Greely expedition had reported the death of Dr. Pavey. A few days later the officers learned that another Esquimau had brought down the story that the men of the Greely expedition had mutinied and killed their officers. No credence was given the latter report. The relief expeditions have done nothing in the way of leaving food where Greely can get it.

CROATIA is in rebellion. The attempts of the Hungarian military to check the popular disorders have utterly failed. At Jakobovacz the soldiers, firing into a dense mob, killed fifteen people and wounded many others. If this does not make the conflagration general the Cabinet at Buda-Pesth will be very lucky indeed. Herr Tisga semi-officially expresses deep alarm. Troops will be rapidly thrown into the disgruntled province. As a sign of the widespread nature of this uprising it is noticeable that nearly every dispatch announcing the outbreaks which have occurred has named a town which had not previously figured as being in an unquiet condition. The riots have run the gamut of all Croatia.

FURTHER corroboration of facts already generally believed is furnished in the evidence of Mr. Samuel Shoeneman, lately returned from Germany and France. The hostile action of those countries in the matter of American animal-food products, Mr. Shoeneman avers, is an insult to the United States and a wrong put upon the poorer foreign classes by the landlords. The rich of Europe found their income curtailed by the ability of the people to provision themselves at reasonable prices from America. Therefore the false and libelous charges of trichinæ, pleuro-pneumonia, etc., were trumped up to disguise the class legislation which has for the last two years disgraced the proceedings of European Parliaments.

WHEN a member of the Georgia Legislature and "a gentleman, sah!" is verbally stepped upon by a brother member and invited to meet him outside after the adjournment, it means business. The Hon. Mr. Brooks, the party of the first part, replying to the Hon. Mr. Wright, the party of the second part, struggling most valiantly to maintain his grip on parliamentary etiquet and at the same time properly resent the affront put upon "a gentleman of honah," rounds on his antagonist with the "counter-check quarrelsome," and thus he speaks: "He has seen fit to insult me on the floor of this House. I have too much respect for the gentlemen around me and too much respect for you, Mr. Speaker, to do so here, but I will reserve the right of slapping the vagabond's jaws outside of this hall." The narrative adds that "the Speaker's hammer fell"—there's where a Speaker always shows what there is in him—"and there was quite a sensation." At last accounts the members' friends were trying to frame a treaty of "peace with honor," and, as is usually the case, were "reticent as to what was going on." They do these things differently at Springfield, Ill. There the Hon. Mr. Herrington carroms on the Hon. Mr. Parish's nose, streaks the pale air with blood, and subsequently apologizes to the House, the Speaker, and the victim of his little experiment in phlebotomy. For real downright business and no fooling about it the Illinois plan takes the whole bakery.

THE Philadelphia *Press*, in enumerating some of the personal elements and the general principles which must govern the selection of the next Republican candidate for President, declares that he must be the free and real choice of the party, and not the forced fruit of packed delegations; that he must be free from the suspicion of being identified with any offensive machine; that he must, by his record or by distinct pledge, represent the reform and progressive tendencies of the party; and that he must inspire and command the confidence of the conservative business classes, and be able to carry the independent vote in the central belt of States. "The name of the Republican candidate," it adds, "may safely be left to the developments of the coming months; his essential qualities are as plain now as they can be next year. Whether new or old, whether fresh or familiar, whether a leader or a follower, whether renominated or taken from the ranks, he must clearly stand for the things we have indicated."

THERE are apparently no unmarried Belgian noblemen on the Brussels matrimonial market at present, and a pretty orphan girl, with nearly half a million pounds sterling and £24,000 a year, has to advertise daily in the German papers for a titled suitor as follows:

Mariage du High-Life. Orpheline 21 ans, catholique, très-honorable, très-jolie, fortune 12 millions francs et plus de 600,000 frs. de rentes, a marier a jeune homme titré très-honorable nom. Pour rélations et conditions a remplir addresser lettres signées a N. O. O. N. post. rest. Bruxelles. Bien des Agents.

Here is a chance for some adventurous American. The question of title need not bother him. He can purchase one cheap in Italy.

RUFUS HATCH, ingloriously taken in by the innocent button in the hands of an Indianapolis drummer, beats a masterly retreat to New York. Rufus should have held on a day or two. Min Yong Ik, Hong Yong Sik, So Kong Pon, Yu Kil Chun, Ko Yong Choi, Pyon Ik, Chu Kyong Sok, Hyon Heng Taek, Woo Le Tang, and Tsunejiro Miyaoka, representing the "Great land of the morning calm," otherwise known as Corea, are in Chicago and Mr. Hatch's favorit hotel, and would doubtless have been delighted to form his acquaintance and instruct him in some of the fine points of the Corean national game, "Go bang."

MR. LABOUCHERE does not approve of the pension to Matthew Arnold. He says:

Personally, I am a great admirer of Mr. Matthew Arnold's writings; it is, therefore, from no prejudice against the man that I say that a literary pension of $1,250 per annum ought not to have been bestowed upon him. He is a Government employé in the receipt of $3,500 per annum and with a right to a retiring pension. These grants ought in all cases to be made to literary men or to the families of deceased literary men who are really in want. It may be pleasant to have an addition made to income, but no one can pretend to say that any one with an assured $3,500 per annum is a fitting object for public charity.

THE proposed design for Dakota's coat-of-arms, now under discussion at the Sioux Falls Constitutional Convention, while apparently embodying about everything for which the Territory is famous, is strangely defective in one or two highly important respects. The pictorial illustrations of Dakota's products and Dakota's pride fail to contain a view of a "blizzard" in full blast or a photograph of the professional "boomer" trying to sell a newcomer a corner lot at 500 per cent. profit. The coat-of-arms robbed of such features as these would be like "Hamlet" with Hamlet left out.

A COMPARISON between English and American agricultural statistics may not be uninteresting: England has this year under wheat 2,600,000 acres, America has over 39,000,000 acres; 2,975,000 acres under oats, against about 20,000,000 acres in America; 2,300,000 under barley, which is about the acreage in this country. America has 64,000,000 under corn. England of course does not grow corn. Great Britain has only 6,000,000 head of cattle, against 33,000,000 in America; it has about 25,000,000 sheep and lambs, against about 50,000,000 in America.

MR. PULITZER's wild, reckless Western type of journalism is not up to Mr. Gould's ideas of what should appear in a paper which he recently sold to the ex-dispenser of beer and pretzels, but for which he has not yet received full pay in cash. It is hard to serve two masters—Mr. Pulitzer's subscribers on the one hand and Mammon on the other, especially when the latter has a $190,000 claim on what Mr. Pulitzer calls his own paper, drawing interest day and night at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.

MR. WATTERSON, like numerous other Democratic editors, betrays a painful lack of interest in the result of the coming tussle at the Ohio ballot-boxes. In the very ripeness of disgust he is constrained to say:

We have hitherto mentioned that an Ohio election once in each twenty years would about meet the wishes of the people of this great and growing country. If further remarks are in order, we shall move to strike out twenty and insert 100 as more fully meeting the necessities of the case.

[NEW YORK *Tribune.*]—It appears that the Chicago police are so unaccustomed to the spectacle of intoxication that when they found a drunken man in the street they took him to the morgue and put him on ice. This demonstrates something or other, but whether it is the stupidity of Chicago policemen or the intensity and completeness of Chicago intoxication, is not quite clear.

AS MIGHT have been expected, the Cleveland end of the McLean-Bookwalter-Farley combination is quick to indorse, through the columns of Mr. McLean's paper, the rock-rooted all-wool-a-yard-wide Democracy of the ticket set up by the Cincinnati end of the combination, and to join in the cry, "Pendleton must go."

[CINCINNATI *Commercial-Gazette.*]—When it comes to the real tug of war, the Democrats of Ohio will have something to say about reading Mr. Pendleton out of the party. The *Enquirer's* three-column manifesto will be as ineffective as the Pope's bull against the comet.

[ROCHESTER *Post and Express.*]—It is reported that a school of sharks followed Gov. Butler's yacht for nearly a hundred miles, hopeful that an accident might occur. The absence of an accident is thought to have been very fortunate for the sharks.

KATE CLAXTON has again been despoiled of those $1,850 worth of diamonds. In the art of keeping her name before the public Kate could give several candidates for the Speakership many a valuable pointer.

THE Stratford detectives are still working up "clews." Up to date they haven't found time to look for the murderer. The Great American Detective is much the same whether in Chicago or Stratford.

FRANCE's latest attitude in the Tonquin business is not unlike that of John Kelly towards the various elements composing the New York Democracy. She will have "peace" even if she has to fight for it.

THE longest Pole knocks down the persimmons. Speaking of Poles reminds me that I got in my work pretty well.—*Sobieski.*

THE Pennsylvania Legislature is about to "drive the last spike." The members have actually cut off their pay after Sept. 10.

MISS ANDERSON has snubbed the Prince of Wales. It becomes Miss Mather to look to her laurels.

PERSONALS.

President Arthur writes that he hopes to attend the laying of the corner-stone of the Burnside Memorial Hall, in Bristol, R. I., this month, and the appointment of the day for that ceremony has been delayed to await his convenience.

Mr. Gladstone has a great liking for his old clothes and wears a suit long after the trousers have become "baggy" at the knees. When a new suit has been obtained for him and placed in his dressing-room, he eyes it askant and puts on his old friends every morning as before. Then, after a few days, his servant enters the dressing-room stealthily at night and carries away the old suit, thus compelling the Premier to appear next morning clad in the new garments.

A semi-official announcement has been made that the Queen, by very generous assistance from time to time, endeavored to stave off the late sale at Kensington Palace. It seems his Serene Highness, the Princess Mary of Cambridge's Lord, facetiously, if not complimentarily, dubbed in London the Duke of Tick, received from her and different members of the royal family over $150,000, besides having his children educated entirely at the expense of his mother-in-law, the Duchess of Cambridge.

The Comte de Chambord died in a month that has proved fatal to many Kings of France. Philip I. died the 3d of August, 1060; Louis VI. the 1st of August, 1108; Louis IX. the 25th of August, 1226; Philip VI. the 23d of August, 1350; Louis XI. the 30th of August, 1461; Henry III. the 2d of August, 1589. Louis Philippe also died in England in exile the 26th of August, 1850. The 24th of August, the date of the Comte de Chambord's death, is also that of the birth of the Count of Paris, in 1838—a fact which will perhaps afford food for speculation to the believers in omens. It is, moreover, the anniversary of the massacre of St. Bartholomew.

The charming little story of Mr. Parnell, the patriotic fishermen, and the sturgeon is really too edifying to be passed over without notice. Certain guileless Irish fishermen caught a sturgeon weighing three hundredweight in the Shannon. Had they been Saxons they might have sent their prize to the Queen; being, however, modern Irish patriots, they forwarded it to their uncrowned King, Mr. Parnell. The Irish leader wired his thanks and sent the fish to the Fisheries Exhibition. And yet these patriots were not satisfied. On the contrary, they wrote to a local paper pointing out that they had once sent a sturgeon to the Lord-Lieutenant and had received a handsome check in return. Mr. Parnell took the hint and sent them £5.

Here's a test of popularity, and one which shows the difference in ordinary estimation between the pomp of power and the wisdom of the sage. Mr. Algernon Graves has drawn up a tabular statement of the number of times portraits of eminent persons have been put on exhibition in England, between the years 1760 and 1880. At the head of the list is Wellington, the "Iron Duke," with 123 portraits; second is Queen Victoria, with 117; and third is the "first gentleman in Europe," George IV., with 115. Lord Nelson follows close after some other royal personages with forty-five, and is in turn followed by Mrs. Siddons with forty-three. On the other hand, Dr. Samuel Johnson, Sir Humphry Davy, and Alfred Tennyson narrowly escape being left off the list altogether, for it does not include any one whose portrait has not been exhibited more than six times.

FOREIGN.

Arrival at Madeira of O'Donnell, the Slayer of Carey, the Informer.

The Prisoner Apparently Calm, and Confident He Will Never Hang.

Imposing Ceremonies in Connection with the Luther Anniversary at Wittenberg.

A Change for the Worse in Bismarck's Condition—His Physicians Summoned.

Alleged Attempt to Assassinate King Alfonso—The Insurrection in Croatia—France and China.

O'DONNELL.

ARRIVED AT MADEIRA.

FUNCHEL, Madeira, Sept. 13.—[Special Cable.]—The steamer with O'Donnell, the slayer of James Carey, on board, arrived here today. O'Donnell is in charge of two Colonial detectives. His manner is quiet and reserved, and there is no sign that he feels any anxiety for the future. A correspondent who was permitted to go on board and converse with O'Donnell found him quietly smoking his pipe and apparently enjoying such comforts as are permitted him. He said that he was utterly indifferent as to the result of his trial. He, however, was perfectly sure that he would never be hanged. When told of the manifestations of sympathy for him and delight at Carey's death exhibited by Irishmen all over the world, and particularly in America, he laughed and said that he had no doubt of it. He expressed himself as being more than grateful to the Americans for the manner in which they upheld him and for the light in which they looked upon the impulses which compelled him to rid the earth of such a thing as James Carey. He did not care to make a detailed statement concerning the circumstances of the deed for which he was now held a prisoner, as loose words might be brought in evidence against him at his trial. It was a hard thing for a man to talk with two detectives at his elbow. On hearing the news of Marwood's death O'Donnell smiled, and said that had Marwood lived he would never had the pleasure of exhibiting his ghastly skill on him. He iterated that he would never hang.

Every possible step has been taken by the officials of Madeira to prevent a surprise. Soldiers patrol the shore, and all persons communicating with the ship are closely questioned, and must show some evidence that they are to be trusted before being allowed on board. All strangers are subjected to a close inspection, and are asked as to their business and nationality. It is evident that fears are entertained that a rescue may be attempted, and unusual precautions have been taken in order to minimize the chances of success should such an attempt be made.

WITNESSES.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—A number of important witnesses in the case of O'Donnell, who killed Carey, are already in London. Mrs. Carey and family will arrive in a fortnight. Jenkinson and Gosling, of the detective department, a number of Irish detectives, and several witnesses from America are now here. The English detectives have just returned from America and have in their possession valuable information concerning the extent of the Fenian conspiracy. They ascertained that the real name of the informer Norman is Gibney.

MARTIN LUTHER.

THE CELEBRATION AT WITTENBERG.

WITTENBERG, Sept. 13.—The delegates from England, Scotland, and Ireland to attend the celebration today of the fourth centenary of Martin Luther have arrived.

The city is profusely decorated. Crown Prince Frederick William was received with great enthusiasm. Two thousand clergymen are here.

Splendid weather prevailed. The commemoration was a great success. The doorway of the Augustine monastery was flanked by Venetian masts. Colossal busts of Luther and Melanethon had been placed on the balcony of the town hall and on stands throughout the city. The Emperor's bust in front of the town hall was decorated with flowers. Portraits of Luther and mottoes from his sayings and writings were displayed in many windows. The number of visitors is estimated at 50,000. They came principally from Thuringia, Saxony, and Brandenburg. Delegates from Hungary, Austria, and France also took part in the celebration. On arriving at Wittenburg the Crown Prince Frederick William, with Prince Albrecht and Herr Von Gossler, Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs, drove direct to the Stadt Kirche and attended service. Over 1,000 clergymen filled the the church. After reading the liturgy, Superintendent-General Schultz delivered the festival sermon, taking his text from St. Matthew, chap. xxi., verses 42 and 43. The royal party then proceeded to the Schloss Kirche, where the Crown Prince placed a splendid laurel wreath upon Luther's grave. The party afterward inspected the archives in the town-hall relating to the Reformation.

Meanwhile a long procession marched to Luther's house, where the Crown Prince subsequently, in a large hall which served formerly as Luther's lecture-room, declared the Luther Hall open. In his address the Crown Prince said: "May this festival serve as a holy exhortation to uphold the great benefits of the Reformation and to strengthen our resolution to be ready always to defend the evangelical creed, liberty of conscience, and religious toleration. May Luther's anniversary help to strengthen Protestant feeling, preserve the German Evangelical Church from disunion, and lay the foundation of everlasting peace."

Lectures on the life and work of Luther were delivered in the afternoon, while the evening was devoted to banquets and festive gatherings.

THE HEAD OF THE CHURCH.

BERLIN, Sept. 13.—The Emperor has issued a Cabinet order intrusting to Crown Prince Frederick William the duty of representing him at the Lutheran festival at Wittenberg. The Emperor as the chief depositary of the government of the church in his Empire expresses a feeling of warm interest in the celebration, in which the evangelical faith obtains full expression.

BISMARCK.

ALARMINGLY ILL.

BERLIN, Sept. 13.—It is reported that a serious change has occurred in the condition of Bismarck. The doctors have been suddenly summoned to Gastein for consultation.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

THE NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The *Standard's* Paris correspondent states that at the Chinese Legation and at the French Foreign Office it is asserted that the negotiations relative to the Tonquin question are being conducted on both sides with a sincere desire of arriving at an amicable solution of the difficulties. The English and American diplomatic representatives in Paris fully confirm the above statement.

WHAT THE FRENCH PAPERS SAY.

The *Debats* editorially expresses the opinion that the basis of the negotiations between Challemel-Lacour and the Marquis Tseng are less favorable to France than the treaty made by Bourée at Pekin. The *Debats* also says the Chinese should be given to understand that the desire of France for peace has certain limits.

The *Figaro* states that Lord Lyons, the British Embassador at Paris, had a long interview with Challemel-Lacour yesterday, at which he urged upon the French Minister of Foreign Affairs the danger to European commercial interests should war result from the Tonquin imbroglio.

THE CANTON OUTBREAK.

Private advices from Canton state that business has been resumed as before the recent outbreak. Only a few foreign merchants are in trade there, the tea traffic having drifted to other localities. The inhabitants of Canton have the reputation of being especially turbulent at all times.

CHALLEMEL-LACOUR.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—The statement that Challemel-Lacour will shortly take a furlough is denied.

THE SITUATION.

The Cabinet today refrained from discussing the Tonquin question owing to the absence of Gen. Thibaudin, Minister of War. It is believed the subject will be considered tomorrow.

The *National* today alludes to dissensions in the Cabinet, but the *Liberte* and *Siecle* formally deny that there are any Ministerial dissensions. *Temps* asks whether, if the negotiations of Chalemel-Lacour and Marquis Tseng are sincere, the dispatch of five battalions of French troops to Tonquin can really affect the question of peace. It says five battalions of reinforcements are absolutely required to enable France to proceed against the Black Flags, and the result of the negotiations will determine whether larger measures will be necessary.

KINGS AND DIPLOMATS.

THE CZAR TO VISIT WILLIAM.

BERLIN, Sept. 13.—It is stated that the Czar, before returning to Russia, will meet the Emperor William at Tilsit.

SERVIA AND THE ALLIANCE.

GASTEIN, Sept. 13.—Gen. Catargi, aide-decamp to the King of Servia, in presenting Bismarck with the Order of the White Eagle, expressed a readiness to discuss the adhesion of Servia to the Austro-German alliance.

THE GERMAN ARMY.

BERLIN, Sept. 13.—The Emperor, Count Von Moltke, and the Minister of War have gone to Merzberg to attend the maneuvres of the army.

ALFONSO AT VIENNA.

VIENNA, Sept. 13.—The Emperor and King Alfonso today laid the last stone of the new town-hall. The ceremonies were grand. At the banquet in honor of the event the Emperor proposed the health of the King, to which the latter responded in German. The Emperor also proposed a toast in honor of the Czar of Russia. The Emperor and King Alfonso have gone to Moravia to witness the annual military maneuvres.

A PLOT FRUSTRATED.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—The police frustrated a plot to kill King Alfonso during his stay here.

BISMARCK'S ORGAN.

BERLIN, Sept. 13.—The *North German Gazette*, Bismarck's organ, denied that the Powers are irritated against Russia because of recent events in Bulgaria. It says: "It is the dominant wish at Berlin, Vienna, and Rome to live at peace with Russia. None of the Powers desire war or anything else from Russia. No complaint is heard from any quarter, even from the Porte. The alleged irritation is purely imaginary and due to stories of sensation mongers."

INSURRECTION.

RIOTERS KILLED BY THE MILITARY.

AGRAM, Sept. 13.—The violence of the rebels against the landowners between Gfina and Petrinia is increasing. The military force which was sent to the scene of the disturbance was compelled to fire into a dense mass of rioters at Jakobovacz, killing fifteen and wounding many others.

THE WRONGS OF CROTIA.

The Hungarian Prime Minister has had an interview with the Croatian notables who were summoned to an audience. The interview was stormy. The notables, after excitedly detailing the wrongs under which Croatia suffered, promised to fulfill certain conditions proposed by the Hungarian Government, the details or character of which are not made known.

AN ALARMING SITUATION.

The disturbances in the interior grow more frequent. The conflicts with the troops are assuming a most serious character.

THE OUTBREAK WELL ORGANIZED.

PESTH, Sept. 13.—*Remzet*, the organ of Prime Minister Tisza, expresses a fear that the outbreak in Croatia is well organized, and that to suppress it effectually additional troops will have to be forwarded to the scenes of disorder.

SPANISH AMERICA.

EVENTS IN SOUTHERN LANDS.

LIMA, Sept. 13.—In a fight with Montero's band eighteen persons were killed.

All the Chilian papers declare that the Minister at Washington has informed the Government of Chili that Gen. Iglesias will be recognized by the United States as President of Peru directly he holds command of Lima.

The ecclesiastical authorities have excommunicated the cemeteries in the Archbishopric to be managed by the civil authorities.

Guatemala has determined to build a railway to the Atlantic. Estimated cost, $12,000,000.

It is said the Council of Ministers in Honduras was appointed a commission to ask President Soto to resign.

The Congress of the United States of Colombia will determine the question of the election of Nunez or Wilches as President.

In an affair at Zipacura sixty men were killed and wounded, when the rebels surrendered. Gen. Delgado was shot down before the fight began while attempting to parley with the rebels.

MRS. LANGTRY.

A VISIT TO PARIS.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—[Special Cable.]—Paris in general and the Champs Elysees in particular are enlivened by the advent of Mrs. Langtry, whom the *Figaro* has somewhat illogically christened "the American Sarah Bernhardt." Through the medium of Messrs. John Arthur, Mrs. Langtry has engaged for a month a charming suite of apartments in the Rue de Bassano. She has brought her horses and carriages from England with her, and has come to Paris for rest and for dresses. She proposes visiting each and every Paris theatre in turn, and is determined not to let the grass grow under her feet. She is here to study and observe, but not to criticise. It is believed she is about to confide her histrionic talents to the tutelage of Got and Coquelin, just as she has already intrusted her personal charms to the guidance of Worth.

ENGLAND'S LAND SYSTEM.

RADICAL CHANGES DEMANDED TO RECLAIM UNCULTIVATED AREAS.

BIRMINGHAM, Sept. 13.—At the Trades Unions Congress Joseph Arch offered a resolution that, considering the large amount of waste land in the Kingdom which is capable of cultivation, radical changes in the land system of the country are required in order that the land may be put under productive cultivation for the benefit of the community, thereby offering a check to excessive emigration.

An amendment was offered calling upon the Government to declare such land Government property, and with this addition the entire resolution was adopted.

FINANCIAL.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £140,000 during the last week. The proportion of bank reserve to liability is now 46¼ per cent. The bullion that has gone into the bank on balance today is £20,000. The bank has reduced its rate of discount to 3½ per cent.

BANK OF FRANCE.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows a decrease of 2,575,000 francs in gold and 4,475,000 in silver.

FATAL COLLISION.

TWELVE PERSONS DROWNED.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—A Norwegian vessel was sunk in the English Channel today by a collision, and twelve persons were drowned.

OBITUARY.

ADMIRAL COLLINSON.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Admiral Sir Richard Collinson, K. C. B., F. R. G. S., is dead. He commanded the Enterprise expedition which left Plymouth in search of Sir John Franklin.

[He was born Nov. 7, 1811, at Gateshead, County Durham, of which place his father was Rector. Dec. 3, 1823, he entered the royal navy as volunteer on board H. M. S. Cambridge, Capt. Maling, under whose command he served three years on the Pacific station. After a short stay in England he entered as midshipman on board the Chanticleer, Capt. Foster, which vessel was fitted out under the auspices of the Royal Society and employed in making pendulum, magnetic, and meteorological observations on the shores and islands in the Atlantic Ocean. In 1831 he was appointed to the Ætna, Capt. Belcher, occupied in the survey of the coast of Africa; and subsequently to the Salamander and Medea, under the command of Capt. Austin. Being promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in 1835, he joined the Sulphur, Capt. Beechey, as assistant surgeon, and was employed in the examination of the coasts of Central America and Mexico, visiting California, Vancouver's Island, Stika, and fixing the position of Mount St. Elias. Returning to England in 1839 he was appointed additional Lieutenant to the flagship on the coast for surveying duty, and took an active part in all the operations of the first Chinese war; receiving his promotion to the rank of Commander in 1841 and Captain and C. B. in 1842 for his services. At the conclusion of the war he remained four years on the coast of China in command of H. M. S. Plover, laying down the coast-line and making plans of the different harbors between the Yangtsekiang and Hong Kong, thus enabling merchant ships to approach the treaty ports in safety. In 1849, on the return of Sir James Ross in the Enterprise and Investigator from Lancaster Sound, after an ineffectual search for Sir John Franklin, the Government determined to dispatch those vessels to Behring Strait, and the admiralty selected Capt. Collinson to command the expedition. The two vessels left Plymouth Jan. 20, 1850, passed through the Straits of Magellen, and calling at the Sandwich Islands. The Enterprise reached Point Barrow Aug. 16, 1850, when the ice was found to butt close on the shore, and after an ineffectual attempt to round the point, in which latitude 73 degrees 23 minutes in longitude 164 degrees was reached, the ship returned to the southward, and after passing the winter at Hong Kong the Enterprise reached the edge of the ice in latitude 60 degrees May 31, 1851, and rounded Point Barrow in the pack the 25th of July. After passing three winters in the ice, during which period 5,735 miles of coast were searched by means of boats and sledges—one of the latter passing within forty miles of the position in which the Erebus and Terror were abandoned—the ship returned to Behring Strait in the end of August, 1854, having been forty months on her own resources. On his return to England he received the medal of the Royal Geographical Society for his exploration of those regions, and the proof that by bringing his ship back in safety the northern face of the Continent of America was navigable by a sailing-ship from Behring Strait to King William's Land. After service on the Defence Commission and the lakes in Canada Capt. Collinson received his promotion to flag rank in 1862 and was made a K. C. B. in 1875. In 1862 he was elected Elder Brother of the Corporation of the Trinity House, and since Sept. 7, 1875, he has occupied the honorable position of Deputy Master of that corporation. "The China Pilot," compiled chiefly from the surveys of Capt. Collinson, was published in 1855, and reached a second edition in 1858. He was the author of "Nine Weeks in Canada," published in "Vacation Tourists and Notes of Travel in 1861; edited by Francis Galton." Cambridge, 1862; and he edited for the Hakluyt Society "The Three Voyages of Martin Frobisher in Search of a Passage to Cathaia and India by the Northwest, A. D. 1576–'78." London, octavo, 1867.]

DUTTON COON.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Dutton Coon died last night, aged 51. During his life he engaged in literary, dramatic, and art criticisms upon *Punch*, the *Cornhill Magazine*, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and the *World*. He also wrote several works of fiction.

CABLE NOTES.

At London yesterday 11,610 bales of Port Philip and Sydney wool were sold.

The Emperor William has subscribed 20,000 marks towards restoring the cathedral at Treves.

The new Inman steamer City of Chicago made her trial trip on the Clyde yesterday, accomplishing the speed of fifteen knots an hour.

At Berne the International Literary Conference has adopted a copyright convention, to be submitted to the International Congress at Amsterdam the 25th inst.

The French Legitimists having relations with the Vatican have expressed a wish to present a memorial to the Curia with regard to their future course. The document, if found not compromising to the Vatican, will be accepted.

THE DOMINION.

Farewell Address to the Governor-General—The Alleged Kidnaping of a Deserter by American Soldiers.

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—A farewell address by the city corporation was presented to the Governor-General by Mayor Boswell in the Queen's Park this afternoon in the presence of about 5,000 citizens. On the platform were the leading political, clerical, and civil personages, and a large number of ladies. Rain commenced to fall about 1 o'clock and continued during the whole afternoon; but, notwithstanding that, the avenues leading to the park were lined with spectators. His Excellency was accompanied by the Princess Louise and Prince George and suite. Guards of honor were furnished by the Queen's Own and grenadiers, and the vice-regal party were escorted by a bodyguard. A beautiful archway had been erected and was tastefully decorated with flowers and bunting. On the arrival of the party the Philharmonic Society sung "God Save the Queen." The Mayor read the address and his Excellency replied in a feeling speech. The Philharmonic Society then sang "Auld Lang Syne," which terminated the proceedings.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—With reference to the alleged kidnaping of Switzer, the deserter from the United States army, by American soldiers on British territory, on inquiry at the Governor-General's office, through which all correspondence with the Imperial Government must pass, it is learned that the matter has not yet been forwarded to England or to the British Minister at Washington, to whom it would more than likely be referred.

MONTREAL, Que., Sept. 13.—Goodhue, attorney for the ex-Bishop of Tournay, in Belgium, in getting the Bishop's private fortune from Canon Bernard, the Secretary and Treasurer of the diocese, has returned home. He has retained Sir Hardinge Gifford, of London, Attorney-General of the last Conservative Administration, to represent a claim for £100,000 damages for imprisonment without any charge being made or prosecution instituted by the Belgian Government. It is possible the claim may give rise to an international question.

ALLEGED KUKLUXING IN TEXAS.

GALVESTON, Tex., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—A Dallas dispatch to the *News* says: Some months ago certain white men were arrested in Delta County by Federal officers on a charge of kukluxing obnoxious negroes. They were carried before United States Commissioner Rickets at Sherman and discharged, owing to lack of Federal jurisdiction over such cases. In view of the recent ruling of the United States Supreme Court declaring the civil-rights amendment constitutional, the parties arrested at that time have brought an action against Deputy-Marshal Wright, who made the arrest, also against the guards who assisted Wright, and against District-Attorney Bigger and Commissioner Ricketts. The indictments have been filed in Delta County District Court, but as yet no arrests have been made and the exact nature of the charges is unknown.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 14—1 a. m.—Indications: For the South Atlantic States, generally fair weather, easterly to southerly winds, and stationary or slight rise in temperature.

For the Gulf States, partly cloudy weather, local rains near the West Gulf coast, south to east winds, and slight changes in temperature.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, slightly warmer, fair weather during the day, east to south winds, followed Saturday by cooler weather.

For the Lower Lake region, slightly warmer, fair weather, easterly to southerly winds, and stationary or lower barometer.

For the Upper Lake region increasing cloudiness, with light local rains, easterly to southerly winds, falling followed in the west portions by rising barometer, stationary or slight rise in temperature in the south and east portions, and in the north portions cooler weather.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley light local rains, partly cloudy, slightly cooler weather, southerly winds becoming variable, falling followed by rising barometer.

For the Missouri Valley, light rains, followed by cooler, partly cloudy weather, winds shifting to west and north, rising barometer.

For the Pacific Coast regions, fair weather.

For Colorado, local rains, cooler partly cloudy weather.

Bulletin—Light rains prevailed during the day in the Missouri Valley and East Gulf States, elsewhere east of the Mississippi fair weather continues, with slightly warmer east to south winds. The temperature has fallen in the extreme Northwest and at Rocky-Mountain stations, with local rains in Colorado, Dakota, and Western Texas. Slightly cooler and fair weather is indicated for the Upper Lake region and the Northwest Saturday, preceded by local rains Friday night. Fair weather is indicated for the Ohio Valley and Tennessee Friday, followed by local rains Saturday.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		Rn	Weather.
Bismarck	70	62	N.W.	Fresh	*—	Cl'dy.
Buffalo	62	58	N.W.	Light	.13	Hazy.
Cairo	82	69	S.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Cheyenne	55	47	N	Light	0	Fair.
Chicago	65	66	E	Light	0	Clear.
Cincinnati	80	74	E	Light	0	Fair.
Davenport	78	68	S.E.	Fresh	0	Fair.
Deadwood	56	52			0	Fair.
Huron, Dak	76	68	N.W.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Denver	55	52	S	Light	.41	Cl'dy.
Des Moines	75	66	S	Fresh	.05	Cl'dy.
Dodge City	84	63	N.E.	Brisk	.06	Lt rain
Escanaba	67	54	S.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Ft. Assinnibo'e	..	..			....	
Fort Buford	59	50	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Fort Garry	49	62	S.W.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Grand Haven	67	66	N.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Keokuk	79	66	S.E.	Light	0	Fair.
La Crosse	76	72	S.E.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Leavenworth	76	67			0	Cl'dy.
Louisville	83	73	N.E.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Memphis	81	70			0	Clear.
Milwaukee	64	60	E	Light	0	Clear.
Nashville	84	72	N.E.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
North Platte	77	66	N	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Omaha	70	69	S	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Springfield, Ill.	81	68	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
St. Louis	86	71	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
St. Paul	76	67	S.E.	Fresh	.02	Cl'dy.
Toledo	71	65	E	Light	0	Clear.
Toronto	69	63	N	Light	.39	Cl'dy.
Vicksburg	88	75			0	Clear.
Yankton	79	63		Light	1.22	
Mackinaw	60	58	E	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Salt Lake	62	56	N	Fresh	0	Clear.

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	Rain	Weather
6:18 a. m.	30.035	61.0	72	S. E.	5		Clear.
10:18 a. m.	30.050	64.0	64	S. E.	5		Clear.
2:18 p. m.	29.997	65.5	65	N. E.	9		Clear.
6:18 p. m.	29.981	65.0	81	E.	7		Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.006	66.0	70	E.	4		Clear.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Wife Murder in Pennsylvania—An Arkansas Tragedy—The Daily Record.

SCRANTON, Pa., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—Last evening at Tobyhanna, a country town about twenty miles from this city, Frank Kierce, a trackman on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, shot and fatally wounded his wife. Both were addicted to intemperance and did not live happily together. About a year ago they separated, the husband going away. Last week he returned, and the quarrels were renewed. Kierce yesterday declared his intention of killing his wife. He secured a revolver and shot at her twice, one of the balls taking effect in the right breast and lodging in the back. Kierce telegraphed for a priest and started for this city. He was overtaken and lodged in jail. He attributes the deed to jealousy on the part of the woman.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—Intelligence reached this city today of a terrible tragedy in Eagle Township, some miles in the country. A negro named James P. Walker, who had been working on a plantation and living alone in a cabin, disappeared yesterday. It was found that the hut had been burned, and the remains of the missing man were found in the ashes. He had been murdered, his throat having been cut and his skull crushed with an ax. The only cause for the tragedy is a rumor to the effect that Walker was an important witness in a criminal case pending in an adjoining county, and that he was murdered to get him out of the way.

WASHINGTON, Pa., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—Lizzie Ann Harnett and Harvey Janney, the former 20 years of age, and the latter about 60, are on trial charged with the murder of an infant child of Miss Harnett's. The parties reside in Buffalo Township, and in April last during the absence of the woman's parents she in company with Janney is supposed to have killed the babe by strangling it with a rope. Several witnesses were examined today, when some very damaging testimony was brought out.

FINANCIAL.

Alleged Grain Operations of J. C. Bedell.

VINCENNES, Ind., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—The transactions of J. C. Bedell, the grain merchant who so mysteriously disappeared, are developing daily into considerable proportions. It is said he has carried on all summer a system of dealing in options in the names of his friends without their consent, and papers he left behind are alleged to show that he has bought for prominent parties here hundreds of thousands of bushels of grain. Bedell, it is said, was not worth any property, and it is simply wonderful that he had gained so much confidence of our business-men. These business-men lose nothing. They authorized no transactions by him.

Prospect of a Surplus.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Sept. 13.—The Receiver of the St. Albans Trust Company, after examination of the property of the Norwood Lumber Company of New York, which is indebted to the trust company some $812,000, reports it can be made to realize $365,000 if he is allowed a reasonable time to dispose of the same, thus leaving a balance of $53,000 to the owners after paying all claims.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

LANCASTER, Pa., Sept. 13.—While going to the wreck on the Columbia & Port Deposit Railroad last night the engine of the wrecking-train struck a large rock that had fallen on the track near Conewago. The train left the track and plunged over a high embankment into the Susquehanna River. Four persons were on the engine when it went over, but all escaped with slight injuries. The track was not cleared until this morning.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 15.—The wooden Fitchburg Railroad bridge over the crossing at West Orange was removed to give place to an iron one, but no danger signal was put up. The east-bound freight came along and the engine and five cars tumbled into the highway. The conductor, engineer, and fireman saved themselves by jumping. The loss to rolling stock is $150,000. Travel was delayed twelve hours.

Clean Your Teeth

with Ward's Cream of Chalk; it has no equal. Perfectly harmless. Doctors and dentists indorse it. 25 cents.

DAKOTA.

Yesterday's Proceedings of the Constitutional Convention in Session at Sioux Falls.

Adoption of a Clause Limiting the Aid That May Be Extended to Corporations.

Delegates to Be Allowed to Pay Their Own Expenses—Petitions and Reports.

SIOUX FALLS, D. T., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—The Constitutional Convention has been in session all day, and an immense amount of steam has been blown off by the Websters and Clays of the convention. A rule was adopted several days ago limiting the time of debate to five minutes, but the rule seems to be entirely disregarded. The oxygen in the air has become so thin that Secretary of the convetion and several delegates have gone home sick.

Another batch of prohibition petitions was received. Reports were received from the Committees of Judiciary, Amendments, Revision of the Constitution, Mines and Mining, on Roads, Bridges, and Other Internal Improvements.

Fully two hours' discussion followed the presentment of the following amendment to Sec. 3 of the report on State, county, and municipal indebtedness:

No city, county, town, municipality, or other subdivision of the State shall ever make donations to or loan its credit in aid of or subscribe to the capital stock of any association or corporation, or become responsible for the debts of any individual, association, or corporation, unless a proposition so to do shall have been first submitted to the qualified electors of such county, city, town, municipality, or other subdivision at an election by authority of law; *Provided*, That such donations, loans of credit, subscriptions, or responsibilities of any such subdivisions shall not exceed in the aggregate 5 per cent of the assessed valuation of the taxable property therein; *Provided further*, that any such county, city, town, municipality, or other subdivision may at any time at any such election, if at least two-thirds of the legal votes cast at such election be in favor of the proposition, increase such indebtedness for the purpose of aiding the building of railroads; but such indebtedness shall not at any time be increased more than 5 per cent of the assessed valuation of the taxable property therein; and no such donation, loan of credit, or subscription exceeding 5 per cent of the assessed valuation of the taxable property thereof shall be made to any one association, corporation, or individual.

Many delegates favored the section on the grounds, among others, that the railroads would extend their lines to many cities and towns which were legally able and would grant them the 5 per cent subsidy. The opposition held that if the cities and towns were by law allowed to grant the 5 per cent subsidy no railroad would enter them unless they received it, while they would have done so if no subsidy could have been granted. The section was finally adopted.

The Committee on Phraseology were instructed to so add to and take from the reports referred to them that they shall harmonize when joined together in the Constitution, but they were further instructed to report to the convention all changes made by them.

Reports on banking and currency and on revenue and finance were received.

The question came up as to how the expenses of the convention (amounting to $1,000) are to be paid. It was decided that the Ways and Means Committee shall solicit subscriptions from the delegates to defray them.

The jury system was heartily condemned by a number of prominent delegates. The prosecution question comes up for action tomorrow, and a lively debate is expected. A ten-hours' session will probably be held, for many delegates will leave for home Saturday, and it is feared that next week may find the convention without a quorum.

A SOCIAL SENSATION.

The Carlson-Potter Affair at Milwaukee Assuming Considerable Prominence—The End Not Yet.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—The social sensation over the Carlson-Potter scandal has assumed additional prominence by the fact that a special committee of the lodge to which both men belong is investigating the charges made by Dr. Carlson against Potter, the traveling man who was assaulted by the Doctor in the lodge-room. The committee is instructed to report within a week. The meeting between Carlson and Potter was much more sensational than at first reported. Dr. Carlson occupied the chair at the meeting of the lodge. About fifteen minutes after the session opened Potter entered. Dr. Carlson, according to his own statement, arose and pointing at Potter said he could not continue in the chair while that "dirty dog was present," and ordered Potter to leave the room. This Potter did not do. Another member was then called to the chair and Dr. Carlson went to Potter. The Doctor had a light walking cane with which he struck Potter across the face. He then struck Potter with his fist, knocking him down. Members of the lodge then interfered, and Potter left the room. One of Dr. Carlson's hands was cut by the blows which he delivered. After the excitement caused by the encounter had subsided Dr. Carlson preferred written charges against Potter, which are now being investigated.

The scandal which has thus broken out is said to have been smoldering for several months, and includes at least five persons whose names have not been made public so far. The scene of the whole trouble is laid in the Grand Avenue Hotel, where there seems to be considerable feeling among the lady guests, which has resulted in some of the boarders blacklisting others. The article in a Chicago paper is alleged to have been instigated by persons who wished to "get even" with the Carlsons. Whether these persons will be called to account is not known at this time. The trouble between Dr. Carlson and Potter is said to have grown out of a heated conversation, during which the former asked the latter to discontinue his distasteful attentions to Mrs. Carlson, and which was aggravated by the Chicago paper's article. It is understood Potter says he is prepared to defend himself before the investigating committee. The lodge has a large membership, and the committee's report is awaited with much interest.

THE IRON BRIGADE.

Second Annual Reunion of This Celebrated Brigade at La Crosse, Wis.—Gen. Bragg and Other Prominent Members Present.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—The reunion of the Iron Brigade, which commenced today with a procession through the main streets in the city, proves to be very successful. The brigade consists of the Second, Sixth, and Seventh Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, the Nineteenth Indiana Infantry Volunteers, and the Twenty-fourth Michigan Infantry Volunteers. Some 200 members of the brigade, with their battle-flags, were in the procession, escorted by the Grand Army posts and the two military companies of the city. The soldiers were an intelligent-looking body of men, and made a fine appearance as they marched through the streets, with their banners, to the strains of music.

Arrived at Germania Hall, which soon became filled with the soldiers and citizens, Gen. Bragg stepped on the platform to address them. He was heartily and vociferously cheered by soldiers and citizens alike. The Hon. G. M. Woodward, member of Congress elect from the Seventh Wisconsin District, and a member of the Iron Brigade, was also heartily cheered.

After the transaction of some business the meeting was adjourned until a later hour in the afternoon, when papers were read. A great many veterans from various parts of the State and from Iowa and Minnesota also are in attendance, and more are expected to arrive by tomorrow, which will be the biggest day of the reunion.

The hospitality on the part of the citizens towards the visiting veterans is spoken of by the latter in unmeasured praise. The weather favors the gallant Iron Brigade, and a big time, such as never will be forgotten, is expected by all attendants of this reunion.

THE PASSENGER-RATE CONFERENCE.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—The passenger agents of the Omaha, Milwaukee, and Albert Lea lines were in conference again today upon the question of rates. The gentlemen were closeted together until 6 o'clock in Mr Boyd's office, Minneapolis, and it is reported that they then went to St. Paul to complete their day's work, but the conference could not be found in St. Paul tonight, and just what the result of the conference was is not known. It would, of course, indicate an amicable result if the various agents at Minneapolis had received orders to quit their cut-throat work they have been engaged in so long, but a tour of the offices in that city revealed the fact that no such orders had been received. Agent Scott, of the Milwaukee office, said, however, that he had heard that everything passed off harmoniously at the afternoon conference, and that an agreement had been completed in all but a few details, which would be arranged today. The Agents of the Milwaukee and Albert Lea Houtes are very bitter in denunciation of the action of the Omaha people, to whom they attribute the present trouble. The brokers are very nervous over the matter, and are anxious about the result of the conference.

A NEGRO'S CRIME.

A Brutal Outrage Committed upon the Person of a Widow Lady in Georgia—The Jail in Which the Criminal is Confined Surrounded, and a Lynching Sure to Take Place.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—Information reached Atlanta today from Haralson County giving the particulars of a diabolical outrage committed yesterday near Buchanan by James Brown, colored, upon the person of Mrs. Sallie Smith, a widow of 50, respectably connected. Brown, it seems, while passing along the road stopped at the gate of Mrs. Smith's country home, and calling her out asked if he could come in and get a drink of water. Being granted the request he entered the premises, and while there in conversation with Mrs. Smith, learned that she lived alone and unprotected. Embracing the opportunity to satisfy his lust and escape safely, he overpowered her and accomplished his purpose. He then left. The cries of Mrs. Smith brought neighbors to her assistance. After a hard and spirited chase the negro was overtaken and placed in jail. The building is surrounded by 200 men, who have sent for Mrs. Smith to come and identify Brown and witness an execution to be presided over by Judge Lynch. Our informant left before the arrival of Mrs. Smith. There was no doubt but that the right man had been captured, and the character of the crowd leads to the belief that by this time Brown has been suspended by the neck as a punishment for his crime.

F. SIMON HAHN.

Further Wrongdoings of an Unscrupulous Rascal.

Yesterday's developments in the case of F. Simon Hahn, whose exploits as a forger and confidence man were mentioned in THE TRIBUNE yesterday morning, shows that his rascally record has not all been presented to the public. Hahn was employed by the Philadelphia soap firm, Liebermann & Co., about five months ago, and armed with a power of attorney by them to push their collections throughout the country. He came to Liebermann & Co. from St. Louis with what purported to be very strong recommendations, showing among other things that in 1873 he had been occupying a very responsible position in the employ of the Life Association of America. An experience of a few months with their new collector, in which it is alleged that he made way with nearly $1,000 in actual cash collections, besides failing to account for notes which had been turned over to him by parties indebted to Liebermann & Co., fully satisfied the Quaker City dealers in soap, and the power of attorney was revoked; but Mr. Hahn was irrepressible, and continued to find victims under the guise of still being in the employ of that firm. It is known that in one instance he received a note of $1,200 from a gentleman by the name of Smith, of Minneapolis, which was never accounted for; in fact, Hahn cheekily told his employers that he would not turn it in unless he was paid $200. Aside from this, while he still enjoyed the confidence of Liebermann & Co., about $500 worth of soap was sent to him in care of Gore's auction-house, of this city. The latter firm paid freight on these goods amounting to $15, made an advance to Hahn of $75, and in addition $5 was loaned to Hahn personally.

Mention was made yesterday of the fact that Hahn had in his possession a bogus bond with coupons attached ostensibly issued by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company, the value being $1,000. Some of the coupons had been detached. They were for $30 each. Hahn's work is again shown up in this connection. A few weeks ago a farmer who lives in Blackhawk County, Iowa, was seeing the sights of the city, and was induced to purchase two of these coupons, paying $25 therefor. From the description it is evident that the job was done by Hahn. Complaint was made to the police authorities at the time, but it was not until Hahn's arrest Wednesday night, the discovery of the bond on his person, and the fact that the two coupons which had been left at detective headquarters tallied exactly with those remaining attached to the bond, that the swindler was known.

Lieberman & Co., the Philadelphia firm, are represented in this city by Rosenthal & Pence, attorneys, but a member of the house will arrive in the city today to take active steps to prosecute Hahn. With the incidents mentioned above staring him in the face, the three forged checks for $100 each palmed off on Mrs. Rothschild, of Minneapolis; the $80 forgery of which Mr. Rosenthal, the attorney, was the victim; the $50 check passed on the Commercial House, and the forgery perpetrated on the proprietors of the "Famous," with perhaps other little matters liable to crop out at any time—all these, taken together, seem destined to put Mr. Hahn for a few years where the community will not be troubled with him. He has evidently a mania for gambling, and it is evident that his money has principally gone over the green cloth, as he had but a few dollars when arrested.

A DONKEY'S SUICIDE.

It has always been thought that man possesses one point of superiority, if it can be so called, over the lower animals, in that he alone is capable of committing suicide. Man's sole claim to this sad privilege is now assailed from a quite unexpected quarter of the animal kingdom. The Paris *Paix* of Aug. 12 gives particulars of the suicide of a donkey which was witnessed recently by a dozen persons, who are one and all convinced that the animal's death was premeditated and intentional. The unfortunate quadruped, which was reduced to a condition of skin and bones from eating too little and working too much, managed to escape from his stables in the Rue du Chardonneret, and made for the Seine, into which he entered near the Pont d'Austerlitz. A man who happened to be giving a Newfoundland dog a bath close by, perceiving that the donkey made no effort to swim and was on the point of drowning, dispatched the dog to his assistance. Seizing the drowning animal's ear in his mouth, the Newfoundland managed to bring him to land. But to no purpose. The donkey looked round with his large, sad eye, and quietly walked back into the water. The dog was again sent after him; but this time the donkey kicked out so vigorously that his preserver could not approach. The donkey, once beyond his depth, resigned himself to the action of the current, made no movement to sustain himself, and was speedily drowned.

Dining-room furniture of their own design at Colby's, 217 and 219 State street.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

On the Chickahominy.

Under date of May 8, 1883, Col. S. F. Tibbitts, of Dover, N. H., sends us the following: "While on duty in the Army of the Potomac in the swamps of the Chickahominy I contracted a complication of diseases that culminated in spinal trouble, paralysis on one side, and severe disease of the kidneys and bladder, and great urinal weakness. For a long time I was under the treatment of the best physicians, and tried many of the so-called remedies, but received no permanent benefit. When I was in the drug business in Boston I heard favorable accounts of the efficacy of Hunt's Remedy for diseases of the kidney and urinary organs, and having decided to give it a trial, I purchased some at Wingate's drug store, Dover, N. H., and have received great relief from using it. The severe pains in my back are removed, and I am able to sleep soundly and obtain rest at night—which for so long a time I could not do, and the weakness in the urinary organs has been relieved, and I greatly regret that I did not test the great merits of Hunt's Remedy when I was first taken sick, as I am confident it would have saved me from several years of suffering; and I am more strongly convinced of this after hearing of the most remarkable cures effected by Hunt's Remedy in a case of Bright's Disease here in our midst in Dover, after the patient had been pronounced incurable by celebrated physicians."

Mr. Tibbitts is a retired druggist, formerly located in Boston, and is a thoroughly reliable citizen.—Cor. Ed.

U. S. POSTAL SERVICE.

H. S. Whitney, assistant postmaster, Putnam, Conn., writes May 3, 1883: "I have used Hunt's Remedy with the best results. I have suffered untold agony for eighteen months with kidney and liver complaint; my water was very bad; at times I actually passed blood. This was followed by general prostration. My business requiring me to be on my feet most of the time made my case worse. I was advised to use Hunt's Remedy by a friend who had been cured by it, and can truly say that it has benefited me more than all the other medicines I have used. I consider it the best medicine for kidney and liver troubles, and cheerfully recommend it to all."

ALL YE WEAK AND DYSPEPTICS,

Throw physic to the dogs and put your trust in

AREND'S KUMYSS.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

State and Washington-sts.

FINE Hamburg Embroideries!

2,000 pcs.

CHOICE PATTERNS AT **ONE-HALF VALUE.**

At 10c, worth 20c.
" 20c, worth 35 to 40c.
" 25c, worth 50c.
" 35c, worth 60 to 75c.

The above are new goods, well worked on the best cloth, affording an unusual opportunity to purchase desirable goods at

ONE-HALF THEIR VALUE!

Rare Bargains AND **Exclusive Designs** IN **LADIES' Handkerchiefs!**

West End Dry Goods House

Madison and Peoria-sts.

Shawls!

Choice Styles! Immense Variety! **Low Prices!**

Velvet, Fur, Himalaya & Beaver Shawls at prices ranging from

$2.50 to $17.00.

India Camel's Hair Shawls, antique and modern—one-third less than ordinary value.

We also show a full line of the best makes of French Cashmere & Paisley Broche Shawls in India imitations.

PERSIAN SHAWLS!

NEW EFFECTS, AT

$8.00, $12.00, $15.00, $20.00.

WOOLEN SHAWLS—An Endless Variety in Waterproof and other styles—$5 to $10.

Good Blanket Shawls, All-Wool, **$4.00!**

A LARGE LOT of Stripe and Plaid Woolen Shawls marked down to **$1.50!**

IT PAYS TO TRADE ON THE WEST SIDE.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

FOR SALE.

Eureka Iron Co.'s Property at Wyandotte, Mich.

The charter of this Company expires by limitation on the 24th of October next, and the whole of the plant and real estate is now offered for sale. If any portion remains unsold at private sale on the 10th of October, 1883, it will be offered at Public Vendue, at the office of the Company in Wyandotte, at 11 o'clock a. m. on that day.

The property consists in general of two Blast Furnaces (one in use and one modern rebuilding). They have all the plant necessary for making 70 to 80 tons charcoal pig-iron per day. The furnace rebuilding can be used for making coke iron.

The Mills for the manufacture of Boiler Plate, Tank, Sheet, and Bar Iron, Knobbling and Puddling Furnaces are complete, as well as the Foundry Cupolas, Boiler, Machine, Blacksmith, and Pattern Shops, Testing Machines, Weigh scales, Docks, Railroad Tracks, Locomotives, Charcoal Kilns, Cars, Dock, Steam Cranes, etc., etc.

Brick general offices, with about 1,200 acres of land, in and contiguous to Wyandotte, and about 170 City Lots. Quantity of ore, pig-iron, etc.

For details apply to

W. S. ARMITAGE, Secretary, Detroit.

PAPILLON COUGH CURE

An absolutely vegetable syrup that will positively cure that dangerous malady,

WHOOPING COUGH.

Also, Bronchial Cough and Hoarseness. It does not contain Ipecac, Opium or any other drug or chemical; and can be administered to infants in any quantity without ill effects. Send for our pamphlet and testimonials. Sold by Druggists in this city.

PAPILLON MFG. CO., CHICAGO.

M'HENRY'S FAIR.

A Gala Time at Woodstock, Ill., Yesterday—12,000 People Present.

Gen. Longstreet, of Georgia, Delivers a Short but Touching Address.

Gov. Hamilton Recites His Experience as a Plowboy and a Farmer.

The Hon. E. B. Washburne Delivers the Oration of the Day—The Best System of Farming.

WOODSTOCK, Ill., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—Greatness, glory, sunshine, yeomanry, beauty, and clouds of dust have been thrust upon this little city today—not only thrust, but piled up. McHenry is as proud as the country lass who has come in with her first sweetheart. It is the great day of its twenty-fourth agricultural fair, and the people who live hereabouts defy any other county fair in the State to match what it offers. On the judges' stand is Gov. Hamilton, who by the way is taking in all of the fairs this season; the Hon. Elihu B. Washburne, who requires no further introduction; Gen. Longstreet, United States Marshal of Georgia, and one of the men to whom Andrew Johnson refused the Amnesty act; Gov. Fairchild of Wisconsin; Secretary-of-State Dement, Auditor-of-State Swigart, Treasurer-of-State Gen. Smith, Attorney-General-of-State McCartney, State-Senator Dave Littler; Gen. Chetlain, Gen. Martin Beem, Gen. Torrance, and Sheriff Hanchett, of Chicago; Col. Southworth, Judge Smith, Judge Gilmore, Mayor Bunker, and J. J. Murphy, of Woodstock. Judge Palmer and his associate judges are in the stand. Three companies of militia are parading and beating down what grass the frost left in the inclosure inside the track—namely: Capt. Smailes' company from Elgin, Company G of Woodstock, and one company from the First Wisconsin. If there was any evolution left in the tactics which these brave men did not undertake it must have been buried deeply in the print. There is also a brass band from Elgin in "span-fired" new uniforms. How they pranced before the thousands and played until the reverberations of their music faded away "in the purple mists of evening."

The grand stand, calculated to hold 1,000 with comfort, held today 2,000 without comfort, but they stood it just the same. Away up and down and around the course there were thousands more. And around the "fake" stands were hundreds; and about the rope and under it, on which a flaxen-haired woman in green tights was gyrating with a pole, were hundreds more. And about the popcorn and lemonade stands were still more.

THE RACE COURSE.

On the racecourse the drivers of Maud B., Maggie W., Nero, and Puzzler were "jockeying" for position in the 2:50 class, while a solitary policeman whom everybody yelled at as "Van" buried his spurs in the flanks of a sorrel horse which was always ready to go. When the enthusiasm seemed to be lagging at any point in the program there would be more dust kicked up. But all day long the glory of an autumn sky remained unbroken by any speck of cloud. At least 12,000 people were on the grounds by 3 o'clock p. m. to be covered with this mellow sunlight and—dust.

At 3 o'clock the clapper of the bell in the stand was alarmed by Judge Palmer, who shouted over the way to the band, "Give us a strain of 'Dixie.'" It seemed to take the ex-Rebel General backward, for he gave it a hand. Then Palmer shouted over, "Now give 'em a touch of the 'Star Spangled Banner.'" And that seemed to carry the United States Marshal of Georgia forward, for he gave that the hand. Then the President of the fair, Thomas McD. Richards, said to Col. Southworth, "Now is your time." That gentleman took the hint and came forward to introduce Gen. Longstreet. He did it in a speech which was three times the length of that of the old warrior whom he presented.

GEN. LONGSTREET.

The old white-whiskered, white-haired man, dressed in black broadcloth, with a bouttonrière in his lapel—the man for whom Robert E. Lee always asked when the Rebel lines were wavering—stood up. Turning his back on the great gathering across the course, he faced the select and distinguished coterie in the judges' stand, and said in a low tone:

"MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I am indebted to the officers of this Agricultural Society for this honor today, and I thank you for it." Then, turning to his audience, he said in a voice which failed to reach very far:

"Far away from my Southern home I have come to enjoy this occasion. We are here to prepare a way whereby we may become a more homogeneous people. The soldiers of the North and of the South were the first to bring about this blessing of good-will. After the war was over I went to Washington, where I visited my old friend and schoolmate, Gen. Grant. He asked me if I was ready to be amnestied, and when I told him yes he gave me a strong letter to President Johnson, and I called on him the next day. After a long talk he put me off until the next day. Then there was another long talk, and finally President Johnson said to me, 'There are three men in this country who can never enjoy the benefits of amnesty—Jeff Davis, R. E. Lee, and yourself.' I said to him, after thanking him for placing me in the distinguished company he did, 'Mr. President, those who are forgiven most love the most.' With that I went back to my home in Georgia. A year after a petition for me went up, and Gen. Grant and Gen. Pope went in my behalf in person to see it through, and they did. I felt that I had not loved the Union before as I did then, and again I said, Those who are forgiven most love the most. [Cheers.] I felt the influences of that tender cord which had been touched—by the people of the North—by its women."

Here Gen. Longstreet hesitated and faltered. Turning his back on the audience again he faced the ladies in the judges' stand, and, looking at them a few seconds, began in a very low tone: "How can I, a poor soldier, reared in and accustomed to the rough life of camp, express myself while looking into the bright eyes I see. I fail to express—I do not know how to speak—I— [The hesitancy was becoming painful, and the audience back of him could not divine what he was doing or saying, while those in the stand looked at him steadfastly.] I—I can only say—in the language of my old commander, 'I must surrender.'"

He sat down at once, a few cheers went up, and as the sun was beating on his white hairs a lady offered him her sunshade, which he held above him the remainder of the sitting.

GOV. HAMILTON.

The band played "Hail Columbia," and Judge Smith came to the front and began to introduce Gov. Hamilton. When he turned about to present his Excellency that functionary had disappeared. "Where the devil has my man gone?" he asked. The Governor had concluded to go to the band-stand of the amphitheatre to make his talk, and Judge Smith pointed him out. The Governor's speech was a long account of his exploits as a plowboy. He had no pleasant recollections of agricultural pursuits. He was a lazy, long, ugly boy, and he hadn't improved much since. He spoke of the hard work of farming twenty years ago and the comparative easy work of today. He welcomed Gen. Longstreet and the brave soldiery of the South. While the Governor was relating some of his earlier experiences as a plowboy somebody among the soldiers began to blow a bugle. The Governor said he never could compete with a brass-band, and after the peroration had been worked off he quit the stand.

HON. E. B. WASHBURNE.

Judge Gilmore then presented the orator of the day, the Hon. E. B. Washburne, who was received with the warmest enthusiasm. As the "old watch-dog of the Treasury" stood before them they gave him another round, and he then addressed them as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE MCHENRY COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY: It affords me great pleasure to be present here today to renew my associations with the people of McHenry County. It is thirty-one years ago since I first commenced to hold somewhat intimate relations with the citizens of your county, but I am sorry to say that for nearly twenty years I have scarcely been within your borders. For the decade from 1851 to 1861 I had the honor to represent you in Congress, when McHenry County formed a part of that old First Congressional District, extending from the Mississippi to Lake Michigan, which became known as the "banner district" of the United States, and which gave Abraham Lincoln 13,000 majority for President in 1860. It was a Congressional district which had all the elements which go to make up a great and a free people, and it was an honor, far beyond anything I could claim, to represent its people in the Congress of the United States. To the people of McHenry County, who for five successive terms extended to me so much of personal and political friendship, I can find no language to express all my gratitude. I meet many of them here today to exchange heartfelt greetings, but, alas! I fail to recognize so many persons once known to me and with whom I was associated by so many ties of personal and political friendship. Some have left to seek other homes in other climes, but too many have passed to that bourne from whence no traveler returns. I dare not attempt to give even a glimpse of all the mighty changes that have been wrought since I last received your votes for Congress in 1860—three and twenty years gone by—a space of time filled with the greatest events ever recorded in the annals of history and in some of which it has been my lot to participate in two hemispheres. Under no circumstances, neither at home nor in foreign lands, could I ever forget that noble constituency who in the earlier days of my political career stood by me with so much devotion and with such unfaltering faith. Ladies and gentlemen, I could not forbear these reflections as an introduction to my appearance here today in response to my promise to your Agricultural Board to say a few words to your society about agriculture. But it must not be expected that I can say much that will interest or instruct the farmers and others assembled here today, for I cannot pretend to much practical knowledge on questions which must interest you. The cause of agriculture, however, is deeply interesting, not only to the parties immediately engaged in it, but to all classes and all conditions of the country, as it underlies every other interest. Strike that down, and the life's blood of the Nation runs out; cease to protect and cherish it, every interest of the country becomes palsied. But, on the other hand, when the arm of the agriculturalist is strengthened and encouraged to smite that rock of National industry, streams of wealth, and happiness, and prosperity gush forth. The institution of State and county fairs has been attended with the best results everywhere, and it is a matter of the most vital importance that they should be supported and sustained. No citizen should permit his interest in them to flag. They are occasions to inspire a laudable emulation, to bring forth to the light of day the hidden treasures of the country; for a comparison of notes, for the relation of experiences, for the interchange of opinions, all tending to the further development of the resources of the country. Every man here has a chance to be seen and heard, to display the product of his industry, and to make known his suggestions. Under the happy form of our Government every man is a sovereign, and nearly every man in your midst has a freehold in the soil on which he lives. No stately proprietor here monopolizes your lands and lords it over a suppliant tenantry.

When we look around and about us we must be filled with admiration and gratitude. On which side soever we turn our eyes we behold evidences of intelligence, wealth, refinement, and happiness. You can all indulge a feeling of honest pride in McHenry County, and you can all be devoutly thankful that your lots have been cast in such pleasant places. You have a salubrious climate and a fertile soil. Your exhibition here today must satisfy the most inveterate croaker. It shows what your county can do in the way of agricultural productions. Look at your crop of corn, wheat, oats, hay, potatoes, the fruits of all kinds, and tell me where can a more desirable or a more beautiful country be found. I have traveled extensively in my own country, I have traveled some in Europe, I have wandered over the Roman Campagna immortalized by the genius of the ancient poets, I have looked out from the Jura and the Alps upon the smiling valleys of Switzerland, I have loitered on the sunny slopes of France, I have admired the carpeted fields of Old England, but I have never yet beheld a better country than this.

But notwithstanding all the advantages this section of the country possesses we still see many people who are well situated leaving for other localities. Many are going to Northern and Western Iowa and many to Minnesota, many plunging into new and remote settlements of Dakota, far from all markets and away from schools and churches, and where the land, so far as my observation has extended, bears no comparison with the land here. I hope soon to see the day when every man here will be satisfied to stay here and not be seeking for a poorer country and poorer land at a larger price in proportion to its true value. Let it be considered and everywhere impressed on the mind that a fixed home is the first law of happiness. Let the farmer who is well located determine that he will live and die on the spot where he resides. Then will he begin to take an abiding interest in matters about him; then will he begin to make permanent improvements on his farm, lay it off into proper fields, put up substantial fences, set out fruit-trees, and plant gardens. Then will he put up a new house or stable, or enlarge or improve the old ones; then will he make a yard around his house, in which his daughters shall plant flowers, and build a nice fence and paint it white, and set out ornamental trees for beauty and shade in the hot days of summer and for a protection from the blasts of winter. Then will he take an interest in the common school and the social library, and help to build up a church where he and his family can worship God in spirit and in truth. The mania for land which has prevailed for the last few years I consider has been a public misfortune. The idea seems to have prevailed that all the land was to be immediately taken up, and that unless some more were discovered there was certain to be a great scarcity of the article. Not only speculators by trade have bought immensely, but I fear too many of our farmers have made investments in that line which will not prove remunerative. Too much land is a curse to a farmer. I believe the true policy to be for a farmer to have no more land than he can see to and properly take care of himself. Far better for him to have a smaller quantity well tilled and cared for than a larger quantity running to waste. Big and unwieldy farms induce a careless mode of cultivation, and the deterioration of a large farm is believed to be much greater in proportion than a small farm. I would have a small, neat farm, well cultivated, well fenced, well stocked, and well taken care of generally, rather than a big farm carried on in a slip-shod and down-to-the-heel manner. I like the old song:

> "A little farm well tilled,
> A little house well filled,
> A little wife well willed,"

are good things, but the last the best.

But leaving these miscellaneous observations, I would like to say something on the subject of agricultural education. Our State has taken a noble step in that direction, but unless followed up in the proper spirit by the great interest it is intended to subserve, the desired results will not be reached. The great industrial interest of agriculture must assert and maintain its proper position in the scale of society. In this connection let us have the highest aims, but to reach which there must be thorough, steady, and continued application. There is a vast deal to learn when we come to the practical science of agriculture, but it may be learned out of school if it cannot be learned in school. If it cannot be acquired at a college it can be studied in the humbler institutions. In such a county as McHenry I would like to see the farmers go to work on their own hook and endow an agricultural school for the education of their own sons. Let them connect with it a farm to be cultivated in such a way as to be a model farm. Let there be a system of instruction and study sufficiently extensive and thorough, embracing algebra, geometry, mechanics, surveying, leveling, mineral chemistry, mineralogy, geology, botany, rural architecture, forest economy, farm accounts, rural economy, etc.

Now I want to say a word as to gardens as connected with farms. Every farmer should have a garden, which he should cultivate with great care. The yield of a small garden in our country, if properly cultivated and attended to, is immense, and, so far as the support of a family is concerned, there is nothing that better repays the labor of the farmer than the product of the garden. This is a wonderful country for vegetables of all kinds. Hence I say, let every farmer make it a point to have a good garden. Let him lay it out and divide it off, sow his onions, beets, carrots, turnips, cabbages, early peas, plant his sweet-corn, have his asparagus bed, his celery trenches, his strawberry patch, and his grapevines. Any farmer in McHenry County can have these things as well as not. All work done by a farmer on a garden is well laid out; and, more than that, gardening is calculated to elevate the ideas of a farmer. If you want to prove to me that a man is a good farmer show me a good garden in his premises. From the vegetable garden naturally follows the flower garden, a sight which inspires us all with better feelings. The flower garden belongs to the woman of the house, and how much she can do to render her home attractive by cultivating flowers! Show me a woman who cultivates flowers, and I will show you a woman of intelligence and refinement. What is the impression we all have in passing a farm in the country upon which there is a snug little house painted white with green blinds, with a yard in front nicely fenced in, and fence painted white, and the yard full of choice flowers. We all say at once that there is the abode of refined and intelligent people—of people who know how to live and who have a proper appreciation of the manner in which a farmer should live. When we see such a house and yard—and we will be certain to find outbuildings and fences to compare with them—there will be a good barn and cattle-sheds and a building in which to put all his agricultural implements to protect them from the weather. Nothing strikes me more unfavorably than to see standing out in the road the wagon, the reaper, the plow, the cart, all exposed to the pelting of the pitiless storm. Many farmers do not appreciate how much they lose by this careless and slovenly way of attending to such matters.

I am glad to see the attention our farmers are giving to the raising and improvement of stock. There is no excuse in this country for mean cattle, mean horses, or, in fact, any other kind of mean stock. It costs no more to produce good stock than poor stock. What is more pleasant to look upon than fine cattle and fine horses. It is said of Mr. Webster that, during his last illness at his country home on the seashore, he asked to have his great oxen driven up into his yard that he might look once more upon their honest faces and smell their healthy breaths.

We now have a country united and happy, with peace and good feeling reigning throughout all our borders. Recognizing the wealth, the power, and the grandeur of our State and the Nation, we cannot be too devoutly thankful for the blessings of that benign Providence which watches over the affairs of men and directs the destinies of the universe.

SENATOR LITTLER.

Senator David Littler followed Mr. Washburne in a neat and "rattling" speech. Capt. Smailes' Elgin company gave a drill in front of the stand, and the day closed with the announcement that in the race of the day, the 2:50 class, Maud B. was first, Nero second, Maggie W. third, Puzzler fourth. Time, 2:51¼.

This evening a brilliant reception was given by John T. Murphy, the banker, to Gen. Longstreet and Gov. Hamilton. Some of those present were Mayor Bunker and wife, the Hon. T. D. Murphy and wife, the Hon. B. N. Smith and wife, Col. W. Avery and wife, Judge O. H. Gilmore and wife, E. E. Richards and wife, Ed Richmond and wife, Miss Tad Richmond, Mrs. M. L. Joslyn, and A. L. Salisbury, of Woodstock. From Chicago Seth F. Hanchett, W. B. Austin, T. J. Dacy, A. S. Wright, W. H. Stewart, E. A. Murphy, T. McD. Richards, W. T. Palmer, C. H. Donnelly and ladies, Mrs. Harvey McBride, L. M. Ennis, J. B. Sullivan. From Elgin, F. S. Lombard. The reception was in every way a notable one. A special train left at 10 tonight, taking the departing guests to Chicago. The Hon. E. B. Washburne, Gen. Beem, Gen. Chetlain, and Gen. Torrance returned in the afternoon.

The fair closes Saturday.

RAILROADS.

Commissioner Fink's Pregnant Speech to the Joint Executive Committee.

He Tells the Railroads How to Maintain Pool and Tariff Rates.

A Jury Decides that the Pullman Car Company Are Not Common Carriers.

Contemplated Building of a Trunk Line from Oconto, Wis., to St. Paul, Minn.

Interesting Remarks by Commissioner Fink Regarding the Violations of the the Eastern Pooling Agreements.

It appears from the official record of the proceedings of the meeting of the Joint Executive Committee held in New York Sept. 6 and 7 that Commissioner Fink opened the meeting with a speech regarding the present complications among the Eastern roads that was of more than ordinary interest.

The important question to be decided at this meeting, the Commissioner said, was to determine whether the reported rate-cutting is true; and if so, whether it can be stopped and full confidence restored in the future maintenance of rates. Supposing the fact could be established beyond a doubt that rates were not maintained, the several plans that then would come up for consideration were: First, whether they would make any further effort to maintain rates or let each road scramble for the business as best it can. This was the easiest and simplest plan to be carried out. The result would be unremunerative rates and unjust discrimination—results which the committee had so far desired to avoid and should make every effort to avoid in the future. The trunk lines insist that they were not parties to any cut rates. The alleged irregular practices must therefore be confined to their Western connections. The second plan that suggested itself would, therefore, be for the trunk lines to establish arbitrary rates from their Western termini, and to limit the strife for business at low rates to the Western roads. While this plan would, perhaps, protect the trunk lines, it would work very injuriously towards their Western connections, especially those which had so far strictly adhered to their agreements, and which were entitled to the protection of the trunk lines. Considering, also, the fact that the trunk lines now control a large interest in the Western roads, and that it would be difficult to separate this interest from the trunk line interest proper, the greatest sufferers from the adoption of such plan would, no doubt, be the Western roads which are not under the control of the trunk lines.

The third plan was whether a general reduction of the tariff should be made to the lowest cut rate, so that all shippers might be put upon the same footing; this reduction to be continued until further cutting of rates was impossible. While this remedy would make the business unprofitable, it would, at least, prevent unjust discrimination between shippers, and for that reason it was to be preferred to a general war of rates. If the rate-cutting was not at once stopped by the roads now guilty of it, one of these three plans would have to be adopted, though the adoption of either of them would prove disastrous to the best interests of the railroad companies. The parties who could not or would not adhere to their agreements, and who attempted to take advantage of the good faith of their associates, should be held publicly responsible for the consequences. He hoped that the roads which had been guilty of securing business by unfair means would be induced to return at once to the established tariffs, especially as at this time there was a prospect of an increase in business, and the probability that all the railroads would have sufficient work to do at profitable rates. For the purpose of strengthening the good faith of the roads it was absolutely necessary to remove the temptation for reducing rates by perfecting the existing agreement for the division of the traffic at Western points, and to make agreement for the division of traffic at other points where strife was likely to occur.

As an additional means for mutual protection he suggested that the rules regarding the cutting off of roads which did not maintain tariffs be somewhat modified. The plan of requiring them to go out of business did not seem to work well. Instead of that the roads might be permitted to continue in business, but their connecting roads should be obliged to enforce upon them arbitrary rates from points of junction, and thus to make the business which they transport unprofitable for an extended period of time. Whenever a road had been deprived of prorating arrangements it should also not be allowed to receive any west-bound traffic.

One of the disturbing elements in the maintenance of rates was the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western. That company was not now bound by any agreement to maintain tariff rates. The relations of the roads represented on the Joint Executive Committee towards those not members of the committee shall be clearly defined. The cutting of rates by any outside road must, necessarily, make it impossible for competing roads to maintain the tariffs. Some understanding should be reached how cases of this kind were to be dealt with. The theory upon which they had to act was that of mutual protection against rate-cutting, and it seemed to him (Mr. Fink) that the general rule should be adopted that no prorating arrangements nor through connections should be made with any road, whether they were members of the committee or not, that did not adhere to the established tariffs. If this could not be brought about then there was only one other plan, and that was to meet the lower rates made by competing roads.

The question was whether the favorable results which had been obtained up to the present time by the coöperation of the railroads in maintaining reasonable and uniform tariffs should be continued, or whether it should be acknowledged to the whole country that the railroad managers are incapable of honorable dealing with each other and unable to conduct this great property upon recognized correct business principles.

At the conclusion of Mr. Fink's speech a list of charges that had been recently preferred was then read for the information of the committee; also statistics regarding the distribution of the traffic, showing that certain lines were taking an unusual proportion of traffic from Chicago, Peoria, St. Louis, and other points.

The result of the meeting, which decided to reaffirm the old agreements and adopted all the recommendations made by Commissioner Fink regarding the maintenance of rates hereafter, has already been given in these columns.

A Verdict that the Pullman Car Company Are Not Common Carriers.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 13.—The Supreme Court last spring on a question of pleading in the case of Nevin vs. the Pullman Company held that action on the case would lie against the Pullman Company, and the argument of Judge Mulkey, of the Supreme Court, in which he used illustrations looking to the fact that the Pullman Company were common carriers was published at the time. Today the Nevin case was tried before a jury on its merits, and the verdict was in favor of the Pullman Company, the Judge charging the jury, under the decision of Judge Mulkey, that the Pullman Company were not common carriers, as railroad companies are. He further held that the Pullman Company had the right to engage berths, and that its rules and regulations in this regard were binding on its patrons. The case was argued by Judge Lochrane, general counsel of the company, and Senator Fifer.

The St. Paul & Eastern Grand Trunk Railway—Its Great Benefit to the Northwest.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—Ex-Gov. Thad Pound, who is in this city, says concerning the new Eastern Grand Trunk Railway: I am in St. Paul to confer with leading citizens here relative to the work of completing the St. Paul & Eastern Grand Trunk Railway, believing that it is not only almost essential to the success of the enterprise, but fair to give to the citizens of St. Paul an opportunity to shape in a measure its policy, and also to determine in some degree the location of the line—in fact, it became identified with the project.

The line begins at the City of Oconto, Wis., a point on Green Bay, almost due east from St. Paul, working in a westerly direction. We have completed and in operation ten miles, to a point connecting with the Milwaukee & Northern Railway at Styles. We have now let and are constructing twenty miles of road in the direction of Shawano to a point beyond Oconto County. The route of the St. Paul & Eastern Grand Trunk, to be brief, is from Oconto to Shawnano, on the Wolf River, thence to Wausau, on the Wisconsin River, thence to St. Paul, the exact location from Wausau to St. Paul not being decided as yet. From Oconto a branch road will extend down Green Bay to Marinette and Menomonee via Peshtigo. This route, it will be seen by any person at all familiar with the country, will make tributary to St. Paul, Minneapolis, and the Northwest the grandest and most productive lumber district in the country.

The distance from St. Paul to Oconto is only 300 miles, and the great advantage of the route as a trunk line between St. Paul and the seaboard is shown in the fact that it saves 160 miles of railway in reaching the system, and touching the lake 250 miles down the lake from Chicago—350 miles saved to the seaboard by rail and water combined. From Oconto or Marinette we have a fine route to the Sault Ste. Marie.

Another point of advantage is in the fact that by the completion of the St. Paul & Eastern Grand Trunk, St. Paul and Minneapolis, and, indeed, the Northwest, will be afforded additional Southern and Southeastern outlets by the fact of the line crossing five roads that run to Milwaukee and Chicago—namely, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Northwestern, Wisconsin Central, Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western, and the Milwaukee & Northern. The grand purpose is to make this the trunk line between St. Paul and Minneapolis and the lake, leaving competing lines to exchange business at the various crossings of the St. Paul & Eastern Grand Trunk and its terminus. I may say that we expect to be able to push the line rapidly from Shawano to St. Paul and to complete it within two years at the farthest and possibly within one year.

Miscellaneous Items.

The St. Lawrence River steamboat trains leaving Niagara Falls at 7:10 p. m. will be discontinued on and after Monday, Sept. 17.

Mr. R. Koehler, of Portland, Ore., has been appointed General Manager for the leased lines of the Oregon & Transcontinental Company.

The Michigan Central yesterday brought in 297 Mormons, who have been secured mostly in England and Sweden, and who are on their way to Utah. The Lake Shore brought in yesterday one car-load of European emigrants.

Mr. B. V. Jackson having resigned, Mr. C. R. Higgs has been appointed Agent of the Texas Continental Transportation Company at Chicago. All business relating to that company at Chicago will be under the direction of Mr. Higgs.

The Oregon & Transcontinental Company having leased the lines of the Oregon & California Railroad Company, they will hereafter be operated by the former company under the name of "Oregon & California Railroad, Oregon & Transcontinental Company lessee."

The General Freight and Passenger office of the Texas & St. Louis Railroad has been removed from Tyler, Tex., to St. Louis, Mo., and hereafter all reports required and communications intended for the General Freight and Passenger Agent of that road should be addressed to St. Louis.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul notifies agents and connections that the loss and damage and claim departments have been consolidated under the supervision of H. P. Elliott, Freight Claim Agent, to whom all claims for loss and damage should be addressed, in addition to the overcharge claims heretofore presented him.

The Directors of the Western Indiana held a meeting yesterday. The principal business was to open and examine the bids for the construction of the new Union Depot, corner of Third avenue and Polk street. Another meeting will be held today for the purpose of awarding the contracts. It is the intention to commence work on the foundations of the new structure next week.

General-Ticket-Agent George K. Barnes, of the Northern Pacific Railroad, had charge of the Western Associated Press party in the recent excursion to the Yellowstone National Park. In recognition of his good services the members of the party presented him with a valuable diamond breastpin. It is a handsome one in size, and a perfect stone of pure color.

Commissioner Carman, of the Northwestern Traffic Association, has issued a circular dated Sept. 11, stating that the lines in the Northwestern Traffic Association will accept the proportions of through rates on business destined to Portland and other points on the Northern Pacific Road in accordance with the tariff issued by that road.

The Cental Railroad of Georgia, Brunswick & Western, and Savannah, Florida & Western Railways have issued a joint circular announcing the opening Sept. 16 of the line to Jacksonville, Fla., from all points over the Central Railroad, the Brunswick & Western, and Waycross Short-Line, via Atlanta, Macon, Albany, and Waycross. Through Pullman cars will be run between Cincinnati, O., and Jacksonville, Fla.

The Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners will meet at Springfield tomorrow to revise the freight classification. Ex-President Ripley, General Freight Agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; J. F. Tucker, General Traffic Manager of the Illinois Central; and Henry C. Wicker, Freight Traffic Manager of the Chicago & Northwestern, arrived this afternoon as a sub-committee of the Joint Western Classification Committee. They are accompanied by N. G. Inglehart, Secretary of the comittee.

General Passenger Agent O. W. Ruggles, of the Michigan Central, has just bought out the neatest and most attractive book ever published under the auspices of a railroad company. It is a handsome work on Niagara Falls, printed on yellow-tinted paper and profusely illustrated. The varied and interesting features of the work are contributions of prominent authors, publishers, and artists. The fac-simile engravings illustrate mostly familiar points and landmarks of earlier days, now obliterated. It is a beautiful and attractive work, gathering in one volume the best words of eloquent pens and happiest conceptions of thorough artists.

The war on Council Bluffs passenger rates remains in the same condition as before, the Wabash alone selling tickets over its counter for $9.30. The Milwaukee and other roads, however, continue to charge $14.30 at their offices, but the scalpers are selling tickets over those lines at as low rates as tickets can be purchased by the Wabash. It is feared that the war will become more general before many days have passed. It was reported yesterday that the Rock Island and Burlington were cutting rates to Cedar Rapids and other Western points to which the Milwaukee & St. Paul is the short line. The latter road is being blamed for the present complication regarding Council Bluffs business, and for this reason the other roads will try to punish it by raising rates to other points on its line.

Commissioner Midgley, of the Colorado Traffic Association, gives notice that the order authorizing less than the established rates to Kansas City, St. Joseph, and Leavenworth on certain classes of freight for Fort Collins, Loveland, and Lupton, Colo., has been withdrawn and canceled. Shipments for the Colorado points named, forwarded via Kansas City, St. Joseph, or Leavenworth, will hereafter be subject on all classes to the established rates to the Missouri River. The Iowa Trunk-Line Association is also notified that the order authorizing less than established rates to St. Joseph, Leavenworth, and Kansas City on certain classes of freight for Cheyenne, W. T., has been withdrawn and canceled, and that hereafter freight for that point will be subject to the established rates to the above-named Missouri River points.

It appears that in some quarters a mistaken idea exists in relation to the great land suit between the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Omaha Railway Companies. The land was granted by Congress to the State of Wisconsin to be held in trust to aid in the construction of a railroad between given points in the State. It is held that should a company forfeit its claim to a grant, the land reverts back to the United States, and not to the State of Wisconsin. In the case in point it is held that the land was forfeited by the company to which it was originally granted, but was not so declared by Congress. The purpose for which it was granted has now been accomplished, the benefit, so far as the State is concerned, has been derived, but it is still held to be within the province of the General Government to work a forfeiture of the grant to itself.

Mr. J. F. Tucker, General Traffic Manager of the Illinois Central, and a number of the General Freight Agents of Western roads went to Springfield, Ill., yesterday to make another effort to induce the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners of this State to rearrange the Illinois State classification so as to make it conform with the joint Western classification which is now in use on all the roads west from Chicago. Mr. Tucker went along by request to argue the desirability of the change in the classification. It is hardly probable that the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners will agree to the desired change, as they seem to have made up their mind not to change the Illinois classification where such change would result in advancing the rates. In other respects they seem to be willing to make concessions. The Commissioners fear that to change the classification where it will affect rates would hurt them politically, as such action would antagonize the Grangers.

OFFICERS CHARGED WITH MURDER.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—This morning Addie Harris, the widow of Benjamin Harris, the negro who was shot and killed yesterday while attempting to escape from Officers Lloyd and Eaton, went before the grand jury and charged the officers with having committed murder. Judge Allen issued warrants for their arrest, and they were taken into custody and required to give a bond of $3,000 each to await the action of the grand jury. Although Harris was a desperate character, and had given the police a great deal of trouble, it is the prevailing belief that the officers were not justified in using their weapons to prevent his escape, and had they not been arrested today a meeting of citizens was to have been held tomorrow to protest against the recklessness displayed by members of the police force in firing at persons seeking to evade arrest. Only three weeks ago a suspected chicken-thief was killed by an officer, and within the last few years policemen have on several occasions shot at individuals while they were trying to get away.

GOLD IN COLORADO.

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 13.—The quarto-centenary of the discovery of gold in Colorado was celebrated by pioneers today. A grand banquet was held in Jewell Park, and speeches were made by pioneers Judge Wilbur F. Stone, Col. Chivington, of Sand Creek fame, ex-Senator Jerome B. Chaffee, Congressman Joseph K. Belford, ex-Senator Tabor, Gen. Biarce, and others. About 315 miners were present, and a thoroughly enjoyable time was had.

THE NORTHWEST.

News Gatherings from the Territory Tributary to Chicago.

Death at Freeport, Ill., of the Inventor of the Manny Reaper—County Fairs.

An Important Patent Infringement Case—Old Soldiers' Reunions—Fatally Injured While Playing Base-Ball.

ILLINOIS.

OLD SOLDIERS AT OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—The concluding day of the soldiers' reunion was as largely attended as yesterday, and everything passed off in the best possible manner. No accident has occurred during the entire three days. The weather was favorable, and all participants were well pleased with the entertainment afforded them by the citizens of Ottawa. The program for today was carried out. A sham battle was fought on the fair grounds, in which the old soldiers and Company D, Fourth Regiment, participated. Following this was an address to the command by Gen. Logan, which was rendered in his own way, and was heartily received by the hearers. At the conclusion of the speech the reunion was declared ended, and the several posts of the G. A. R. are leaving for home tonight. This evening a reception was tendered Gen. Logan at the Clifton Hotel, where he remains until morning. During the evening a handsome basket of flowers, the gift of old soldiers, was presented to Miss Ada Sweet, Pension Agent of Chicago, as a testimonial of their esteem. Miss Sweet has been the honored guest of this city during the reunion.

GRAND LODGE OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

The Grand Lodge of Good Templars, which has been in session during the last three days, adjourned this afternoon, having transacted the usual routine business of that body and elected the following Grand Lodge officers: Uriah Copp Jr., Loda, Grand Worthy Chief Templar; G. C. Christian, Chicago, Grand Worthy Counselor; Mrs. E. J. Harrington, Grand Worthy Vice-Templar; R. J. Hazlett, Freeport, Grand Worthy Secretary; Dr. W. F. Tait, Galesburg, Grand Worthy Treasurer; E. T. Gilbert, Chicago, Grand Worthy Marshal; Mrs. E. A. Miles, Chicago, Superintendent of Juvenile Templars.

THE INVENTOR OF THE MANNY REAPER DEAD.

FREEPORT, Ill., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—Pells Manny, who died in this city last night at the age of 81 years, was one of the pioneers in the invention of agricultural machinery. In 1849 he took out his first patent for the Manny reaper. He afterward improved it, and large numbers were manufactured both here and in Rockford under the supervision of his son, John P. Manny. In the early days of his invention he had considerable difficulty with Cyrus H. McCormick. The suit between the two inventors was quite a celebrated case at that time. It was won by Mr. Manny, though at a heavy cost, he having paid one noted patent-right lawyer alone a retainer of $20,000. For many years he had retired from active business.

A GAME FOR LARGE STAKES.

JERSEYVILLE, Ill., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—Arthur W. Argust, from Calhoun County, Illinois, came to Jerseyville today and bantered our boys to a match game of base-ball to be played Wednesday next on the Powers grounds, near Fielden, this county, the nines to be selected each from their respective counties, Calhoun and Jersey, for $1,000 a side, and to make sure of honest intentions a purse of $400 forfeit money to be deposited. Mr. Argust found the Jerseyville boys ready and anxious to meet his proposition, and articles of agreement were at once drawn up and signed. This will be a game of unusual interest on account of the large amount at stake.

A PLEASANT WEDDING.

PONTIAC, Ill., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—A very pleasant wedding occurred today at the residence of the Hon. George B. Gray, late member of the Legislature from this district. His only daughter, Nellie, was married to Clark Legg, an enterprising and successful business man of this place. About 200 friends and relatives from Pontiac, Bloomington, and other places were present at the wedding, and after the marriage ceremony all partook of a sumptuous dinner spread upon tables on the shady lawn near the residence. Numerous valuable presents were presented to the happy couple. They left here on the afternoon train for Chicago. They will spend a few weeks in Michigan.

ON TRIAL FOR MURDER.

BELVIDERE, Ill., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—Circuit Court is in session in this city, Judge Kellum presiding. Yesterday afternoon the murder case of the People vs. Glynn was called. This case is brought from Winnebago County. Glynn is charged with killing Louis M. Webber while on the police force in Rockford. The case is being prosecuted by State's-Attorney C. A. Works of Rockford, R. W. Coon of Belvidere, and Col. C. M. Brazee, of Rockford, and will be defended by C. E. Fuller of this city, and A. H. Frost and William Marshall of Rockford. A week or more will probably be consumed in the trial.

SANGAMON COUNTY FAIR.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—The attendance today at the county fair reached 10,000. The running two-mile dash was won by Regent. The free-for-all trot was taken in straight heats by Little Sioux. Best time 2:27¼. Percy Lathrop, a boy of this city, was seriously injured while riding, being thrown against a post and then to the ground with violence. Several fights occurred during the day, and at the close there was a genuine riot, in which the police got the worst of the scrimmage. Several persons were injured and a number of arrests were made. The fair has brought to the city a corps of burglars and thieves, who are operating in the suburbs. Several farm-houses east of town were robbed last night. The police today captured two of the thieves and recovered some of the stolen property.

PROSTRATED BY HEAT.

J. A. Jones, Clerk of the United States Court, was prostrated by heat today and had to be carried home. This evening he is reported in a comfortable condition.

INDICTED FOR ARSON.

CARROLLTON, Ill., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—The grand jury now in session returned a true bill of indictment against Charles Snell for arson this morning, charging him with having set his place of business on fire in Greenfield last March, which fire burned down the entire west side of the square in that city. Mr. Snell was arrested today and placed in the county jail at this place.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Secretary of State today licensed the following: The Chicago Pipe and Conduit Company of Chicago; capital $100,000; incorporators, Joseph Stockton, J. E. Morris, and J. R. Burdick. The Kronthal Liedertafel, Belleville; incorporators, Otto W. Robcquet, E. H. Westerman, John Broseus, Simon Straus, Albert Schielin, and Gustav Kissel. The Scandinavian Mutual Aid Association, Galesburg; incorporators, S. H. A. Lindahl, Nels Nelson, John Oberg, Jonas A. Johnson, N. J. Allen, C. A. Peterson, B. A. Streedain, C. A. Lindstrom, and John Ostrand. Notice was filed of change of name of the Great Northwestern Printing Company to the Great Northwestern Manufacturing Company of Chicago, and an increase of capital stock from $50,000 to $100,000.

A. O. U. W.

ELGIN, Ill., Sept. 13.—The Select Knights A. O. U. W. met in their first annual conclave at Trout Park today. The city has put on gala attire, and visitors are present from all neighboring cities. Chicago contributed eleven car-loads.

OLD SETTLER DEAD.

J. M. Tradwell, who settled here forty years ago, died today, aged 68. Deceased was a native of Toronto, Canada, and was a citizen highly respected.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY FAIR.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—Today was the biggest day the Winnebago County Agricultural Society ever had. Fully 15,000 people were on the grounds, and the best of order was maintained. The Hon. Emery A. Storrs, of Chicago, delivered an excellent political speech, and was often applauded. Frank Ashlon won first money in the bicycle race. W. H. Charles, of Beloit, won first money in the 2:50 horse race.

WISCONSIN.

THE CATHOLICS.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—An official circular, prepared by Archbishop Heiss before his late departure on his trip to Rome, addressed to all priests in his archdiocese, is made public tonight. The circular gives notification that the Archbishop has appointed Vicar-General Batz Vice-General over the affairs of the archdiocese, to act till the Archbishop shall return from his conference with the Pope. The priests of the diocese presented $3,000 to the Archbishop to defray his expenses to Rome and back. He carried with him to Rome as Peter's-pence 28,000 francs, contributed by the Catholics of the Milwaukee archdiocese. It is said that this is the largest contribution ever made by any Western diocese to the support of the Pope.

The Rev. Father Beitter, who has been officiating in this diocese thirty-six years, was presented by the Professors of the seminary before his departure for the Old Country with an elegant gold watch and chain. Father Beitter will not return.

Archbishop Kenrick of St. Louis has written a letter to the rector of St. Francis Seminary requesting that all students from the archdiocese of St. Louis now at the seminary learn the German language.

HEAVY DAMAGES CLAIMED.

The answer in the case of D. M. Osborne & Co., of Auburn, N. Y., against George Esterly & Son, Whitewater, manufacturers of the Esterly reaper and mowers, was filed in the United States Court. It will be remembered that the Osbornes lately sued the Esterlys for libel, claiming damages in the sum of $150,000, alleging that defendants had issued circulars and made statements concerning the Osborne machines that were malicious and false, damaging their business to the amount stated. The answer is very lengthy. All of the allegations of the complaint are emphatically denied, and counter-charges are made against the plaintiffs, demanding the dismissal of the suit and damages in the sum of $500,000. Stripped of its legal verbiage the answer claims that the Esterly binder is the original invention, embodying all the devices in dispute.

FRANK MELMS.

Frank Melms, of this city, well known in connection with Arctic explorations, having spent eight years in the Polar region, is tonight reported seriously ill, and it is feared that he will die or lose his reason. He has been raving for several days. His ailment is the result of Arctic exposure.

THE STATE FAIR.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—At the annual meeting of the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society tonight President N. D. Fratt, of Racine, who has been at the head of the society for the last six years, positively declined reëlection, but was finally forced to accept for another year amid great enthusiasm. Clinton Babbitt, of Beloit, was reëlected Secretary, and Cyrus Miner, of Janesville, Treasurer. A Vice-President for each Congressional District was also elected. The fair will be a complete financial success. Eighteen thousand people were on the grounds today, the largest crowd ever known at a State Fair in Wisconsin. The racing to-day was excellent, but will be better tomorrow, when Monroe Chief and Black Cloud will trot. Budd Doble gave an exhibition today of the former horse. The horse and cattle departments, 480 stalls, are filled with the finest live stock ever exhibited at one show in this State. The horse display alone includes 200 imported animals. The display of fruits and farm products is rather poor, but the machinery and domestic utensils departments are very full. The State Society is talking seriously of locating the fair at Madison permanently, with fine buildings, and give up the old junketing plan.

MICHIGAN.

NOT GUILTY.

JACKSON, Mich., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—The trial of Latham Kassick, for larceny from a store in the daytime, was ended today by a verdict of not guilty. Considerable interest has been shown over the matter here, as the defendant is a man worth $75,000, and for the last twenty-five years a prominent member of the First Congregational Church.

IOWA.

IOWA VETERANS.

MASON CITY, Ia., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—The Thirty-second Iowa Volunteers are enjoying their second biennial reunion in this city today. Addresses were made by Col. John Scott, Capt. G. R. Miller, and W. V. Lucas. A part of the Fourteenth Iowa boys are with them. They spend the day at Clear Lake tomorrow. They are holding a campfire tonight.

CONFIDENCE MAN RELEASED.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—Sam Adams, a confidence man, escaped from jail this morning. He had made several previous attempts, at times piercing the walls almost through. This morning, however, he got out easy, the jailer unlocking the door and deliberately turning him loose on an order from Judge McHenry reducing his bail from $1,000 to $300. Adams at once planked down the cash and was released. He stated that he did not know where he should go but thought he would remain here. His brother and another friend still remain in jail.

AN ALLEGED SWINDLER.

The capture of F. D. Command at Lawrence, Kas., which occurred a few days ago, has probably broken up a system of shrewd swindling of which quite a number of banks in Iowa and Missouri were the victims. Command was arraigned before Justice Chafee, at Grinnell, last Friday, and in default of $4,000 bail was remanded to the county jail for confinement, and will come up for his preliminary examination tomorrow.

HYMENEAL.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—One of the most fashionable weddings that have occurred in Dubuque for some time came off this morning at St. Mary's German Catholic Church. The contracting parties were Miss Bertha Heeb, daughter of the wealthy brewer, Anton Heeb, and Mr. Louis J. B. Baumhover. The affair was very costly, the dresses elegant, and presents numerous. A reception took place this evening at the residence of the bride's parents, which was largely attended by many of the best people in the city.

INDIANA.

BASE-BALL PLAYER FATALLY INJURED.

WABASH, Ind., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—Charley McConnell, of the North Manchester Base-Ball Club, was fatally injured in a game between the Manchester Club and the Wabash Club. McConnell was playing second base, and was run into by King, Captain of the Wabash nine. He lies at the Sheriff's residence and cannot live through the night. The affair was purely accidental and is deeply deplored by all. No blame attaches to any one.

WEDDING AT ELKHART.

ELKHART, Ind., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—Mr. Simon P. Krouse, a popular young merchant of this city, was this afternoon united in marriage to Miss Matilda Guhz. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. C. C. Hansing.

RIFLE PRACTICE.

The Competitive Contest for Positions in the Department of Dakota Rifle-Team to Take Place at St. Paul—The Participants.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—Officers and men detailed to take part in the competitive shoot for positions on the rifle-team, Department of Dakota, have arrived, and are settled in camp. The site for the camp is well chosen, and there is noticeable in all its arrangements a degree of neatness and precision which shows that these dwellers in tents are no novices in camping, but understand this as well as some other branches of military service. There are already present and eager to begin the practice of firing ninety-seven marksmen, of which number sixteen are officers. Following is a list of the officers present, either as competitors or on duty in connection with the competition: Officer in charge, Capt. S. E. Blunt, Ordnance Department Inspector of Rifle Practice, Department of Dakota. Range officers, First-Lieut. J. W. Wilkinson, Adjutant Seventh Cavalry; Second-Lieut. F. D. Rucker, Second Cavalry; Second-Lieut. H. T. Allen, Second Cavalry; Second-Lieut. W. H. Sage, Fifth Infantry. Statistical officers, First-Lieut. G. F. Cook, Fifteenth Infantry; Second-Lieut. H. D. Reed, Twenty-fifth Infantry. Financial officers, Second-Lieut. E. F. Glenn, Twenty-fifth Infantry.

The camp is under command of Capt. G. Lamson, Twenty-fifth Infantry, with Lieut. E. F. Glenn, Twenty-fifth Infantry, as the Adjutant, Quartermaster, and Commissary of the camp. Officers: Capt. E. J. Stivers, Twenty-fifth Infantry; First-Lieut. O. J. Sweet, Twenty-fifth Infantry; First-Lieut. J. Chance, Seventeenth Infantry; First-Lieut. W. H. C. Bowen, Fifth Infantry; Second-Lieut. W. H. Wheeler, Eleventh Infantry; Second-Lieut. S. S. Pague, Fifteenth Infantry; Second-Lieut. E. Chynoweth, Seventeenth Infantry; Second-Lieut. J. F. Bell, Seventh Cavalry; Second-Lieut. C. L. Steele, Eighteenth Infantry; Second-Lieut. W. T. May, Fifteenth Infantry; Second-Lieut. J. M. T. Partello, Fifth Infantry; Second-Lieut. F. P. Fremont, Third Infantry; Second-Lieut. J. T. Kerr, Seventeenth Infantry; Second-Lieut. J. A. Emery, Eleventh Infantry; Second-Lieut. B. C. Welsh, Fifteenth Infantry; Second-Lieut. B. F. McCoy, Third Infantry. Enlisted men—One Hospital Steward, one Commissary Sergeant, one Sergeant-Major, one Quartermaster-Sergeant, six First Sergeants, twenty-three Sergeants, seventeen Corporals, one musician, one farrier, three saddlers, and twenty-six privates.

MURDERERS TO BE HANGED.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—Tomorrow Barbara Miller is to be hung here for the murder of her husband. She still professes an anxiety to go. She was found walking about her cell this morning, and said she never felt any better in her life. She was asked if she had any hope of the Governor granting her a pardon, and replied, "I don't want any pardon, the only pardon I want is a pardon from above, and I believe I have got that. I don't want to live, because when I pass along the streets persons would be pointing their fingers at me and saying there goes the woman who murdered her husband. I would rather be wrapped up in clay; I slept soundly last night." The doomed woman then remarked that she would leave a paper which she would will to the State that would contain all she had to say. She has three children, a boy about 9 years old, a girl about 7, and an infant. The court has secured good homes for the boy and girl. The infant will probably be given to its grandmother.

When the scalp is annoyed with dandruff, Glenn's Sulphur Soap will be found infallible. Hill's Hair Dye, black or brown, 50 cents.

CROP TELEGRAMS.

The Last Report of the State Department of South Carolina Very Discouraging.

Drouth Has Reduced the Prospective Yield in That State to Two-Thirds of a Crop.

Further Damage Feared from the Heavy September Rains Usual in the Coast Counties.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

COTTON, CORN, AND RICE.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—The monthly crop report of the State Department of Agriculture will be issued tomorrow. Reports from 321 townships have been received, covering every county in the State, showing the condition and indicated yield of the growing crops. The weather throughout the month has been generally unfavorable, as the drouth has prevailed in nearly every section, inflicting almost irreparable injury to all crops. In many localities rain fell in the latter part of August, but it came too late to benefit either cotton or corn. Cotton shows a decline of fifteen points since August. Sixty correspondents report the appearance of the caterpillar, but the damage inflicted cannot be estimated at this time. The average condition for the State is 64, against 91 for the same period last year and 79 Aug. 1. The usual yield for the State is 202 pounds of lint per acre, and the indicated yield at this time is 129 pounds per acre, or 64 per cent of an average crop. The yield last year was 198 pounds per acre.

Corn has also been greatly damaged by drouth. On uplands the crop is, except in a few sections, almost a failure, and in many localities the stalk has been cut down and housed for rough forage. The average condition for the State is 62, against 111 last year and 75 Aug. 1. The usual yield is twelve bushels and the indicated yield at this time is seven bushels, or 62 per cent of the average crop. The yield last year was 12½ bushels per acre.

The average condition of rice for the State is 68, against 98 last year. It is probable that these estimates will show a still greater decline the 1st of next month as the September gales frequently prove injurious to the crops in the lower counties. The condition of peas indicates 65 per cent of an average yield.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—From intelligence received from various parts of the State since the equinoctial gale, which commenced Sunday last and continued until Tuesday, it is learned that the damage to the crops is very light, and has been, so far as reported, confined to the twisting of the cotton plant and the loss of a few balls and forms. No mention has been made of serious loss to the rice crop, which has probably entirely escaped. Except damage by the caterpillar to cotton, it is now hoped that planters will have a good chance to harvest their crops successfully. The caterpillar, however, only infects the sea-island cotton.

THE NEW NORTHWEST.

DAKOTA.

PEMBINA, Dak., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—In the vicinity of Fargo all grain is cut, but as we travel north much is found still standing. At Buxton there is quite a little wheat standing. North of Grand Forks several fields of both wheat and oats may be seen still standing as one looks from the car windows. This increases up through Minto, Grafton, Hamilton, and Bathgate, until in reality the boundary is crossed. The greater portion of the grain unharvested is between the Manitoba Road and the Red River. At Neche the boundary is reached and more grain is found, consisting principally of wheat and oats, with a sprinkling of barley.

In regard to yield the statements heretofore made in the columns of THE TRIBUNE hold good, and the outcome is proving larger rather than under the figures therein named. Cass County's average will be in the neighborhood of twenty bushels to the acre.

North of Neche and to the northwest of Pembina is the great Mennonite settlement. Here is a reservation thirty-six miles long east and west, and eighteen north and south, set aside for these people. They have about a dozen villages, and till thousands of acres together. Their crops are excellent, and the large cone-shaped stacks form a prominent feature of the landscape.

THE COURTS.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

13,687—Paul A. Weil vs. Richard Greenhow and Albert Decker. Ejectment, $2,000. F. W. Tourtellotte, atty.

Superior Court—New Suits.

88,348—Eliza McPherson vs. Isaac McPherson. Bill for divorce for adultery. C. J. Beattie, solr.

88,349—O. N. Goldsmith vs. William Speight. Trespass, $5,000. J. N. Barker, atty.

88,350—George M. Scott vs. Seth F. Hanchett. Case, $2,500. Sleeper & Whiton, attys.

88,351—J. T. McCoy et al. vs. Michael M. Levison. Asst., $1,000. C. E. Towne, atty.

88,352—Moritz Schiffer vs. Rebecca Schiffer. Bill for divorce for cruelty. Louis Weber, solr.

88,353—George Weideman, use, etc., vs. U. P. Smith, garnishee. Appeal.

88,354—Julia E. Zimmermann vs. Ieraphine Zimmermann. Bill for divorce for cruelty and desertion.

88,355—Asst. $1,000. Suppressed for service.

88,356—Henry Elkan et al. vs. Frederick Caspari and Emil Zeno. Asst. $5,000. Flower, Remy & Gregory, attys.

88,357—Julius Loescher et al. vs. same. Asst. $3,000. Same attys.

88,358—F. Friend et al. vs. same. Asst. $4,000. Same attys.

88,359—Chester Kinney vs. C. E. Knapp. Appeal.

88,360—J. R. Richards vs. Frank A. Upham and H. G. Purinton. Confession of judgment, $1,012. L. M. Kane, atty.

SUPPRESSED WEDNESDAY—88,342—M. C. McDonald et al. vs. E. E. Paullin. Asst., $2,000. A. B. Jenks, atty.

ORDERS.

88,342, McDonald vs. Paullin; dis. n. c.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

45,938—Singer Manufacturing Company vs. Maria L. Hull and Frank F. Cole. Appeal.

45,939—Andrew Delp vs. Joseph P. Mullen. Appeal.

45,940—Richard C. Rounsavell vs. Lewis Dutton. Appeal.

45,941—Hiram Sibley vs. John McGinty. Confession of judgment in forcible detainer for possession of No. 18 North Clark street. F. S. Weigley, atty.

45,942—Same vs. P. Makres. Confession of judgment in forcible detainer for possession of store No. 18½ North Clark street. Same atty.

45,943—Henry Tegtmeyer vs. Henry Nachtigall. Appeal.

45,944—Charles J. Hull vs. Margaret Costello. Appeal.

45,945—Valentin Blatz vs. John Drahan. Appeal.

45,946—John Handley vs. Mary Handley. Bill for divorce for adultery and drunkenness. Gault & Low, solrs.

45,947—William Mather vs. Henry and Christiana Hensen. Creditor's bill on judgment for $121.40. C. F. Dore, solr.

45,948—The K. G. Schmidt Brewing Company vs Philip Kroeck. Attcht., $645. William Vocke, atty.

County Court—New Suits.

4,219—Christiana Lenz vs. Lizette Droth. Asst., $500. W. A. Sheridan, atty.

4,220—F. M. Call et al. vs. Joseph Goodman. Confession of judgment in forcible detainer. J. S. Huey, atty.

4,221—N. M. Thomas vs. Warren Springer. Asst., $1,000. R. Biddle Roberts and F. J. Loesch, attys.

ORDERS.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Orders—172 to 177 inc., Lake View spcl. assmts.; rule to file obj. by Sept. 17.—Same, Nos. 179 and 180, E. M. Barnard, E. P. Goode, and Henry Moeng, apptd. comrs.—289 and 300, Town of Lake, spcl. assmts.; rule of 10th inst. vacated, and rule to file obj. by Monday, Sept. 17.—286, Town of Lake, spcl. assmt.; rule to file obj. by Sept. 17.—289, 290, 291, and 292, Hyde Park, spcl. assmts., rule to file obj. by Sept. 17.—4,220, Call vs. Goodman, conf. and judgt. in forc. detr.; writ of poss. ord.—4,158, in re. Carl Lotz, vol. assgt.; ord. of 6th inst. for discont. of proceedings made abs., and assg. disch.—3,953, J. S. Schultz et. al. vs. Robert Lahey; deflt. and judgt. $835.68.—3,902, Wattenstidt vs. Prussing; dis. p. c.—4,181, In re. Alexander & Taussig; lv. to sell certain assets nisi 5 days.—In re. Louis Van Osten; ord. for sale of assets nisi 5 days.—4,186, In re. C. E. Bartlett, support; dis. mo. Co. Atty.—4,133, In re. Richard Forbes, vol. assgt.; ord. allg. exemptions nisi 10 days.—4,200, Berkley & Gay Furniture Co. vs. James W. Bigman; deflt. and judgt., $363.—3,982, In re. Jules Berr, vol. assgt.; lv. to sell debts due debtor nisi 5 days.—4,137, Goldsmith vs. Speight; dis. p. c.—4,216, In re. Caspari & Zens; vol. assgt.; assg. directed to take possession of assets subject to liens, etc.—4,198, Robert Granger vs. Adam Craig; deflt. and judgt., $222.50.

INSANE CASES—2,078, Johann Schilling; insane and a pauper—2,080, Lydia Mills; insane and not a pauper—2,081, Maggie O'Connell; insane and a pauper—2,084, Louise Hayer; insane and a pauper—2,083, Louis Goossen; same ord.—2,079, Charles Rostquist; same ord.—2,082, Carl Huebner; same ord.—2,085, Frank, same, and ord. comt. to Elgin—2,074, Charles A. Lintner; cont. mo. to atty.

Probate Court.

Estate David T. Davies, dec., letters of administration to Pheba L. Davies and bond of $2,600 approved—Estate John C. Coonley, dec., report of sale of personal property approved—Estate Mary L. Coonley et al., minors, guardian's special bond for sale of real estate entered—Estate Mathew H. Guerin, dec., leave to administratrix to compromise, compound, or sell desperate claims at private sale.—Estate Honora Gertrude Bennett, minor, guardian's inventory approved.—Estate Thomas L. Parker, minor, guardian's inventory approved.—Estate Clara Irene Lassig, minor, leave to guardian to purchase horse, phaeton, and harness at a cost of not more than $500.—Estate Adelbert H. Conlan, dec., estate declared settled and administrators discharged on payment of costs.—Estate Benjamin W. Aldrich, minor, guardian's inventory approved.

Criminal Court.

JUDGE ROGERS.—168, Cotten; con. by def.—173, Collins; con. by agree.—175, William Gardner, prin. William H. Cass, surety; recog. forft. larceny.—137, Michael Sheehan, prin.; Ann Sheehan and William J. English, sureties; recog. forft. larceny.—68, Mike Marek; murder; mo. to quash overd.; plea not guilty; jury trial, jury sworn; part of ev. hd.

CALL.—188, 191, 198, 199, 200, 202, 204, 205. 68 on trial.

JUDGE SMITH.—2, Keenan, murder; further evidence heard.—Grand Jury returned 23 true bills.—61, Fred Ker, forgery; bail fixed at $10,000.—62, Same, larceny; same order.—2, Keenan; on trial.

CALL.—2, Keenan.

MARINE NEWS.

The Canadian Steamer Queen Victoria Totally Damaged by Fire Near Chatham.

Sensational Rumors Regarding the Schooner Arabia—The Wrecked Starlight Abandoned.

Other Wreck News—An Attempt to Break Grain Freights—Sailors Sue for Wages—General Notes.

Burning of the Steamer Queen Victoria.

CHATHAM, Ont., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—The side-wheel steamer Queen Victoria was discovered to be on fire about 4 o'clock this morning. When the alarm was given the flames had made such headway that the crew barely escaped with their lives. The fireman was severely burned. The steamer was about six miles down the river and had been loading wood. The engineer, who lives near the wood dock, went home at 9 o'clock last evening. There was no fire in the furnace and there were no lights on board at the time of the alarm. The crew suffer much personal loss. Capt. St. Amour loses $230 in cash, his gold watch and chain, and only escaped in his night clothing. His heroism in arousing the crew and throwing open the windows of the state-rooms is the subject of grateful remarks. The vessel was insured in the National of Ireland and Caledonia Companies for $10,000. The origin of the fire is unknown. Various theories have been advanced, the most probable of which is that a spark from the passing barge Manitoba caused the disaster.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—The side-wheel steamer Queen Victoria, which has been running for the last two weeks on the route between Chatham and Detroit, was totally destroyed by fire at Clemens Wharf, six miles below Chatham, at 3 o'clock this morning. It is not known how the fire originated. She was taking on a cargo of wood and was nearly ready to leave for Chatham to take on passengers for Detroit when the flames were discovered. They spread so rapidly that the crew had barely time to escape with their lives. One of their number, whose name is unknown, was seriously burned about the head. The loss is estimated at $16,500, with an insurance of $10,000. She was sailed by Capt. St. Amour, who with several Chatham capitalists, owned her.

Ugly Rumors Concerning the Schooner Arabia.

It was hinted around the docks last evening that the schooner Arabia was missing. She left here for Collingwood Sept. 1 with a cargo consisting of 21,483 bushels of corn. It is claimed that she has not yet arrived at her destination, and has not even passed Port Huron. A careful search through the files of THE TRIBUNE fails to disclose her name among the vessel passages at either Detroit or Port Huron. The time usually consumed between Chicago and Collingwood is from four to eight days. Atkins & Beckwith are agents for the Arabia, and they claim to have received no word of her being in trouble, so it is quite probable that the rumor has no foundation. The schooner is owned at Toledo, and is insured. The cargo is insured for $10,500.

The Starlight Abandoned to the Underwriters.

Hitchcock & Oliver, owners of the wrecked schooner Starlight, yesterday abandoned her to the underwriters. An affidavit from Capt. Bohlman gives a description of the storm and the manner in which the schooner went ashore. His account tallies with that given by Capt. Hall up to the time he lost sight of her. The schooner became disabled in her canvas and the big anchor was let go. The chain soon parted. The other anchor met with a like mishap, and the schooner drifted on the rocks. The crew managed to reach shore where they spent the remainder of Friday night. Saturday they boarded the schooner and put her sails and ropes in shape, and after taking off all provisions and sundry small articles abandoned her. They traveled overland to Wiarton, arriving there Tuesday afternoon.

Still Pulling Away on the Pensaukee.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—The tug Duncan City has been engaged to help the other two tugs in releasing the Pensaukee. They have moved her but little today. Her stern is apparently in deep water, but from amidships to her bow she is in only three or four feet of water and on rocky bottom.

The Schooner Halloran Run Aground.

PORT HURON, Mich., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—The tug Carrington grounded the schooner R. Halloran on the middle ground at Point Edwards this morning. The schooner was relieved at 5 p. m. by the tugs Carrington, Frank Moffat, Kittie Haight, and Ferry Conger.

The Colorado Released.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—The propeller Colorado, which ran on Peach Island yesterday, was released today. She came here, reloaded the freight which had been lightered in order to release her, and left for Chicago tonight.

Lake Freights and Charters—Shippers Attempt to Break Rates.

There was a lively time on the freight market yesterday. Grain shippers united in an effort to break rates, but were not successful in obtaining their object. Vessels were in pretty fair demand, but shippers were only offering 4 cents on corn and 4¼ cents on wheat to Buffalo. Carriers were asking a quarter of a cent better and were as firm as the Rock of Ages. There was but a limited amount of spot room on the market, but some of that was not taken. Vessel-men were convinced that the effort to cut rates was only spasmodic, and thought by holding their boats over until today they could get their price. Several charters were made after the close of 'Change. There were no charters made under Wednesday's quotations. Shippers base their expectations of obtaining lower rates on the ground that vessels are becoming more plentiful, while the demand is falling off. They argue that inasmuch as several large iron-ore vessels have lately returned to the grain trade ore freights must be falling off. This is not so. At Escanaba yesterday there were over 60,000 tons of ore on the docks awaiting shipment and not a vessel in port. Telegrams were received here during the day making inquiry for ore-carriers and offering good rates. The propeller Argonaut was unable to get 4½ cents for corn to Buffalo "on 'Change," and was ordered to Escanaba to load ore, but in the afternoon she was taken at rates asked and went to an elevator. Vessel agents claim that so long as the receipts of grain continue as large as at present there is no danger of freights going down. Wheat is expected to move soon. There was 111,000 bushels capacity chartered yesterday to load that cereal.

CHARTERS.

	No. bu.
To Buffalo.	
Propeller Clarion, wheat, corn	63,000
Propeller C. J. Kershaw, rye, wheat	56,000
Propeller Tacoma, corn, wheat	78,000
Propeller New York, corn	60,000
Propeller Argonaut, corn	51,000
Schooner Midnight, wheat	18,000
To Ogdensburg.	
Propeller Oneida, corn	25,000
To Kingston.	
Schooner Maumee Valley, corn	15,000
To Port Colborne.	
Propeller Hubbel, wheat	22,000
Total	388,000

Vessels Passed Port Huron.

PORT HURON, Mich., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—Passed down—Propeller Conemaugh and consort, 2:10; Thomas W. Palmer and consorts, E. L. Coyne and S. V. R. Watson, 2:45; Egemont, 7:25; Ed Smith and consort, 7:35; tug McArthur, H. J. Jewett, 10:40; steamer City of Cleveland, schooners F. W. Gifford, T. W. Foster, Moonlight, Marengo, 2:10; Wanderer, 3:35; Pathfinder, Atlantic, J. D. Barker, 6:15. Passed up—Propeller A. M. Turner and barges, H. E. Packer, 1:20; Alcona and consort, 1:40; California, 2:15; Annie Smith and consort, 3:35; J. P. Clarke and barges, 3:35; Idaho, 6; N. K. Fairbank, Albatross, 11; schooner R. Halloran, 7.

Passed Up—Propeller N. K. Fairbank and consort, 11:30; tug F. Moffat with schooners J. I. Case, C. P. Minch and D. G. Fort, 2:30; propeller Waldo with Goshawk and Mongaugon, 3:10; tug J. W. Bennett with Sarah J. C. and N. Ford, 1; Henry Howard and barges, 1:30; J. S. Ruby, 5:50; Happy Boy and consort, Samson with C. B. King, C. H. Johnson and Wabash, 6; tug Oswego with Hartford and O. M. Bond, 7; Wocoken, 7:20. Down—Propeller Raleigh with Lucerne and Francis Palms, 4; tug Winslow with D. E. Bailey, David Vance, F. B. Gardner, and Ellen Spry, 6; tug J. W. Bennett and barges, 4:15. Wind northeast, light.

Lake Erie—Coal Freights Unchanged—Foggy Weather—The Propeller Nebraska to Be Sold Today.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—Arrived from Chicago—Propellers Rochester, corn, flour, etc.; Portage, corn, flour, etc.; schooner Minnie Slauson, corn. From Milwaukee—Schooner J. B. Merrill, wheat. Cleared for Chicago—Propellers Chicago, sundries; Fred Mercur, coal. For Milwaukee—Propeller D. Ballantine, coal. For Escanaba—Schooner J. B. Kitchen, coal. Coal freights were easy and unchanged. Engagements for Milwaukee—Steamers Nahant and W. H. Barnum and schooner John B. Merrill, coal at 60 cents. For Green Bay—Schooner Minnie Slauson, coal at 65 cents. Canal freights remained steady on the basis of 5¾ cents for wheat and 5 cents for corn to New York. Grain receipts since last night have been very light. The wind, which had been from the east for several days, hauled around to the north, and the weather was drizzly and foggy. A large number of vessels bound here are on the lake, including the steamer William Edwards and consorts Golden Age and M. W. Page. The steamer Nyack went into the Union Dry-Dock tonight to fasten a loose wheel. The Keystone is also in dock for calking, and her boiler will be raised. The Commercial Line propeller Nebraska, which has been tied up here for over a month is to be sold tomorrow morning under the foreclosure of the mortgage for over $40,000 held by S. Hiles, of Cleveland. The big steamer City of Rome left for Chicago tonight with nearly 2,000 tons of coal.

ERIE, Pa., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—Entered—Propellers Winslow, merchandise, Buffalo; Juniata, grain and merchandise, Chicago. Cleared—Propellers Arizona, merchandise, Duluth; Juniata, merchandise, Buffalo; Winslow, merchandise, Duluth; India, merchandise, Duluth; Nyack, merchandise, Buffalo.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—Cleared—Propeller Arabia, merchandise, Chicago. Freights are quiet, as few vessels are offering. Charters—Schooners Jura, brick, from St. Clair to Marquette at $1.50 per ton, and ore from Marquette to Cleveland at $1.75; Southwest, coal to Portage, on private terms, and ore from Marquette to Cleveland at $1.75; Cheney Ames, ore from St. Ignace to Buffalo, at $1.65; Nellie Hunter, coal to Prescott, at $1.40. Shippers offered $1.10 on coal to Toronto, but got no vessels. The tug Sprague arrived with the barge Pacific from Kelly's Island this evening. The anchored inside the breakwater, and are apparently not leaking much. The barge Baldwin is still fast. Capt. Thomas Wilson has let the contract to Quayle to build a new steamer 235 feet long, 38 feet beam, and 21 feet hold.

Lake Huron—Movement of Vessels.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—Passed up last night—Propellers Bennett and barge, and schooners Rival, A. Ford, Yosemite and consort, Iron Duke and consort, N. K. Fairbank and schooner Albacorn, Westen and barges. Down—Propellers Roanoke, Oconto, Alma Munroe, E. B. Hale; and schooners D. Wagstaff, J. C. Harrison, A. Bradley, Salina and barges, Metamora and barges, schooners Porter, Halsted, W. H. Rounds, Swallow, Montana.

Passed up today—Propellers Alaska, Business, Wocoken, Howard and barges, Waliula and schooners, Goshawk, Mongaugon, Samson and consorts, Birckhead and barges, Colonial and consorts, George S. Colwell and barges; schooners F. M. Knapp, J. S. Richards, American Union, Southwest, Penokee, E. C. Hutchinson, O. M. Bond, Hartford, E. A. Nicholson, Bessie Barwick, Banana. Down—Propellers H. J. Jewett, Inter-Ocean, Oremaw, Tempest; barges Cumberland and schooner Helvetia, Burlington and barges, Tecumseh, Conemaugh and schooner Allegheny, T. W. Palmer and consorts, Edward Smith, barge Otego and barge, schooners Frank D. Barker, Pathfinder, J. N. Foster, F. A. Gifford, barge Arcturus, Moonlight, Marengo. Wind east, light and clear.

ALPENA, Mich., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—Cleared—Schooners Unadilla, Garret Smith, Penfield, for Chicago; propeller Rhoda Stewart, schooners John Sherman and Lamb, for Buffalo; Lady Franklin, for Sandusky. Arrived—Propeller Granite Rock and consort. Clear and calm.

Lake Michigan—Sailors Collect Their Pay in a Justice Shop—A Double-Decked Steamship—Lots of Ore, but No Ships.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—When the schooner F. A. Morse left Cleveland her master shipped a crew to be under pay for the round trip or until the port of discharge. On the arrival of the vessel here two of the crew left, and the Captain refused to pay them. They at once began action for wages in a Justice court against Peter Minch, of Cleveland, owner of the vessel. Today the Judge decided in favor of the plaintiffs, holding that according to the articles this was the port of discharge, as the vessel unloaded on her arrival here. The new steam-barge Jim Sheriffs will be transformed into a double decker, thereby increasing her capacity about 200 tons. The scow Supply was today sold at Marshal's sale to John Saveland for $855. Cleared—Steam-barges C. J. Kershaw and R. A. Packer, for Chicago. There is a heavy fog on the lake to-night.

ESCANABA, Mich., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schooner Acontias. Sailed—Schooners Acontias and Delaware. Not a vessel in port and over 60,000 tons of ore on the dock. Wind south, light and foggy.

Canadian Ports—Through Welland Canal.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—Passed up—Schooner Belle Mitchell, Charlotte to Chicago, coal; Monitor, Charlotte to Milwaukee, coal; Siberia, Kingston to Byng Inlet, light; J. R. Benson, Kingston to Cheboygan, light; W. I. Preston, Charlotte to Chicago, coal; G. M. Neelon, Kingston to Cheboygan, light; propeller Nashua, Ogdensburg to Toledo, general cargo; Niagara, Kingston to Detroit, light; Acadia, Montreal to Port Arthur, general cargo; W. L. Frost, Ogdensburg to Chicago, general cargo. Down—Nothing.

CHARLOTTE, N. Y., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—Cleared—Schooners M. J. Cummings, Chicago, coal; J. M. Scott, Chicago, coal.

PORT DALHOUSIE, Ont., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—Passed up—Schooners J. R. Benson, Kingston to Cheboygan, light; G. M. Neelon, Kingston to Cheboygan, light; W. I. Preston, Charlotte to Chicago, coal; Watertown, Charlotte to Chicago, coal; Mary Copley, Oswego to Toledo, coal; Senator Blood, Ogdensburg to Cleveland, general cargo; propellers Nashua, Ogdensburg to Toledo, general cargo; W. L. Frost, Ogdensburg to Chicago, general cargo. Down—Schooner Emerald, Detroit to Kingston, wheat; propeller Bruno, Toledo to Kingston, corn.

CAPE VINCENT, N. Y., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—Arrived—Propeller Nashua, from Ogdensburg, general cargo, and sailed for Toledo.

SARNIA, Ont., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—Arrived—Propeller California, from Cleveland, passengers and freight, and sailed for Chicago.

COLLINGWOOD, Ont., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schr Maxwell, from Chicago, grain.

Port of Chicago.

The arrivals and clearances at this port yesterday were as follows:

ARRIVALS.

Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Milwaukee, sundries.
Stmr Grace Grummond, South Haven, sundries.
Prop John Pridgeon Jr., Buffalo, coal.
Prop Orion, Buffalo, coal.
Prop Oneida, Ogdensburg, sundries.
Prop Canada, Montreal, sundries.
Prop J. C. Perrett, Marinette, towing.
Prop W. L. Wetmore, Escanaba, iron ore.
Prop De Pere, Green Bay, sundries.
Prop George C. Markham, Sturgeon Bay, lumber.
Prop James Fisk Jr., Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Boscobel, Peshtigo, towing.
Prop Douglas, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop Huntress, South Haven, sundries.
Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, sundries.
Prop St. Joseph, Grand Haven, lumber.
Prop White & Friant, Grand Haven, lumber.
Prop C. H. Starke, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop A Soper, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop C. Hickox, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop M. Groh, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop E. E. Thompson, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop A. R. Colborn, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Swallow, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop I. M. Torrent, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop A. E. Wilds, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Tempest, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Carrier, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Tom Jones, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr City of Grand Haven, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr A. Jackson, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr L. M. Davis, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Presto, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Wanetee, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Willie Loutitt, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Transfer, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr City of Grand Rapids, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Montpelier, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr S. A. Irish, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr M. Thompson, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Onward, Ludington, lumber.
Schr J. V. Jones, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Mercury, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Nellie Gardner, Buffalo, coal.
Schr A. J. Covell, White Lake, lumber.
Schr C. Harrison, White Lake, lumber.
Schr M. Dall, White Lake, lumber.
Schr South Haven, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Tom Smith, South Haven, bark.
Schr C. C. Trowbridge, Drummond's Isle, telegraph poles.
Schr Brunette, Escanaba, iron-ore.
Schr H. D. Moore, Ludington, bark.
Schr Empire State, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Marinette, Menominee, lumber.
Schr William Grandy, Marinette, lumber.
Schr D. L. Filer, Marinette, lumber.
Schr Kate Darley, Marinette, lumber.
Schr Active, Peshtigo, lumber.
Schr Peshtigo, Peshtigo, lumber.
Schr Ella Ellinwood, Montague, lumber.
Prop Wissahickon, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Lora, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Boston, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Annie Sherwood, Buffalo, coal.

CLEARANCES.

Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Milwaukee, sundries.
Prop Minneapolis, Buffalo, 45,400 bu corn.
Prop Escanaba, Buffalo, 54,000 bu corn.
Prop Alice Wilds, Port Sherman, light.
Prop White & Friant, Grand Haven, light.
Prop C. H. Starke, Muskegon, light.
Prop Maine, Muskegon, light.
Prop E. Soper, Muskegon, light.
Prop E. E. Thompson, Muskegon, light.
Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon, light.
Prop Tempest, Muskegon, light.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, light.
Schr Presto, Muskegon, light.
Schr A. Jackson, Muskegon, light.
Schr Cape Horn, Muskegon, light.
Schr M. L. Davis, Muskegon, light.
Schr City of Grand Haven, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Hattie Earl, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Wanetee, Grand Haven, light.
Schr S. A. Irish, Grand Haven, light.
Schr City of Grand Rapids, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Transfer, Grand Rapids, light.
Schr Montpelier, Grand Haven, light.
Schr A. J. Covell, Montague, light.
Schr Ella Ellinwood, Montague, light.
Schr Charles Foster, Buffalo, 67,000 bu corn.
Schr Nevada, Prescott, 20,197 bu corn.
Schr Thomas L. Parker, Windsor, Ont., 44,967 bu corn.
Schr Newsboy, Collingwood, 21,782 bu oats.
Schr George, Buffalo, 52,000 bu flaxseed.
Schr F. A. Georger, Buffalo, 55,000 bu corn.
Schr C. North, Kenosha, light.
Schr Nancy Dall, Montague, light.
Schr M. Dall, Montague, light.
Prop Dean Richmond, Buffalo, 41,500 bu corn and sundries.
Prop Cuba, Buffalo, 50,000 bu corn and sundries.
Prop I. M. Tarrent, Muskegon, light.
Prop St. Joseph, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Helvetia, Buffalo, 55,000 bu corn.
Stmr Grace Grummond, South Haven, sundries.
Schr C. Harrison, White Lake, light.
Prop Douglas, Saugatuck, sundries.
Schr Sam Jones, Muskegon, light.
Prop C. Hickox, Muskegon, light.
Prop M. Groh, Muskegon, light.
Schr Melvina, Sarnia, 18,150 bu corn.
Prop Swallow, Muskegon, light.
Schr Mary D. Ayer, Alpena, 13,893 bu oats, 2,005 bu corn.
Prop Lora, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Schr D. R. Martin, Menominee, light.
Schr H. Witbeck, Menominee, sundries.
Schr E. T. Judd, Marinette, light.
Schr R. G. Robinson, Marinette, light.
Schr Menominee, Marinette, light.
Prop J. C. Perrett, Marinette, 7 horses.
Prop A. R. Colborn, Muskegon, light.
Prop G. C. Markham, Garden Bay, light.
Schr Jessie Scarth, Collingwood, 26,536 bu corn.

GERMAN HOGS.

The Lords of the North Who Lobbied in the Reichstag Against American Pork.

They Laughingly Admit that They Were Working in Their Own Interests.

An Embargo on the Importation of Impure Wines and Poisoned Hosiery Suggested.

Mr. Samuel Shoenemann, of the firm of Shoenemann & Co., packers and dealers in cattle and hog products in this city, who arrived here from Germany a few days ago, was interviewed yesterday by a TRIBUNE reporter regarding the prohibitory laws of Germany against the admission of the American hog. Mr. Shoenemann has spent the last two years and four months in Europe, mainly in Germany, and has given special attention, as well as some active opposition, to the anti-American-hog laws of France and Germany. The firm had formerly a branch house in Havre, France, but with the passing of the French prohibitory laws some two years ago they were obliged to close it up. They have also a house in Antwerp, Belgium, the main business of which had been to serve as an intermediate port for their German trade until the recent German prohibitory law cut off that branch of the traffic.

AN UNREASONABLE LAW.

"It is a most unreasonable law," said Mr. Shoenemann, speaking of the German prohibition; "in fact, it is nothing less than an outrage upon the United States. The unanimous testimony of the highest medical authorities in the world has been that there is not the slightest danger from trichinæ when ordinary precautions are taken. Eighty of the best doctors in France were appointed by the Government to report on the subject of trichinæ in the American hog. Seventy-nine reported that there was no danger from trichinæ if the pork had been in salt for at least thirty days; the other one failed to report. Since this report was made we have been expecting week after week to hear of the prohibitory law being repealed, but no action has been taken up to the present. The highest medical authorities in England, Germany, and Belgium have officially reported to the same effect. England, which uses triple the quantity of all the remainder of the Continent combined, took prompt action two years ago when this scare was first raised.

ENGLISH INVESTIGATION.

"No country exercises a greater supervision over the people's food than England. A thorough medical and scientific investigation proved that there was no danger. No restrictions were placed on the importation of American hogs or hog products, the English Government being fully satisfied with the soundness of that investigation. Belgium had a governmental investigation, with the same result. Germany alone passes the law on an alleged trichinæ danger, and in opposition to the opinions of her own medical experts. Before the passage of the law this spring a petition against it, signed by 14,000 of the inhabitants of Westphalia and some of the Rhenish provinces, was presented to the Reichstag. This petition set forth that the signers thereof had used American hog products for at least ten years; that they had never known of any ill effects from its use, and that being a cheap, wholesome, and substantial food, it was especially suitable and valuable to the poor in those districts. The law was passed, notwithstanding. But, as every one in Germany knows, the real cause of the prohibition is not a fear of trichinæ—far from it.

THE REAL CAUSE.

"It is due solely to the *Junkerparthei*—the Lords of Northern Germany. These Lords and big landowners are all hog raisers, and they have got a hold on the Reichstag. The American competition kept down prices and curtailed their income considerably, so they got the Reichstag to help them. First, about two years ago, they got a protective duty put on of twelve marks per 100 kilo—equal to about $3 per 220 pounds. But the pork and bacon came in still, notwithstanding the burden. Then they trumped up the trichinæ scare, and thereby succeeded in getting the doors closed effectually. Why, they won't deny this themselves, even. They laugh—everybody laughs—at the idea of the Government being afraid of trichinæ. Cases may possibly have occurred where people got sick, or even died, from eating raw pork, but in such cases the people generally know the risk they run. Any raw pork, raised no matter where, that has not been thirty days in salt may contain trichinæ that would prove injurious or perhaps fatal to the eater. People should not eat raw pork, or else it should be long enough salted, except they are willing to take the chances. A proof that American hams are at least as good as German is found in the fact that they often command a higher price in Belgium. Supposed Holland hogs, which were in reality American hogs, have been passed into France while the genuine Holland hogs, coming at the same time, have been seized by the authorities as American. Our Government is much to blame for not taking action in the matter.

RETALIATION.

"How? Why, by retaliation. Germany would soon lose its fear of trichinæ in such a case. America sends perhaps at least $100,000,000 a year to Germany for luxuries, the manufacture of which supports thousands upon thousands there. Say the United States passed a law to admit no adulterated German wines; that would shut out fully nine-tenths of all the wines that come here from Germany. Practically they are all adulterated, and there is more real danger from that than from trichiniasis. Then, again, the immense amount of hosiery goods imported here from Germany could be shut out on the ground of the poisonous aniline dyes used in their manufacture. If one scratches his ankle so as to make it bleed, and has a pair of German socks on at the time, he may get blood-poisoned and die. I hold that the action of Germany is an imposition and violation of all commercial treaties, and it is the duty of the Government to take action on it. They should have done it long ago. Their passiveness in the matter is to blame for a great deal of such unfair treatment."

THE MINNEAPOLIS MILLS.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—There is less buoyancy in the milling business this week than last, but more mills are in operation, and the production is increased. Wednesday there were ten mills in operation, working well toward their full capacities, and three or four more were to start up before the close of the week. The flour production of the week will average about 12,000 barrels per day, against 8,000 barrels a week ago. Present indications point to a still larger production next week. Our millers report a duller flour market, and do not show the exuberance of spirits that they did a week or two ago. Wheat is high, and with flour values based on present prices of the former, buyers do not seem to take hold very readily, rather holding off in expectation of lower prices. Very little is doing in export trade. However, low grades are firmer, and perhaps in better demand for export, reports of the partial failure of the foreign rye crop exerting a certain influence.

The wheat stored in Minneapolis elevators, including the transfer elevator, Sept. 11, was 410,000 bushels. There were about 370,000 bushels in the mills, making the total amount of wheat in store in the city 780,000 bushels, against 750,000 last week. The wheat stored at St. Paul is about 37,000 bushels. The wheat in store in Duluth elevators Monday was 118,528 bushels. Our receipts and shipments were as follows for the week ending Sept. 11:

	Received.	Shipped.
Wheat, bu	293,000	28,500
Flour, brls	1,125	63,495

DESPERADO KILLED.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—At Dove's Depot, Darlington County, last night Frank Allen, a desperado, was shot and instantly killed by the Intendant of the town. Allen was resisting arrest by the Town Marshal, assisted by the Intendant, and attacked the latter with a knife.

Gastrine—Recommended for loss of appetite, general debility, and malaria. Removes unpleasant feeling after eating. Cures dyspepsia. All druggists.

St. Jacobs Oil
THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.
Relieves and cures RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, BACKACHE, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, SORE THROAT, QUINSY, SWELLINGS, SPRAINS, Soreness, Cuts, Bruises, FROSTBITES, BURNS, SCALDS, And all other bodily aches and pains.
FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Directions in 11 languages.
The Charles A. Vogeler Co. (Successors to A. Vogeler & Co.) Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S SOUTH SIDE
DIME MUSEUM,
150 & 152 Clark-st., near Madison.
THIRTEEN LIVING HUMAN CURIOSITIES!
Combined with the refined, elegant, and bewitching stage acts of the FOUR FAVORITE HOLLYWOOD CHILDREN.
Also the Mystic Vision Dream Drama and the amusing theatre performances.
DOORS OPEN DAILY FROM 1 TO 6 AND 7 TO 10.
Admission to All Only 10 Cents.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
Monroe and Dearborn-sts.
J. H. HAVERLY ... Lessee
EDWARD KEYS ... Manager
Every Evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, the Eminent Comedian,
MR. JOHN T. RAYMOND!
Under the management of Brooks & Dickson, in the London success, written by A. W. Pinero, entitled
THE ROCKET!
Next week, commencing Sunday evening, Sept. 16—KIRALFY BROS.' Beautiful Spectacular Drama, ENCHANTMENT.

PULLMAN CLUB GROUNDS.
Pullman Athletic Club!
FALL GAMES
WILL TAKE PLACE
Saturday, Sept. 15,
Commencing at 2:30 sharp.
Cheap Rate Tickets, including admission to grounds and stand, can be purchased at I. C. R. R. Suburban Stations. Price, $1.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Clark-st., opposite Court-House.
JOHN A. HAMLIN ... Lessee and Manager
Second and Last week. LAST THREE Performances of the Eminent Artiste,
MODJESKA,
Under the management of Mr. CHAS. BOZENTA, supported by Mr. MAURICE H. BARRYMORE and an excellent company.
This Friday Evening ... "ADRIENNE"
Saturday Matinee ... "CAMILLE"
Saturday Evening ... "TWELFTH NIGHT"
Sunday, Sept. 16—ALDRICH & PARSLOE in MY PARTNER.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.
FAREWELL SATURDAY MATINEE.
The Strongest American Play Ever Presented,
The Planter's Wife
Introducing the Beautiful Emotional Actress,
EMILY RIGL,
And the Talented Young Actor,
HARRY LACY.
Sunday, Sept. 16—Edouin & Sanger's "Sparks" Co. in A BUNCH OF KEYS, or The Hotel—Front.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
LAST NIGHTS OF
MISS MARGARET MATHER.
This Friday evening, Sept. 14.
Miss Mather will appear for the last time this season as LEAH in
LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.
Farewell Matinee Tomorrow (Saturday)—MISS MATHER as PAULINE in THE LADY OF LYONS. Saturday Night—JULIET. Next Week—The Madison Square Theatre Company in ESMERALDA.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.
Monday, Sept. 10. One Week.
Ida Siddons' Female Mastodons
And Burlesque Troupe. 40 Artists 40.
Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.
Sept. 17—Hyde & Behman's Combination.

GRENIER'S LYCEUM THEATRE.
Desplaines-st., near Madison, West Side.
Wisnett & Fagen's Famous Trinity Co.
A Perfect Avalanche of Fun.
Prices—15, 25, 35, and 50c. Matinees Tuesday, Friday, and Sunday.

GRENIER'S MADISON-ST. GARDEN.
(Corner Throop).
The Grandest Family Resort in the West.
Second Regiment Band of 18 Pieces.
The Finest Bicycle Track in the Country.
Bicycle and Foot Races every evening.
All-lit by Electric Light. Admission, 10c.

SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Adah Richmond and R. E. Graham
In the latest Dramatic Success, entitled
"CARROTS."
Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.
Curtain rises—Nights, 8; Matinees, 2 sharp.

CASTORIA
for
Infants and Children
Without Morphine or Narcotine.
What gives our Children rosy cheeks,
What cures their fevers, makes them sleep,
'Tis Castoria.
When Babies fret, and cry by turns,
What cures their colic, kills their worms,
But Castoria.
What quickly cures Constipation,
Sour Stomach, Colds, Indigestion:
But Castoria.
Farewell then to Morphine Syrups,
Castor Oil and Paregoric, and
Hail Castoria.

Centaur Liniment.—An absolute cure for Rheumatism, Sprains, Burns, Galls, &c., and an instantaneous Pain-reliever.

THE GREAT SAUCE
OF THE WORLD.
LEA & PERRINS'
Imparts the most delicious taste and zest to
EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.
"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."

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Lea & Perrins
Signature is on every bottle of GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
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STOMACH BITTERS
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UNPARALLELED SUCCESS
IN THE ANNALS OF THE
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THOUSANDS
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MOUNTAINS
OF
OVERCOATS,
In all styles and shapes, at prices ranging from
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GLOBE CLOTHIERS,
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GIRLS' HIGHER SCHOOL.
Miss Rice's School for Young Ladies and Children, removed to 487 and 489 La Salle-av., Chicago, reopens Sept. 13. Location superior; houses large, well built, well adapted to the growing wants of the school. Full courses of study. Girls prepared for college if desired. Boarding and day pupils. Thorough kindergartner engaged. Send for circular.
MISS R. S. RICE,
MRS. K. A. S. COOLEY.

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On Central Park. Established 1855.
108 West 59th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN OF 7 TO 20.
Prepares them for all Colleges, Scientific Schools, West Point Naval Academy, and business. French, German, Spanish spoken and taught thoroughly. New buildings erected purposely; the best equipped private school in the world. Next school year will begin Sept. 18, 1883.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

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At Racine, Wis. Under the auspices of the Episcopal Church. Building and grounds ample and thoroughly equipped. Situation beautiful and unrivaled for healthfulness. Classical, Scientific, and Business Courses. Boys admitted at 10 years of age. First term, 1883-4, opens Sept. 13.
ALBERT ZABRISKIE GRAY, S. T. D., Warden.

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GODFREY, MADISON COUNTY, ILL.
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MISS H. N. HASKELL, Principal.

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275 HURON-ST.,
Reopens Sept. 17. Boys' Department attached. Private omnibus from South Side.

Morgan Park Military Academy.
A Select Family School for Boys. Prepares for College, Scientific School, or Business. Opens Sept. 11, 1883. For full information and catalogue send to Capt. ED. N. KIRK TALCOTT, Prin., Morgan Park, Cook County, Ill.

CHICAGO FEMALE COLLEGE,
MORGAN PARK (near Chicago). Boarding School for Girls and Young Ladies. For catalogue address G. THAYER, LL. D., Morgan Park, Ill., or 77 Madison-st., Chicago.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,
CHESTER. 22d year opens Sept. 12. Buildings new. Superior appointments. Civil engineering, Chemical, Collegiate, English Courses. Degrees conferred. Circulars of STUDEBAKER BROS., No. 233 State-st., or of COL. THEO. HYATT, President.

Misses Grant's Seminary,
247 and 249 Dearborn-av., Chicago.
For Boarding and Day Pupils. 15th year begins Tuesday, Sept. 18th. Send for circulars.

JACKSONVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY.
54th year opens Sept. 12. Location, appointments, instruction unsurpassed. Music and Fine Art specialties. Number limited and select.
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MRS. S. C. GALLAHER
Will reopen her French Protestant Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls Tuesday, Oct. 2, at 450 Madison-av., corner of Fiftieth-st., New York. Preparation for college if desired.

Mme. Da Silva & Mrs. Bradford's
(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, Nos. 15 & 17 W. Thirty-eighth st., New York, will re-open Oct. 1. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Little Girls, 6 and 8 East 53d-st., between 5th and Madison-avs., N. Y. (Central Park). Course in collegiate department thorough. Special students admitted. Primary and Preparatory Departments. French the language of the school. Begins Oct. 3d, 1883.

CAYUGA LAKE MILITARY ACADEMY,
AURORA, N. Y.
MAJ. W. A. FLINT, Principal.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE.
South Williamstown, Berkshire Co., Mass., prepares boys for college, scientific school, or business. Terms $450 per year. For catalogues address GEO. F. MILLS, Principal.

HOME WOOD SCHOOLS.
On Jubilee College foundation, Jubilee, Peoria County, Ill. Fall and winter session opens Sept. 20. References in Chicago: J. C. Magill, B. F. Smith, S. C. Judd, G. H. Harlow, and others. Address the REV. THOS. W. HASKINS, Jubilee, Peoria Co., Ill.

LEWIS COLLEGE, SCIENTIFIC, CLASSICAL and MILITARY. Special Courses in Chemistry and Civil Engineering. Address SECRETARY, LEWIS COLLEGE, Northfield, Vt.

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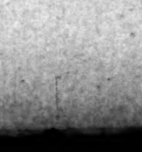
DR. PARKER originated "Common Sense Truss" in the year 1851, and has reached perfection in the Parker Retentive Common Sense Truss, under patents July 9th, 1878, and March 6th, 1883. Dr. Parker's experience in adjusting a Truss is of more value, in many instances, than is charged for the Truss. Elastic Stockings, &c. DR. PARKER, President Common Sense Truss Co. Office and Factory, 58 State-st., Chicago.

"ARTISAN LIFE IN THE TIME OF JESUS," by Prof. Franz Delitzsch, price 15 cents, and "SCIENTIFIC SOPHISMS," by Samuel Wainwright, D. D., price 25 cents, are two new books just published in THE STANDARD LIBRARY. FUNK & WAGNALLS, 10 & 12 Dey-st., N. Y.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of W. P. McLAREN & CO. is dissolved this day by mutual consent.
Chicago, Sept. 14, 1883.



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ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, 47 Monroe-st., and depot corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
San Francisco Fast Line	*12:00 m	*2:15 p m
Omaha Night Express	†9:30 p m	7:00 a m
Denver Express via Cheyenne	*12:00 m	*2:15 p m
Denver Short Line Express	†9:30 p m	7:00 a m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	*12:00 m	*2:15 p m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	†9:30 p m	7:00 a m
Des Moines Day Express	*12:00 m	*2:15 p m
Des Moines Night Express	†9:30 p m	7:00 a m
Marshalltown Express	*8:30 a m	*6:30 p m
Cedar Rapids Express	*12:00 m	*2:15 p m
Cedar Rapids Night Express	†9:30 p m	7:00 a m
Algona & Webster City Express	†9:30 p m	7:00 a m
Webster City & Algona Express	†9:30 p m	7:00 a m
Northwestern Iowa Express	†9:30 p m	7:00 a m
Rockford & Elgin—Special	*7:15 a m	*6:50 p m
Rockford Passenger	*9:00 a m	*7:00 p m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*9:15 a m	*3:40 p m
Freeport & Rockford	*4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	*6:15 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*11:30 a m	*2:00 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	‡9:00 p m	‡7:30 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis, via Milwaukee and Madison	*11:30 a m	*2:00 p m
Beloit & Janesville Express	*11:30 a m	*2:00 p m
Madison Sunday—Special	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Winona & Dakota Express	*9:00 p m	*6:30 a m
Pierre & Deadwood Express	*9:00 a m	*7:30 p m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	*9:00 a m	*7:00 p m
Winona & Dakota	*7:30 p m	*6:30 a m
Milwaukee Express	*8:00 a m	*4:00 p m
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee & Green Bay	*11:30 a m	*2:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	*3:00 p m	*7:15 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	*5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	‡9:05 p m	‡6:30 a m
Waukesha Express	*8:00 a m	*7:15 p m
Waukesha Exp—Sundays only	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Waukesha Express	*11:30 a m	*2:00 p m
Waukesha Express	*3:00 p m	*4:00 p m
Green Bay, via Janesville	*9:15 a m	*5:15 p m
Janesville Passenger	*9:15 a m	*7:00 p m
Janesville Passenger	*11:30 a m	*2:00 p m
Janesville Passenger	*4:45 p m	*10:30 a m
Oshkosh, via Janesville	*4:45 p m	*10:40 a m
Lake Geneva Passenger	*8:00 a m	*7:10 p m
Lake Geneva Express	*3:15 p m	*9:55 a m
Lake Geneva & Elgin	*4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Lake Geneva Passenger	*4:45 p m	*9:40 a m
Elgin & Rockford—Special	*7:15 a m	*6:50 p m
Elgin Express	*9:15 a m	*3:40 p m
Elgin Express—Sundays only	1:15 p m	10:15 a m
Elgin Express	*4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Elgin Express	*10:15 p m	*6:15 a m
St. Charles Express	*5:15 p m	*8:45 a m
Aurora Passenger	*8:30 a m	*6:30 p m
Aurora Passenger	*12:00 m	*2:15 p m
Aurora Passenger	*3:45 p m	*11:00 a m
Aurora Passenger	*5:15 p m	*8:45 a m

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, 47 Monroe-st., Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:30 a m	b 9:45 a m
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	b 8:25 a m	b 7:10 p m
Freeport, Dubuque & S'x City Ex	b10:00 a m	b 2:10 p m
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	b10:30 a m	b 2:10 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b11:05 a m	b 1:40 p m
Council Bluffs Express	b12:15 p m	b 2:10 p m
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	a12:45 p m	a 2:15 p m
Denver Fast Express	a12:45 p m	a 2:15 p m
Montana & Pacific Express	a12:45 p m	a 2:15 p m
Kansas City & Denver Express	b12:15 p m	b 2:10 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 1:30 p m	b 4:05 p m
Aurora Passenger	b 3:30 p m	b 7:55 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 4:30 p m	b 7:30 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:45 a m
St. Louis Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:45 a m
Rockford & Forreston Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:45 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:30 p m	b 8:55 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 6:20 p m	b 8:25 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	b 9:30 p m	b 6:35 a m
Des Moines, Omaha, Lincoln & Denver Express	c10:00 p m	d 6:55 a m
Southern Pacific Express	a10:00 p m	a 6:55 a m
Texas Express	c10:00 p m	d 6:55 a m
Kan. City & St. Joseph Night Ex	a10:00 p m	a 6:55 a m
Downer's Grove Sunday Pas'ngr	9:30 a m	6:31 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	10:15 a m
Downer's Grove Theatre Train	b11:30 p m	

a Daily. b Daily, except Sunday. c Daily, except Saturday. d Daily, except Monday. *Saturdays to Aurora.

Dubuque, Amboy, Rock Falls, and Sterling trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Passenger Station, Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket Offices, 61 and 65 Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Union Passenger Station.

	Leave.	Arrived.
Milwaukee & La Crosse Local	*9:30 a m	*7:00 p m
Milwaukee & Waukesha (Oconomowoc Saturdays)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mil., Oconomowoc, La Crosse, Winona, St. Paul & Minne'p'lis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay, Menasha & Appleton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stevens Point & Ashland	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa, Dakota, & Min'esota	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha, Palmyra, Madison, Prairie du Chien, McGregor	[illegible]	[illegible]
Janesville and Mineral Point	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island & Davenport	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport, Janesville, & Madison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque, Cedar Rapids, McGregor, or Mason City, Algona & Mitchell	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque, Sioux City & Yankton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver & San Francisco Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Council Bluffs, Omaha & Denver	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin and Rockford	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Special Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Sunday	4:00 p m	10:25 a m

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	*9:45 a m	*5:30 p m
Council Bluffs & Peoria Fast Ex	*12:05 p m	*2:30 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Express	*12:05 p m	*2:30 p m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Atchison & Leavenworth Express (Sunday)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	*4:45 p m	*10:10 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	‡10:00 p m	‡6:20 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	‡10:00 p m	‡6:20 a m
Peoria Night Express	*10:00 p m	*6:20 a m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex	*9:15 p m	*6:50 a m

‡Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. §Sundays only.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-sts. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and 47 Monroe-st., near State.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo, Leadville & California Fast Ex	12:30 p m	3:30 p m
Kansas City, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona & California Ex	11:30 p m	7:45 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	9:00 a m	7:45 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	9:00 p m	7:45 a m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	9:00 p m	7:45 a m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express, via Chenoa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pekin & Peoria Ex., via Joliet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	*5:00 p m	*9:10 a m

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, Fourth-av., near Polk-st. Cable cars run to the depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket Offices 109 South Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado Express	*8:45 a m	*7:55 p m
St. Louis, Texas & New Mexico Ex	§9:05 p m	§7:25 a m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex	*8:45 a m	*7:55 p m
Peoria & Pekin Special	§9:15 p m	§7:55 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays.

NOTE—Palace Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches, with revolving chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping Cars, Chicago to St. Louis and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 47 Monroe-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	*8:30 a m	§7:30 a m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§8:30 p m	*8:10 p m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	*8:40 a m	§7:30 a m
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex	§8:30 p m	*8:00 p m
Springfield Express	*8:30 a m	§7:30 a m
bSpringfield Night Express	§8:30 p m	*8:00 p m
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	*8:40 a m	§7:30 a m
cPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§8:30 p m	*8:10 p m
Pontiac Express	*8:40 a m	*8:10 p m
Chatsworth Express	*4:30 p m	*10:10 a m
Gilman Passenger	*4:30 p m	*10:10 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	*6:35 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*9:30 p m	*3:10 p m

b—On Saturday night to Gilman only.
c—On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket offices, 101 Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	*9:00 a m	*4:15 p m
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	§8:00 p m	§7:15 a m
Evansville & Chicago Special	......	*9:45 p m
Watseka Special	*11:30 p m	......

EASTERN.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket Office 119 Washington-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, 47 Monroe-st., and at Depot, corner Fourth-av. and Polk-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York Express	†8:25 a m	......
Atlantic Express	*5:15 p m	......
Huntington Accommodation	†2:30 p m	......
Pacific Express	......	†7:40 p m
Chicago Express	......	*8:10 a m
Chicago Accommodation	......	†12:15 p m
Emigrant	......	*6:40 p m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Chicago, Detroit & Niagara Falls Short Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at B. & O. Depot, Lake Front, foot of Monroe-st., as below. Ticket offices, 119 and 83 Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Niagara Falls, N. Y. & Boston Ex	*8:30 a m	*7:30 p m
New York Fast Line—Limited	§4:15 p m	§7:30 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

NOTE—This Line is elegantly equipped with new Day Coaches, Parlor and Dining Cars, and Palace Sleeping Cars. Trains run through entire between Chicago and Suspension Bridge, connecting with New York Central, Erie, and Lackawanna & Western.

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station, corner Canal and Adams-sts., West Side. Ticket Offices at 65 Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., 100 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel and in the Station, Chicago.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	*8:40 a m	*6:55 p m
Limited Express	§5:10 p m	§10:40 a m
Atlantic Express	§5:40 p m	§6:40 a m
Express	§11:30 p m	*8:30 a m

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

EASTERN. (Continued.)

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City Offices, 83 Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	*8:30 a m	*7:30 p m
Detroit & Niagara Falls Express	*8:30 a m	*7:30 p m
Niagara Falls—Limited	§4:15 p m	§7:30 a m
New York Express	§5:10 p m	§6:40 a m
Through Express	§9:40 p m	§5:40 a m

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.

All the B. & O. trains run via Washington City, and the only line running its entire trains through from Chicago to New York without change.

The new and elegant B. & O. Sleeping-Cars between Chicago and New York daily at 8:30 a. m., 5:10 and 9:40 p. m.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R. R.

Ticket Offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and 47 Monroe-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	*7:35 a m	*7:40 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex	*9:00 a m	*7:40 p m
New York Fast Express (daily)	§3:30 p m	§10:30 a m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§5:15 p m	§8:00 a m
aNight Express	*10:30 p m	*5:50 a m
Michigan Express (daily)	......	4:40 p m

a—Saturdays leave at 11:30 p. m. §Daily. *Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 47 Monroe-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	*6:45 a m	*6:50 p m
New York & Boston Express	*9:00 a m	*7:40 p m
Fast New York Express	§4:30 p m	......
Grand Rapids & Kalamazoo Accommodation	*3:40 p m	*10:35 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§9:00 p m	§6:00 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	*7:30 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	*9:00 a m	*6:50 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex	†10:00 p m	*7:30 a m

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted. aSaturdays leave at 9:30 p. m.

Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg R. R.
(PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.)

Tickets, Sleeping-Car Berths, 109 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, 47 Monroe-st., and at Union Passenger Station, Adams and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia & New York Express	*8:00 a m	*6:55 a m
Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, & New York Fast Line	§9:00 p m	§7:00 p m
Cincinnati, Columbus, Louisville & Indianapolis Express	*8:00 a m	*7:00 p m
Cincinnati, Columbus, Louisville & Indianapolis Express	§9:00 p m	§6:55 a m
Crown Point Accommodation	*5:30 p m	*8:35 a m
Logansport Accommodation	*3:00 p m	*10:35 a m

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot Fourth-av., between Polk and Taylor-sts. Ticket-Offices 103 South Clark, 47 Monroe-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail & Chicago Passenger	†9:10 a m	†7:30 p m
South Lawn Accommodation	†12:00 m'n	†3:45 p m
Atlantic & Pacific Ex. (daily)	§8:30 p m	§8:00 a m
Limited and Day Expresses	§3:30 p m	§7:45 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	†5:20 p m	†9:00 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	†6:30 p m	†6:00 a m
Sunday Accommodation	1:15 p m	......

§Daily. †Except Sunday.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows:
Leave Chicago 7:55 a. m., Chicago time.
Arrive Chicago 8:00 p. m., Chicago time.
For rates or information call on nearest agent of the company, or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, or CHAS. H. ROW, Agent. Office, 81 Clark-st., Chicago.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago R. R. Company—"Monon Route."

Office, 122 Randolph-st. Depot, Fourth-av., near Polk-st. Ticket Offices, Palmer House and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	*8:50 a m	*8:50 p m
Louisville & Florida Express	§7:45 p m	§7:30 a m

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and 47 Monroe-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	*9:10 a m	*7:00 p m
Do Night Express	§8:00 p m	§7:00 a m

GOODRICH STEAMERS.
TIME TABLE.
TWICE DAILY for Racine and Milwaukee ... 9 a m / 7 p m
DAILY for Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Ludington, and Manistee ... 9 a m
DAILY for Kewaunee, Sturgeon Bay, Menominee, etc. ... 7 p m
Saturday's Boat leaves ... [illegible]
For Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, etc., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday ... 7 p m
For Green Bay, Escanaba, Etc., Saturday ... 7 p m
For Frankfort, Tuesdays and Saturdays at ... 7 p m
Sunday excepted. Office and Docks foot Michigan-av.

OGDENSBURG & CHICAGO LINE STEAMERS.
The Great Welland Canal Route.
The steamers of this line run through from Chicago to Ogdensburg without transfer, taking passengers for intermediate ports, Montreal and points in Eastern New York and New England. For tickets, state-rooms and circulars giving full information apply to D. B. LINSTED, G. W. A'T, Chicago. Office and dock foot La Salle-av.

Northern Michigan Line.
Taking freight and passengers to and from Chicago, Milwaukee, Manitowoc, Frankfort, Glen Haven, Leland, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Harbor Springs, St. James, St. Ignace, Mackinac, Cheboygan. Boats leave Tuesdays and Fridays at 8 p. m. from dock foot of La Salle-st. FREDERICK SEYMOUR, Agt.

Allan Royal Mail S. S. Line.
Via Quebec, via Boston, via Baltimore. Offers unsurpassed accommodations, all classes. FROM AMERICA to principal points in Europe. FROM EUROPE to any railroad station in the United States. Rates moderate. Shortest sea route. Three weekly sailings. Safety the governing rule. ALLAN & CO., Gen'l Western Agents, No. 72 La Salle-st. CHAS. J. SUNDELL, Manager, Chicago.

"NATIONAL LINE STEAMERS."
Sailing from New York every Saturday for Liverpool and Wednesday for London. Saloon tickets, $50 to $70. Return tickets at low rates. Steerage from principal British and Irish ports only $20. Tickets to and from Continental points at cheap rates. J. T. EDGHILL, Gen'l Western Agent, 4 South Clark-st.

STATE LINE.
To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast and Londonderry, from New York every Thursday. First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $20.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., 53 Broadway, N. Y., and 166 Randolph-st., Chicago.
JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY BUILDING AT ST. PAUL, MINN.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA, FORT SNELLING, Minn., Sept. 8, 1883.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, will be received at the office of the Depot Quartermaster, at St. Paul, Minn., until 12 o'clock m., on the 29th day of September, 1883, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for the construction in the City of St. Paul, Minn., of a building for a Quartermaster's and Commissary Depot.

Proposals must be for excavation, grading, and construction of the building complete in every particular in accordance with the plans and specifications on file in the office of the Depot Quartermaster at St. Paul, Minn.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, to the effect that if the proposal is accepted within sixty days from the date of the opening of the proposals the bidder will, within ten days after being notified of such acceptance, enter into contract and give bond, with good and sufficient sureties, and that in case of failure of the bidder to enter into contract and give bond they will pay the difference between the amount of his bid and the amount for which contract may be made with another party.

One copy of this advertisement and of the specifications relating to the building must be attached to each proposal, and must be mentioned therein as comprising a part thereof.

The contract for this work will be awarded by the Department Commander.

The United States reserves the right to reject any or all proposals offered, and no bid can be considered that exceeds the sum of [illegible].

Blank proposals and specifications will be furnished upon application to the Depot Quartermaster, St. Paul, Minn.

The proposals must be inclosed in sealed envelopes, marked "Proposals for Army Building, St. Paul, Minn.," and addressed to the undersigned, "Care Depot Quartermaster, St. Paul, Minn."

JAMES M. MOORE,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster.

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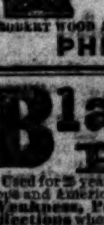

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PILLS
Used for 25 years by the medical celebrities of Europe and America, in Scrofula, Constitutional Weakness, Poorness of the Blood, and all affections where it is necessary to act on the blood, so as to stimulate and regulate its periodical course. They are an excellent tonic for lymphatic and debilitated constitutions. Price 50 cents and $1 per bottle. E. Fougera & Co., N. Y., Agents for the U. S. Sold by Druggists generally.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

C. B. May, of Cincinnati, is at the Tremont.

Gen. Rufus Saxton, U. S. A., is at the Palmer.

Thomas P. Ware, of St. Paul, is at the Sherman.

Thomas Nast, the famous caricaturist, is at the Grand Pacific.

Dr. Thornton, Bishop of Ballarat, Australia, is at the Palmer.

J. E. Harrison, of Buffalo, and Charles Lafitte, of New Orleans, are at the Leland.

There will be a concert at the Washington Park tomorrow afternoon under the direction of Hans Balatka.

The County Collector is now selling real estate in Hyde Park forfeited to the State for non-payment of taxes.

Mr. J. W. Denny, President of the First Board of City Council of Baltimore, called at the Mayor's office yesterday.

L. L. Lincoln, the commercial editor of the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, was in the city yesterday with his newly-married wife.

P. Bird Price, late Chief Grain Inspector of this city, was presented by the members of the inspection force with a beautiful gold watch and chain Wednesday night.

Thomas F. Farrelly, Recorder of Deeds of St. Louis, his wife, and Miss Doran are in the city. The party were inspecting the workings of the Recorder's office yesterday.

Mr. J. H. Donnelly, formerly a resident of Chicago, but for the last six years engaged in the cattle business on the plains, is spending a few days in the city. He is registered at the Clifton.

The Committee on Law Reform of the State Bar Association failed to get a quorum yesterday, and will not attempt to hold a meeting until just before the association meets at Springfield in January.

Already the tickets for the first day of the Christian Convention have been exhausted. A limited number for the remaining sessions may be had at 150 Madison street. The committee are making arrangements for overflow meetings.

Last Sunday at Unity Church the Rev. George Batchelor began a course of sermons on the characteristics of Unitarianism, the subject being "The Universal Affirmation." Next Sunday morning the subject will be "The Blood of Jesus."

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 65; 9 a. m., 67; 10 a. m., 67; 11 a. m., 69; 12 m., 70; 1 p. m., 71; 3 p. m., 70; 6 p. m., 68. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.64; 6 p. m., 29.52.

P. J. Dodge will be arraigned before Justice Foote this morning for starting a lumber-yard on Fifth avenue and Charles place in violation of the city ordinances prohibiting lumber-yards from being within 100 feet of a private residence.

The City of Rome arrived at New York at a quarter to 12 o'clock yesterday, having on board Dr. Lorimer and other members of the Apollo Commandery excursion party. The steamer made the trip in seven days, one hour, and thirty minutes.

Miss M. J. Leonard, of Brooklyn, N. Y., denies the statements concerning her sanity made by City-Attorney Cameron and Lieut. Shay. She says that, instead of being simple-minded, her "mind is agitated by the most intense indignation and the just anger of outraged liberty and feeling."

Over 100 newsboys were given a sail on the lake yesterday by Capt. John Prindiville, owner of the sloop-yacht Walsh. The boat left at the foot of Randolph street at 2:30 p. m., and returned to the city before dark. A substantial lunch was served, and the boys were well pleased with their excursion.

At 4:30 p. m. yesterday Michael O'Brien, in crossing the Burlington & Quincy Railroad tracks at the foot of Ewing street, was struck by a locomotive attached to an outgoing passenger-train and had his left leg broken. The West Twelfth street patrol-wagon took him to his home, No. 113 Newberry avenue.

Louis Merkl, Smoke Inspector, who had Richard W. Cross arrested Wednesday night because of an alleged irregular transaction wherein a $200 piano was involved, saw fit yesterday not to appear in Justice Hammer's court when the case was called, and it was accordingly dismissed for want of prosecution.

Deputy-Sheriff Burke, who is also one of the Trustees of the St. Mary's Training-School for Boys at Feehanville, left last night for Fort Yates, in the Standing Rock Agency, where he will take charge of fifteen Indian children who have been assigned to the Feehanville School. He will return with his charge in about two weeks.

August Defbkowski, a Bohemian boy 5 years old, living with his parents at No. 852 South Wood street, was run over last evening by a buggy driven by an unknown person at the corner of Nineteenth and Wood streets, his right leg being broken. He was taken to the County Hospital by the Hinman street patrol-wagon.

In mentioning the other day the arrest of one of the employés of S. A. Maxwell & Co. for some petty thefts, the firm were spoken of as "dealers in playing cards and other gambling devices." This description was no means correct, as cards form but one out of the many articles which are to be found at the extensive establishment in question.

Messrs. I. Browne Martin, Henry Kimber, L. Wilkins, J. H. Vaughan, and Master Percy Kimber, of London, wealthy capitalists and stockholders of the United States Rolling-Stock Company, who have been in the city for the last few days, have left for the West to examine large lands owned by them along the line of the Atlantic & Pacific Road.

The Secretary of State issued an incorporators license yesterday to the Chicago Pipe & Conduit Company; capital stock, $100,000; the incorporator's, Joseph Stockton, J. E. Morris, J. R. Burdick. It is understood that this means merely the reorganization of a former corporation which had failed to accomplish much and now proposes to do something.

William Gieshke pleaded guilty before Justice Barker yesterday to the charges of forgery and embezzlement, and was held to the Criminal Court in $1,000 bail, being committed in default. Gieshke was employed as an agent for the Colby Wringer Company, and not only appropriated to his own use considerable money collected for the company, but also obtained money on forged contracts.

Harvey Moore, the negro who was stabbed by Jordan Miller last Monday night in a jealous quarrel over a woman known as Maggie Moore, was reported yesterday to be in a critical condition, and likely to die from the effects of the wound. Miller was taken before Justice Foote and held without bail to Sept. 22. The Moore woman was also arrested as an accessory and held in $500 bail to the same date.

Annie Colwin, a neatly dressed, comely appearing girl 18 years of age, was arrested yesterday afternoon at the Northwestern Depot by Special Policemen Healy and Kosnar, who locked her up at the Chicago Avenue Station on a charge of larceny. She had stolen two hand-bags from a couple of ladies at the depot, one of the bags containing some articles of jewelry.

At the monthly meeting of the Woman's Christian Association yesterday morning Mrs. Leander Stone and Mrs. George Herbert were elected delegates to the National convention to be held in Boston Oct. 18. The President and Mrs. C. D. Hamill were appointed to consult with Mr. Moody concerning the work of the association. The efforts for raising $60,000 for building a new home will be continued. There are thirty-five boarders at present at the home.

Hospital-Warden McGarigle's report for the week ending at noon yesterday gives the number of new patients admitted to the hospital during the period named as 85, the number of discharges as 79, and the number of deaths as 8, making a decrease of two in the total number of patients. The number of patients was 294 yesterday, of whom three paid board. The number of infants was 8. Five burials took place during the week at the expense of the county.

Elmer C. Dake was arrested last evening on the charge of forgery. This is the second time in the last few weeks that Dake has figured in police circles. In the first instance, about five weeks ago, he was arrested at the instance of the firm of Shirley & Shirley, attorneys, corner Thirty-ninth and State streets, for whom he had been employed in making collections. The charge in this case was embezzlement, it being alleged that he had appropriated the money obtained on collections in several instances. For this Dake is now under bonds in the sum of $500 to the Criminal Court. In the present case Dake is arrested on complaint of Victor Cass, a dealer in picture-frames at No. 163 West Van Buren street, who charges him with forgery. Dake, it is stated by Cass, induced him to accept what purported to be a note for $150 signed by Shirley & Shirley, under pretense that he (Dake) was about to put $600 into Cass' business. Dake was locked up at the Harrison street station.

The bigamy case against Albert Patowsky, the gay, deceitful Pole, was continued by Justice Kersten yesterday to Sept. 20. The first wife, who followed the accused from Germany, says she will drop the prosecution if her husband will only live with her. No. 2 says she will settle for $100, but the divorced husband of Mrs. Lampert, the woman who had promised to become Patowsky's third wife, wants to see the case pushed to the bitter end. He is afraid that if Patowsky is discharged he will run away with Mrs. Lampert.

An inquest was held yesterday in the case of Charles Waterman, 61 years old, of No. 1105 Chicago avenue, who committed suicide Wednesday evening by hanging himself with a whiplash in a barn in the rear of his house. The old man, it appears, was arrested last Friday night for having a street quarrel with some boys and was fined $6 in the North Side Police Court the following day. He had never been arrested before, and the disgrace so preyed upon his mind that he took his own life. He told his wife immediately after leaving the court-room that he would hang himself.

There has been an unprecedented demand for tickets to hear Mr. Moody next Sunday at Chicago Avenue Church. The issue of tickets to the morning service is already exhausted, and tickets to the evening meeting will be given to the public this afternoon from the church at the corner of Chicago avenue and La Salle street after 1 o'clock. No one will be admitted without a ticket until the time upon the face of the ticket has expired, when, should there be room, the public will be given an opportunity to hear the great evangelist.

Some of the officials of the Y. M. C. A. were questioned yesterday as to the accuracy of the St. Louis dispatch in THE TRIBUNE of that morning to the effect that the Superintendency of the Chicago association had been offered to Mr. Douglas, of St. Louis. They stated that the name of the gentleman had been mentioned by some of his friends, but that not only had no selection been made as yet, but that the committee was looking for another man beside Mr. Douglas. Who the person was they would not say. Mr. J. V. Farwell Jr. said that many persons had been talked of in connection with the place, but he would not say who was most likely to be selected.

Justice Foote had before him yesterday a number of cases preferred by A. Paxton, of the Citizens' League, against saloonkeepers for selling liquor to minors or to persons in the habit of getting drunk. Isadore Kohn, 2112 Archer avenue, was held to the Criminal Court in bonds of $200; Isadore Ledarer, 2151 Archer avenue, $200 bonds; Ignatz Striker, 2010 Archer avenue, two charges, $400 bonds; G. Klein, corner of Thirty-third street and Wentworth avenue, fined $5 and costs on promise not to offend again. John Lawley, 3254 State street, two charges, continued until Sept. 21 under bond of $400; Thomas Christopher, 3801 Emerald avenue, dismissed on payment of costs, as he promised never to sell any more liquor to the principal witness, drunk or sober.

The Corean Embassy were to have been informally received by Gen. Sheridan at the army headquarters yesterday morning, but he was sick and couldn't come down-town, so the visitors were obliged to forego the pleasure of seeing "Little Phil." The day was spent in seeing the sights under the direction of Gen. Forsythe, Col. Sheridan, Col. Gregory, Capt. Clark, Controller Gurney, Chief-of-Police Doyle, and Fire-Marshal Swenie. They were taken to the Water-Works and Lincoln Park in the forenoon, and, after lunch at the Palmer, to the boulevard and South Park and then to the Exposition. During the latter trip they visited an engine-house and were shown how the firemen responded to an alarm, and afterwards saw the workings of the police-patrol system. The Embassy left for Washington in the evening.

Last evening at 5:30 o'clock Henry Pidger, a farmer who lives near Harlem, Ill., where he has a wife and three children, was driving west on Lake street when George A. Charlesworth, aged 20 months, whose parents live at No. 1209 West Lake street, ran out into the road opposite his home near Pinger's wagon. The latter, infuriated by the close proximity of the child to the wagon-wheels, struck at him viciously, knocking him down. Two wheels of the wagon passed over the child's stomach, inflicting such serious injuries that he lived but a few minutes. His body was taken to the home of his parents. Pinger was arrested and taken to the West Madison Street Station, where he will be held to await the action of the Coroner's jury. He refuses to talk in any manner about the matter.

INSANE CASES.

Several persons were found insane in Judge Prendergast's court and sent to the asylum. Lydia Mills, residing at the corner of Dearborn and Thirty-ninth streets, went crazy, according to the verdict, from religious excitement at a camp-meeting, but according to Dr. Bluthardt from puerperal fever. Maggie O'Connell, a bridewell convict, had been insane two years from being struck on the head with a hatchet by her husband. Louis Goosen, No. 52½ Law street, was a sullen and dangerous epileptic maniac, who had a burning desire to carve every one he met with a razor. Louisa Hoyer, No. 240 Grove street, had been feeble-minded for twenty years in consequence of infantile convulsions. Charles Rootquist, No. 151 Townsend street, was insane from brain-fever. Charles A. Lefner, who had been a pilot on the Hudson River, and who came to Chicago from New York a few days ago, complained that Don Cameron and his gang had formed a conspiracy to prevent him from working on the Erie Canal. He had written letters to Roscoe Conkling and Samuel J. Tilden about it, but to no purpose. He was ordered to be sent back to New York City. Frank Beronick had escaped from the Elgin asylum, and was ordered to be sent back to it.

THE PRIBON MURDER.

TRIAL OF MIKE MAREK, CHARGED WITH THE CRIME.

Judge Rogers was engaged yesterday in trying with a jury the case of Mike Marek, a Bohemian about 30 years old, for the murder of John Pribon. Sunday morning, Feb. 4, the prisoner met Pribon in the saloon of Vaclav Levora, at 758 West Eighteenth street, and stabbed him in the neck with a knife, inflicting a wound of which Pribon died in an hour afterwards. The only witnesses for the prosecution were Vaclav Levora, the saloonkeeper; Barbara Levora, his niece; and Officer William Mayworm, who arrested Marek. The People's case was greatly weakened by the fact that Barbara Levora gave testimony before the Coroner's jury which almost entirely exculpated Marek. She then said that Pribon had seized Marek by the neck and was choking him when Marek stabbed him. This story she has since recanted, and accounted for her giving such testimony by the entreaties of Marek's mother.

Vaclav Levora testified yesterday that the day of the homicide the two men had had a fight at another place before they came to his saloon. When Marek arrived Pribon was in the kitchen back of the saloon, and Marek went to him and induced him to come into the saloon to take a drink. While they stood at the bar Marek asked Pribon why he had struck him in the mouth four times that morning, and Pribon excused himself by saying that there were so many on top of him that he was compelled to defend himself. They then drank a glass of beer apiece, and Marek called for two more. While witness was drawing the second supply of beer the stabbing was done. Barbara Levora told substantially the same story, and confessed that she had told a very different one before the Coroner's jury. Officer Mayworm testified that he arrested Marek and took him back to Levora's saloon, where Pribon, who was still living, identified him as the man who stabbed him.

The defense called and examined as to the previous good reputation of Marek the following witnesses: Thomas Wiltz, John P. Burnham, Maria S. Sternadowa, Anna Jakesch, John Swatek, Joseph Koller, Joseph Lakse, Frank M. Warner, and Frank Fusik. The court then adjourned to this morning.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

ANNUAL MEETING—REPORTS—ELECTION OF OFFICERS—DUNNE SECURES THE ATTORNEYSHIP OF THE BOARD.

The Board of Education held a regular semi-monthly meeting last evening, President Bridges in the chair and all the Inspectors present.

A communication was received from the Humane Society stating that John C. Dore desired to present to the Dore School a collection of books to form a humane library, and asking that other persons be allowed to make like gifts to other schools. The books were accepted and the privilege granted.

School-Agent Chase submitted his report for August. The receipts were $29,503 and the expenditures $1,532, the balance on hand being $50,129, of which $48,543 belongs to the school fund and $1,586 to special funds. There was due and unpaid $3,601 for rent.

The action recommending the purchase of a school site on the northwest corner of York and Laflin streets was rescinded, and the Committee on Buildings and Grounds was authorized to advertise for a lot in the vicinity of Plum and Loomis streets.

The Finance Committee recommended the payment of bills aggregating $67,769, of which $49,017 were estimates on contracts.

The evening schools were ordered to be opened on the first Monday in October.

Superintendent Howland reported the following resignations, which were accepted: Sarah A. Carroll, Mary H. Cross, Mary Fitz, Julia M. Flynn, Ava D. Gage, Jennie Gosselbrocht, Caddie W. Galbraith, Louisa T. Hess, Emma J. Hinchman, Celia M. Jennings, Lottie Ketz, Jennie B. Kidston, Esther M. Legg, Mary J. Leach, M. Eva Marsh, Annie McNeil, Emily Moore, Anna M. Mullin, Mary T. O'Connor, Kate A. Philbin, Aggie Raffen, Mina H. Robinson, Bertha Randolph, Mary L. Simpson, Julia E. Smith, Mary A. Starrett, Kate C. Stowell, Emma P. Tustin, Annie E. Winegrave, Annetta F. Zimmerman.

Charles H. Ford was elected Principal of the West Jackson Street School, in place of Frank McKay, who had been transferred to the Washington School.

Inspector Story moved that the board proceed to elect officers for the ensuing year, but withdrew the motion at the request of Inspector Keith, who moved that it be the sense of the board that the salary of the attorney be fixed at $2,000, it being $2,750. He thought $2,000 was ample compensation for the work done.

Inspector Story moved to refer to the Committee on Salaries.

This was agreed to—yeas 9, nays 5—as follows:

Yeas—Brenan, Stensland, Niehoff, Healy, Kraus, Stauber, Story, Wenter, and Doolittle—9.

Nays—Keith, Floto, Garvey, Stewart, Bridges—5.

Inspector Story then renewed his motion to elect officers, and it was agreed to.

The first one to be chosen was President.

Inspector Stensland named Inspector Kraus.

Inspector Garvey nominated Inspector Bridges, the incumbent.

Inspector Bridges asked the members to cast their ballots for some one else, as he was not a candidate.

The result was: Kraus, 9; Bridges, 3; Floto, 1, and blank, 2; so the first mentioned was declared elected.

Inspector Bridges, in retiring, congratulated the board upon the condition of the schools, which was encouraging. The business of the board had been conducted in a straightforward, correct manner. Chicago had as good schools as any city in the Union. Educators had told him that in some particulars they were far above and in none below the grade elsewhere.

Inspector Kraus, in taking the chair, made a graceful acknowledgment of the honor conferred upon him. He was prouder of it than he would have been of any other position in the city.

Inspector Keith offered a resolution, which was adopted, thanking Inspector Bridges for his courtesy and impartiality, and the zealous care, marked ability, and unselfish devotion with which he had discharged the duties of President.

Inspector Stewart was elected Vice-President, George Howland Secretary, and M. B. Hicks Business Agent.

Then came a snag—attorney.

Inspector Story nominated Harry Rubens.

Inspector Niehoff named M. J. Dunne.

Inspector Brenan put up W. J. English, the incumbent.

Inspector Keith nominated M. J. Delaney.

An informal ballot resulted: Whole number, 15; necessary, 8; Rubens, 4; Dunne, 5; English, 3; Delaney, 2; blank, 1.

A formal ballot resulted: English 3; Dunne, 5; Rubens, 5; Delaney, 2.

The next one resulted: English, 1; Dunne, 4; Rubens, 7; Delaney, 3.

The third ballot resulted: English, 2; Dunne, 7; Rubens, 5; Delaney, 1.

The fourth ballot resulted: English, 1; Dunne, 9; Rubens, 4; Delaney, 1.

So Mr. Dunne was declared elected.

C. C. Chase was chosen school agent; Shepherd Johnson, clerk; John A. Gilford, bookkeeper; and John W. Foster, assistant clerk.

The board then adjourned.

THE HENSLEY MURDER.

A SUDDEN CLOSE TO THE CASE FOR THE DEFENSE.

The trial of John Keenan for the murder of Pierre J. E. Hensley in 1879 was resumed yesterday morning before Judge Smith, and before the day ended took the most singular turn that a murder trial ever took in this county. The proceedings were delayed two hours by Mr. Mills waiting for the brother and two sisters of the murdered man, who had just arrived in the city and had not yet come into court. Their names were George Hensley, Mrs. Victorine Descarry, and Miss Marie Louise Hensley, and as soon as Capt. John Bonfield had testified that Riley and Conners skipped the city immediately after the murder the Hensley family gave their testimony. They knew very little more than that they were awakened the night of the murder by screams or by the sound of feet in the halls, and ran out of the rooms to see the deceased in his death agonies. None of them heard the sound of the pistol. Officer Nicholas Jax then testified to having seen Keenan and Conners together on the North Side Sept. 25, 1879, after which the State's-Attorney rested and the court adjourned for recess.

In the afternoon the defense opened with the testimony of George S. Poppers, at one time a well-known pawnbroker. He said he was surety on Habercorn's $1,500 bail bond when he was indicted for receiving stolen goods. Just before Keenan's first trial he urged Habercorn to have his case disposed of, and Habercorn told him that it would be all right as soon as he had given his testimony in the Keenan case.

Alvah Freeman, who was supposed to have been one of the bread-wagon drivers who were in Habercorn's saloon on the morning of the murder, was put on the witness-stand, but his memory was so defective that he threw no light on the subject. Patrick Wallace, the man with whom Habercorn said he was playing pool the night before the murder, when Keenan came in and borrowed the pistol, was examined, but he too could remember nothing of any importance, one way or another. Mr. George E. Plumbe was put on the stand to identify a file of his newspaper. The defense then offered in evidence the account of the murder printed in the *News* the day after the murder. Habercorn swore that it was by the description given of his pistol in the account that he first learned that Keenan had committed the murder. But the account in the *News* simply described it as "a large seven-shooter of peculiar pattern." The friends of the prosecution remarked privately, however, that Habercorn was only mistaken in the newspaper, that he saw the description in the *Telegraph*, and that on the former trial he testified that he saw it in the *News* or the *Telegraph*.

John Butler and Timothy Moore, two young men aged about 23, who had been brought up from the Joliet Penitentiary for the purpose, testified that they were in the jail with Habercorn in the spring of 1880, and that he told them in effect that he knew that Keenan was innocent of the murder of Hensley, and that the real murderer was a great ways from Chicago then. William Ramsey, who was in jail with the same man at the same time, was examined as to the same point, but seemed to resent being called as a witness, and could remember nothing.

At this point, to the surprise of every one present, the defense rested. The entire evidence for the defense had consumed exactly one hour. The sensation produced was profound, but the attorneys on both sides looked as if it was the proudest and most joyous moment of their lives. No contradiction had been offered of the alleged letters of confession handed Habercorn by Keenan as he left the jail for Joliet. No attempt had been made to account for Keenan's whereabouts the night of the murder, though on the first trial the defense was an alibi, and the Supreme Court granted a new trial on the express ground that the alibi ought to have created a doubt in the minds of the jury. In fact, no part of Habercorn's story seemed to have been at all damaged. Mr. Mills was completely taken by surprise, and asked an adjournment of the court for half an hour to enable him to prepare his rebuttal. His request was granted, and by calling two patrol-wagons to his assistance he was ready, according to agreement, to proceed. His rebuttal consisted entirely of an impeachment of the veracity of Poppers and the other witnesses for the defense, and for this purpose he examined Capt. John Bonfield, Lieut. Joseph Kipley, Lieut. August Blattner, Officers James Bonfield, Thomas Beck, James Murnane, James Shanley, and Dennis Kay, and Mr. Daniel Lawrence. The court then adjourned to this morning, when the arguments will begin.

During a part of the day Keenan was very cheerful, and once had a hearty laugh. But after his defense was closed he looked serious, as if he sincerely hoped it might prove a good joke, but greatly feared that it might turn out a serious matter. After court adjourned there was no end to the gossip around the building on the subject of the trial and the probable verdict of the jury, and most people expressed the opinion that they would not be surprised at any verdict the jury might bring in, and that the outlook for Keenan was foggy.

TEA-TASTING.

EXPERTS CLAIM THAT IT IS NOT INJURIOUS TO HEALTH.

As it had been suggested in connection with the death of Mr. N. C. Draper, Tea Inspector for the port of Chicago, that one of the duties incident to his office—that of tea-tasting—had caused, or at least had hastened, his death, and was generally considered unhealthy, THE TRIBUNE has consulted perhaps the best authorities in the city on the subject, with the following results:

Mr. Henry J. Sawdy, with J. W. Doane & Co., is a man over six feet in hight, finely proportioned, and the picture of physical health. He said he had been engaged in "tea-tasting," so called, the better part of his life, and was satisfied that it was not injurious to health. Once in a great while, when he had sampled an unusually great quantity of new Japan teas, he had imagined that he felt a slight pain in his back; but, whether it was illusion or reality, it soon disappeared. To his knowledge Mr. Draper had been troubled with disease of the kidneys, still further complicated by gravel, for many years, and his complaints could not have been aggravated by the limited amount of tasting that he had done as Inspector. "I know most of the tea-tasters in the country," said Mr. Sawdy, "and I never heard of one of the professionals dying, though many of them are now upwards of 70. As a rule, they are a healthy and hardy set of men."

Mr. Charles Fleetwood, of John S. Gould & Co., regarded the popular prejudice as trifling. He had been engaged in the business twenty years, and had never experienced any bad effects therefrom. It may be remarked that, in physique, he is in strong contrast with Mr. Sawdy, being scarcely of medium size, wiry, and of a sanguine temperament. "The fact is," said he, "only a small portion of the teas received is tasted; the eye and the nose, especially the latter, sitting in judgment on the bulk. I imagine that the popular error arises from the fact that a few tea men who have gone to China and Japan to inspect cargoes out have on their return complained that their kidneys had been demoralized by the operation. Now, my information is to the effect that the article tasted in the Orient is a sort of a tea toddy, and if any taster has suffered I should attribute it to the toddy and not to the tea."

Mr. Fleetwood said further that Mr. Draper had been ailing for years. Last winter he had a violent attack of his old complaint, and he understood that he had never fully recovered from it. He was confident that Mr. Draper's death was not even remotely attributable to tea tasting.

JUST $103 OUT.

IF A LEGAL DECISION IS EVER REACHED THE SALOONKEEPERS WILL HAVE TO PAY FULL RATES.

An attorney of this city who is known for his special skill in overturning legislative enactments and possesses, in fact, quite a mania for hunting after flaws in laws and other official enactments, yesterday talked to a reporter on some lawsuit he is at present trying in the Supreme Court, and in the course of the conversation dropped the remark that he, together with Mr. Harry Rubens, had been studying the license question for months past, and was, in fact, one of the attorneys consulted in regard to testing the constitutionality of the Harper law.

"Do you think the Harper law will be upheld as constitutional?" the reporter asked.

"I have not been able to discover any reasons thus far why the law should be declared unconstitutional except a very trifling flaw, which may, however, on further examination turn out to be no flaw at all."

"And will the $103 license ordinance be sustained also?"

"If Mr. Bonney went at it in the right way the ordinance would be sustained as imposing an additional license-tax on the saloonkeepers besides the one prescribed in the Harper law," was the smiling answer.

"You don't mean to say that the $103 paid for a license by the Chicago saloonkeepers would not be declared a payment on account of the Harper license?"

"Exactly so. If the law were strictly enforced the saloonkeepers would have to pay a license at the rate of not less than $500 or $150 respectively per annum from July 1 in addition to the amount the paid for a license before July 1."

This statement fully confirms the impression gained some time ago that the Liquor League and the Chicago City Government have been satisfied long ago of the hopelessness of their fight against the Harper law, and that their only ray of hope lies in delaying a final decision. Mr. Bonney, when questioned about this, said there was no doubt in his mind that the other side had no other weapon than delay, and that their attorneys knew they would be beaten the minute they allowed the issue to get squarely before the courts. As far as he was concerned, he intended to rest for the present on the quo warranto case now pending, and was anxious to have it tried without further delay before Judge Smith or any other Judge. The criminal cases Judge Gardner had remanded to the grand jury he did not intend to meddle with any further, and leave the responsibility for their being placed properly before the grand jury to the State's-Attorney.

Mr. Rubens was asked how it was with the test case he had been preparing ever since July 1 to bring the Harper law before the Supreme Court, and he had nothing more to say—that he was in no hurry about it, and was waiting for steps on the other side.

Considering that Mr. Rubens about a month ago was very anxious to test the constitutionality of the Harper law as soon as possible and claimed to be opposed only to the testing of the $103 license, his present indifference and inactivity seems to indicate that the advice he received from his colleague referred to above has cooled his ardor considerably. It may be safely assumed that no move will be made by the Liquor League to test the Harper law, unless forced to by attacks from the other side, before the assembling of their State Convention, which will be held in Quincy the 26th of this month.

LITIGATION.

A LAWYER INDULGES IN A LITTLE LAW ON HIS OWN ACCOUNT.

Oliver N. Goldsmith, a lawyer, commenced a suit in trespass yesterday against William Speight to recover $5,000 damages for alleged assault and battery. Speight is chiefly known to local fame as the husband of Harriet Speight, a temperance reform agitator. She procured a divorce from her husband and then tried to get some of his property. Goldsmith was her attorney in the latter matter, and tried to take the property in a rather summary manner, but was met by Speight and a remarkably lively club. He retired in a badly demoralized condition, and now wants $5,000 for the beating he received.

Judge Barnum will hear motions and take defaults next Monday. He will have no call until Tuesday.

The fall session of the various courts begins Monday. The Court-House has been cleaned throughout, and the rooms will be in order for the Judges, though the work is somewhat behindhand. Wednesday will be default day in the Circuit Court.

POSTAL DISTINCTION.

SOME OF THE SHORTCOMINGS OF THE LAW POINTED OUT—THE POSTAL-NOTE.

The question has been raised in Washington as to why a reduction was not made in the postage on newspapers and drop-letters as well as on letters delivered through the country. Capt. M. J. McGrath, Superintendent of the Mail Department, was questioned on this subject yesterday, and inclined to the belief that the reductions should have been made more uniform. He thought that with an increased force of letter-carriers—100 additional men—the postage on drop-letters could be decreased to one cent and still give a profit to the Post-Office Department. If the public could be assured of rapid delivery the business would be greatly increased, as packages and letters would be intrusted to the Post-Office that are now sent to the various delivery companies in the city.

There was also a great injustice in arranging the postage rates on newspaper and other publications. Papers sent in bulk by the publishers outside the city were mailed for two cents per pound, but a discrimination was made on papers sent by the same parties to be delivered in the city, one cent for each paper being charged in the latter instance. This, the Captain thought, was wrong, and said the rates should be made uniform, and two cents a pound charged for local deliveries of newspapers. For papers sent by private individuals one cent was charged for each two ounces. Magazines were sent as second-class matter for two cents per pound when sent by the publisher, and one cent for each magazine weighing less than two ounces, and two cents for each magazine weighing two ounces when deposited in the letter-carrier office in Chicago for delivery. He was in favor of making these rates uniform and having them conform to the rate of two cents per pound charged for newspapers mailed in bulk by publishers. As the law now is, the publisher of a paper published semi-monthly or monthly is required to affix a one-cent stamp on each paper, while the publisher of a weekly journal pays two cents per pound. The distinction is manifestly unjust.

Complaints come from the East that several attempts have been made to raise the amounts on the new postal-notes. Nothing of the kind has been discovered here as yet, but the officials are no better pleased with the note than they were at first, although forced to admit that mistakes are not as numerous.

A MAN WITH A HEAD.

HE THOUGHT HE KNEW "COL. WILSON" OF NEW MEXICO.

There is one young man in the city this morning with a very sore head and a dim recollection of having met a gentleman from the Western wilds. During the early part of last evening a man who had spent the greater portion of his life in the far West was quietly walking along the street amusing himself by looking in the show-windows, when he was accosted by a dapper little fellow, who ejaculated:

"Hello, Col. Wilson! How are you?"

"Well, you've got the best of me," replied the stranger. "My name doesn't happen to be Wilson."

"I beg your pardon," returned the young man. "I thought I had met you down in Albuquerque."

The Westerner admitted he had been in Albuquerque, whereupon his newly-made acquaintance named over a list of persons in that place, and insisted that he must have met the gentleman there.

"Say," the young man suddenly exclaimed, "I belong to an awful nice club up here, but I've been a little unfortunate tonight. I thought if you were Col. Wilson I'd strike you for a 'five' as a starter. I feel confident I could win, and if you could only let me have that as a starter—just a starter, you know—I'd pull out all right."

The stranger said he did not have any money about him, but if the young man would accompany him to the hotel he might see about it. The young man would go, and when the two reached THE TRIBUNE Building the gentleman from the West turned and asked:

"How much did you say you wanted?"

Pausing for a moment as if pondering how much to "touch" him for, the young man replied.

"Oh, let me have a 'five' for a starter."

"A starter, eh! Well, just take this for a starter." A well-directed, straight-from-the-shoulder blow knocked the would-be borrower "silly," and the next instant he was sprawling in the gutter. Picking himself up he departed without a word.

"Col. Wilson," of Albuquerque, calmly adjusted his broad-brimmed hat and remarked, "I just did that as a warning to bunko-steerers."

MILL INSURANCE.

IMPORTANT MEETING OF THE WESTERN MUTUAL UNDERWRITERS.

A meeting of the Western Mutual Underwriters' Association was held yesterday at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Mr. H. G. McPike in the chair. The following gentlemen were present:

Messrs. H. G. McPike, P. A. Montgomery, George S. Roper, C. B. Shove, Charles B. Funston, W. E. Smith, Henry A. Staats, William B. Ferguson, Charles H. Spencer, E. C. Gay, J. A. Barnes, J. F. Clann, C. E. Worthington, J. S. Pumbach, J. S. Montgomery, John Schuette, P. B. Armstrong.

After some routine business the annual election of officers was proceeded with and resulted in the unanimous reelection of Mr. H. G. McPike, of Alton, Ill., as President; Mr. C. B. Shove, of Minneapolis, as Vice-President, and Mr. W. B. Ferguson, of Rock Island, as Secretary and Treasurer. Messrs. P. A. Montgomery, William E. Smith, and George S. Roper were appointed to act as an Executive Committee.

A long and important discussion took place as to the best means of preventing heavy losses by fires in mills and manufacturing establishments, the result of which was that the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee and Secretary be and hereby are requested to correspond with the different manufacturers of mill machinery with a view to have them build fire-proof machinery; and that they are hereby authorized to give their recommendation to the manufacturers making the most fire-proof machinery of any kind, in the name of the Western Mutual Underwriters' Association.

Resolved, That the members of this association will not write or renew any policy of insurance on or in any building not fully equipped with an adequate supply of pails kept filled with water for fire purposes only in each and every room of each story of the premises insured (galvanized iron or approved paper pails preferred).

Resolved, That this association will not write or renew any policy of insurance on or in any building using steam for heating or power in which the pipes are not fully protected. All drying rooms or heating boxes should be lined with galvanized iron or roofing tin.

Resolved, That this association will not write or renew any policy of insurance on or in any building wherein the oily waste or rags are not deposited in self-closing fire-proof cans when not in actual use, such cans to be emptied daily.

Resolved, That the use of open and movable lights be strictly prohibited. A bull's eye lantern is recommended in place of the old flaming torch.

Resolved, That this association, in order to promote and encourage the introduction into mills and other buildings of automatic sprinklers of approved construction and pattern with automatic fire-alarm attached, will make the following reduction in the rate of insurance: With an adequate supply of pipes and one source of water supply at constant pressure, 15 per cent; with two sources of water supply, both reliable, 25 per cent.

Resolved, That we recommend all manufacturers using steam power that they should attach a chain to the safety-valve, passing to the outside of the building in such manner that in case of fire the valve can be opened from the outside, thus flooding the boiler-house with live steam and averting the danger of explosion.

A vote of thanks was also passed to Messrs. J. B. Drake & Co. for the use of their parlors, after which the meeting adjourned until the third Wednesday in March, 1884, when Chicago will again be the rendezvous.

A COMMON NUISANCE.

STREET PARADES—WHAT KIND OF A PROCESSION HAS A RIGHT TO KEEP A MAN FROM HIS DINNER?

There have been a number of complaints relative to the manner in which traffic on the street was delayed by the Polish procession last Wednesday afternoon. Teams, carriages, street-cars, and foot passengers were stopped from half an hour to an hour, and wherever the procession marched its path was marked by long lines of blockaded cars and vehicles. Madison street seemed to be affected more than any other thoroughfare, as the line of march crossed and recrossed it, hence causing two long delays. The West Side street-cars were very badly delayed, and hundreds of passengers were obliged to await the pleasure of the holiday-making Poles.

"Were you not very much annoyed yesterday?" was asked of Mr. Lake, Superintendent of the West Division Street Railway Company.

"We were not annoyed," replied that gentleman, "but we were seriously delayed. It was not simply delaying a street-car company, but it was putting the general public to a great inconvenience. Our cars were blocked from this side of the Madison street bridge down to State, and they were obliged to stand for three-quarters of an hour. We had barely recovered from the first delay when, about 6 o'clock, as the cars were crowded with people going home, the procession struck us again, and there was another long wait."

"Couldn't the drivers drive through the procession?"

"They could, I suppose, but it would have necessitated a fight. We tried that on one occasion and got enough of it. No; if any of the men had attempted to drive through the lines somebody would have seized the horses, and the driver would have got the worst of it."

"What is your remedy?"

"Simply to have the matter regulated by the police. There is no such confusion in New York City, and there is no reason why there should be any here. The police could cause a break in the procession every once in a while and let the teams and cars through. It seems to me that it would be a little better for the procession to wait than a large number of people."

There was the same trouble, though to a greater extent, on the North Side. The procession first marched up North State to Chicago avenue. While it was doing that, no cars could run north on the street. Then the marchers came south on Clark street, and for an hour or so no cars were running on that thoroughfare. So serious was the delay that one car, which should have reached the limits at 5:28, only got there at 7:20. The annoyance to persons who ordinarily use the cars was very great, for the worst of the delay came just when they were getting ready to go home. At Michigan street there was the worst kind of a blockade. The heavy teams going to and from the railroad depots found their passage barred, and that, too, at a time when it was most essential that they should have an open road. No effort was made by the drivers to get through, and they probably would have failed had they made any. Thousands of people were kept from their homes long beyond the usual time, and great and general inconvenience was occasioned to all who happened to be in the business quarter of the city between 5 and 7 o'clock.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Yesterday afternoon Chicago was the victim of one of those pieces of idiotic foolery called a procession. For an hour and a half—from 5 o'clock until half-past 6—the streets down-town were so obstructed and blockaded as to make all travel impossible.

The North Side cars on State street were wholly stopped and thousands of people watched and waited in vain for the means to get to their homes. The culmination of the iniquity was, however, to be seen on North and South Clark streets, where upwards of 100 cars were jammed together on the down track, the line extending from Indiana street on the North Side to Washington street on the South side. All unable to go ahead or turn back, and 10,000 people, after the hard labors of the day, waiting to get home. It is simply a scandal and a disgrace for which the Mayor and Chief of Police should be deposed as unmitigated idiots and incompetents. What city in the whole world would tolerate such a piece of impudence as this?

The streets of Chicago are in an almost impassable condition at best. The necessary laying of new pavements sufficiently impedes the movement of vehicles without adding the wholly useless operations of any organization of men who choose to form a line and parade the common highways. I do not intend any particular disrespect to the memory of that distinguished man, John Sobieski, although I have not been able to learn that he ever did anything of note for this country or its people, or, for the matter of that, of his own country either, or for the human race in general. It is true that he was a brave, rough, fighting soldier, destroyed many thousands of human lives, and drove the Turks out of Europe, and that's all. He never did anything for us, and never will. If these Poles want to celebrate his memory let them do it—in Poland. GEORGE A. SHUFELDT.

COAL FOR THE WINTER.

THE RETAIL DEALERS AND THE PRODUCERS OF ANTHRACITE HAVE A CONFERENCE.

The Retail Coal Dealers' Association met again yesterday afternoon and had a conference with the producers of anthracite, who were in the city for the purpose of holding an informal meeting and discussing the state of trade.

J. H. Clark, who presided, said the object of the association was to act in unison among themselves, in order to have more satisfactory relations with the producers. They had some grievances, the principal one being the retailing of coal by producers. Men with nothing but a horse and cart could get coal as cheap as they, and, of course, could undersell dealers who had capital invested in yards. They wanted this stopped.

Mr. Frisbie, President of the Anthracite Association, was glad to see the retail dealers, but didn't give them any encouragement.

Mr. Holden complimented the retailers for organizing, and then went on to speak of the outlook for the business. It had been claimed that there had been an overproduction this year of 3,000,000 tons of anthracite, and people supposed this would unsettle the market and cause a drop in the price. But last winter was a severe one, and 80 per cent of that quantity had been used up, and almost all over the country there was less than the normal quantity on hand. Chicago had 100,000 tons less than last August, and other points were even much shorter. At least 1,000,000 more tons were necessary to bring the supply up to the normal quantity. While Chicago was a good coal market 90 per cent of the production was consumed east of Buffalo and Pittsburg, so a diminution of 1 per cent there would affect the West more than one supposed. The interests of the two associations were interlocked, and what affected the retailers would react upon the Anthracite Association.

Mr. Sayre indorsed the remarks of Mr. Holden.

Mr. Dinning did the same, and said he was sure there would be a coal famine before the year was over, and that there would be an advance of another 50 cents before spring.

Several members of the retailers' association spoke about their grievances, the principal offender, according to them, being Mr. Hathaway, who handles the coal of the Butler Colliery Company.

Mr. Holden didn't think the producers could refuse to retail coal, as it wasn't best for them. They had commenced it when the business was young—when dealers hadn't sufficient capital to lay in a stock—and if it had been continued because otherwise the retailers would have wrangled and cut each other's throats.

Mr. Dinning, who is President of the Butler Colliery Company, said that neither Hathaway nor anybody else would get a ton of coal from his company unless he respected the prices made by the retailers' association; and the owners of carts and horses would not be able to get a ton on any other condition. [Great Applause.]

The anthracite men then retired, and the association went into secret session. No action, however, was taken. They feel happy over the prospect of making 75 cents instead of 50 cents on a ton of coal, and in stopping the interference of shippers with their business.

The Anthracite Association held a brief session, but did nothing of public interest, so they said.

INDIANS MUST GO.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR DOESN'T BELIEVE IN BIG RESERVATIONS.

Secretary Teller, of the Interior, returned yesterday from his jaunt with the Villard party, whom he left after the driving of the last spike, and after passing the forenoon at the Grand Pacific left in the afternoon for Washington.

A reporter for THE TRIBUNE had some conversation with him, during which he said that as soon as he reached Washington he would take up the application of the Southern Pacific and its claim for the land-grant of the Texas Pacific. He declined to foreshadow his decision in the matter, saying that he had not yet gone over the papers which that company had submitted in support of its claim. The question, however, would be taken up at once and disposed of.

Speaking of Indian matters, the Secretary said that the time had come when the Indian question must be handled without gloves. It was absurd that large tracts of valuable land should be given up to savages, when the public needed them. He had been much struck with this fact traveling over the Northern Pacific, where, at one point in Montana for about 160 miles, the road ran through an apparently desert country which seemed to be very fine land. Noticing no cattle or any of the evidences of civilization, when he reached Billings he inquired into the matter and found that the tract was the Crow Reservation—8,000,000 acres given up to about 2,500 Indians, who had no use for the land, and yet kept other people, who could utilize it, from doing so. He had read the views expressed by Dr. McGillycuddy in THE TRIBUNE, and they coincided with his own. The Indian was sharp and cunning, and wanted all he could get. If you offered him $50 an acre and then a Congressional committee came along and asked him if he was satisfied he would say no, that he had been tricked, thinking to get better terms.

What the Senate committee would decide upon in regard to the Sioux reservation Mr. Teller said he could not say, but he had no doubt that three-fourths of the adult Sioux could be persuaded to sign the agreement to cede that part of their reservation that the Government desired. The rank and file were usually open to argument: it was the head chiefs who gave the trouble, because they hated to see their power diminish. One thing was certain, there was no use treating any longer with them; it would be better to simply legislate for them as for other American citizens. They should be paid for the lands taken from them, but the reservation must be cut down to rational limits and not be allowed to retard the advance of civilization.

Secretary Teller said he had been in Denver, but had not mixed up in the local politics of the city and county. When he left there were about ten candidates for the nomination for Sheriff, and there was every likelihood of a lively fight. Everything looked very bright for Republican prospects next year all over the country.

DECLINING EARLY.

THE REV. MR. NICOLLS, OF ST. LOUIS, NOT CALLED TO CHICAGO.

The following special dispatch to THE TRIBUNE was received last evening:

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—The Rev. Dr. Nicolls, of the local Presbyterian Church, has been called to the pulpit of the Fourth Presbyterian Church of Chicago. He returned from the East this morning and was notified of the call. This afternoon he decided to remain with his St. Louis congregation.

The Rev. Dr. Nicolls did not receive a call to the pulpit of the Fourth Presbyterian Church of this city. His name was prominently mentioned with a number of other preachers, but inasmuch as the summer vacation was approaching, it was deemed advisable by the committee to which the matter was referred to postpone the call until the fall. The committee will meet in a few days and decide upon some one to whom an invitation to act as pastor will be extended.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

Forty ladies of Hyde Park met yesterday at Flood's Hall to tie comforters for the sufferers by the Rochester, Minn., tornado. A large amount of work was accomplished, and the work will be continued today.

The Village Board of Trustees met last night at the Village-Hall, all the members present. The Health Officer's report showed eighty-five births and fifty deaths for the month of August. Forty-three of the deaths occurred in Districts 7, 8, 9, and 10, representing about one-third of the population, while but seven occurred in the remaining twelve districts. Deficient drainage is thought to be the cause of the great disparity. A plat of Robert Berger's Subdivision of Lots 21, 22, and 23 of the E. ½ of the W. ½, etc., of Sec. 5, T. 37, N. R. 15, E. and the plat of the S. E. ¼ of the N. W. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 22, T. 38, N. R. 14, E. were approved. All bids and papers concerning the Bowen avenue improvement were placed on file.

The following ordinances were ordered engrossed: For water-pipe on Wolcott avenue between Forty-third and Forty-second streets, thence to Lake avenue; for twenty-four inch brick sewer in Monroe avenue between Twenty-fourth and Fifty-sixth streets. The Clerk was instructed to advertise for bids for sewer in Fortieth street. The bond of John Lyons for the construction of the Park avenue sewer was approved. A petition for the improvement of Ninety-eighth street between Second and Eighth avenues was referred. Ordinances for tile-pipe sewer in alley between Ellis and Drexel avenues between Forty-fifth and Forty-seventh streets, and for sewer in State street between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, were ordered drawn. Adjourned to Thursday, Sept. 20, at 7 o'clock p. m.

PULLMAN.

The entries for the fall games of the Pullman Athletic Club, to take place Saturday, Sept. 15, are now all in, and are distributed as follows: The 100-yard race, seven; the 450-yard race, three; the 880-yard race, five; the one-mile run, seven; the one-mile walk, five; the two-mile bicycle (handicap), six; the high jump, two; the medley race, four; the 440 yards, reserved for club, four; the tug of war, four; the five-mile bicycle race, six; throwing sixteen-pound hammer, three; the hurdle race, three; the long jump, four.

GRAND CROSSING.

The Audubon Gun Club hold a medal contest at Kleinman's Park, Grand Crossing, today, and the Lake George Sportsmen's Association tomorrow.

AN EVENT IN SPORTING CIRCLES.

A big crowd of people at No. 108 Madison street all day yesterday attracted general attention and excited considerable curiosity among passers-by. Investigation resulted in the information that the firm of A. G. Spalding & Bros., the well-known dealers in sporting goods, had on display a new branch of goods for the sportsman's admiration—viz.: guns, ammunition, and every other article pertaining to fire-arms. Among the visitors taking a peep at the magnificent stock on exhibition were gentlemen representing every profession and calling, and they lingered long and lovingly over the burnished steel and highly finished paraphernalia of the sportsman's outfit. The Chamberlin cartridge-loading machine added interest to the exhibition. This machine fills 1,800 shells an hour, and this being its first public exhibition of course it attracted a great deal of attention. The opening was a success in every way, and was an event in local sporting history, drawing renewed attention to the enterprising firm of A. G. Spalding & Bros., at whose store, in addition to a general line of sporting goods, may be found the most extensive and varied stock of firearms and ammunition to be found in the whole country.

The best and cheapest Car Starter is sold by Borden, Selleck & Co., Chicago, Ill. With it one man can move a loaded car.

The new Singer oscillator is the only lock-stitch sewing-machine with a perfect tension.

Visitors go to Drs. McChesney. Best teeth, $8.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

MARRIAGES.

McKIBBIN—STANLEY—Aug. 29, at the Stanley Congregational Church, by the Rev. George Lord, John A. McKibbin, son of the late Alexander McKibbin, of Broughton, West Derby, Liverpool, and Wanborough Surrey, England, to Nellie, third daughter of Charles H. Stanley, of Claremont, Woburn Hill, Liverpool.

DEATHS.

DRAPER—Nelson C. Draper, 46 years, of nephritis, Sept. 12, at 2 p. m.

Funeral from his late residence No. 2950 Vernon-av.; by carriages to Oakwoods Cemetery.

MAGEE—Myrtle Daisy, only daughter of Charles D. and Mary D. Magee, on the 12th inst., at her parents' residence, 539 North Market-st., aged 11 years and 2 days.

Funeral services Saturday the 15th at 1 p. m.; carriages to Graceland.

SMITH—Sept. 13, John Armstrong Smith, age 35 years.

Quebec and Ottawa (Ont.) papers please copy.

MURTHA—At Hot Springs, Ark., William B. Murtha. Residence at No. 419 South Clark-st. Notice of funeral later.

All Eastern papers and Amboy papers please copy.

ELMUR—At Hinsdale, Sept. 11, Andrew J. Elmur Jr., aged 38 years and 5 months.

Funeral Friday, Sept. 14, at 1:45 p. m., from Union Depot, corner of Canal and Madison-sts., by carriages to Graceland.

The funeral train on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway for Calvary and Rosehill leaves the passenger station, on the corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts., daily at 12:30 p. m.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk yesterday issued licenses to marry to the following couples:

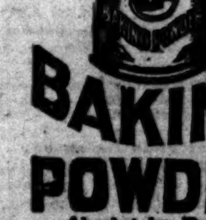
Name and residence. Age.

Horace M. Jewell, Chicago; Belle C. Doty, Chicago.
William G. Livingston, Chicago; Josephine E. Ryan, Chicago.
William J. Patterson, Chicago; Margaret Lord, Chicago.
George A. Weidner, Wheeling; Eva Nickol, Wheeling.
Vojciech Martewski, Chicago; Annie Lehmann, Chicago.
Thomas Doolan, Chicago; Margaret Trainor, Chicago.
Charles L. Hermann, Chicago; Emily Dahlgren, Chicago.
William McArthur, Chicago; Jennie Reid, Chicago.
Adoniram J. Paterson, Chicago; Eliza A. Davies, Chicago.
Peter P. Fay, Chicago; Emma Weige, Chicago.
John Vardera, Chicago; Lizzie Konkel, Chicago.
Harry W. Harvey, Chicago; Frances Murray, Chicago.
John Hayes, Chicago; Mary Ponsonby, Chicago.
John T. Schuring, Chicago; Anna Linhart, Chicago.
Hermann Schmidt, Chicago; Ida Heinz, Chicago.
Alexander Clacher, Chicago; Mrs. Elizabeth Black, Chicago.
Thomas Kindlan, Chicago; Nellie Dorgan, Lake View.
Joseph Dreja, Chicago; Maria Pinzazyk, Chicago.
Gustav Priebe, Chicago; Emma Hartmeyer, Chicago.
Edward Raymond, Chicago; Jennie Sage, Chicago.
Andrew C. Johnson, Chicago; Johanna A. Larson, Chicago.
Carl Bars, Chicago; Clara Knope, Chicago.
William Holehan, Chicago; Margaret Conevill, Chicago.
Winfield S. Voorhies, Chicago; Wade E. Riding, Chicago.
James H. Day, Washington, D. C.; Mary S. Wright, Covington, Miss.
Edward Crane, Chicago; Minnie Speer, Chicago.
Hermann Grau, Chicago; Mary Fay, Chicago.
Maburge G. Smith, Chicago; Annie Elizabeth Stoup, Chicago.
Wilhelm Bresemann, Chicago; Minna Franks, Chicago.
William Kolb, Chicago; Regina Sharp, Chicago.
Frank Farn, Chicago; Margaret Weber, Chicago.
William E. Servis, Chicago; Minnie A. Patterson, Chicago.
Sidney Olen, Chicago; Bertha Blockenburg, Chicago.
Neil Weir, Chicago; Emma J. Smith, Chicago.
Marius B. Olsen, Chicago; Amelia Torson, Chicago.
Moses Wood, Detroit; Mahala Laer, Chicago.
George Mustin, Chicago; Rose Green, Chicago.
Joseph H. Margaurock, Chicago; Sarah Salomon, Chicago.
Edgar V. Williams, New York; Jennie Hopkins, Buffalo.
Vaclav Privocznik, Chicago; Mary Maceckova, Chicago.
Jeremiah O'Sullivan, Chicago; Norah McMahon, Chicago.
Frank Burkhardt, Chicago; Jane Nelson, Chicago.
Joseph Boulange, Chicago; Amelia La Trancois, Chicago.
Frank Kolka, Chicago; Mary Zekarnik, Chicago.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE USUAL WEEKLY MEETING OF the Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior will be held this morning at 10 o'clock at Room 50, 75 Madison-st. It is expected Miss Susan A. Searle, recently of Carleton College, now going as a missionary to Japan, will be present; also the Rev. and Mrs. F. P. Beach, under appointment of the A. B. C. F. M. to North China, and the Rev. and Mrs. Jeremiah Porter.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER



Absolutely Pure.

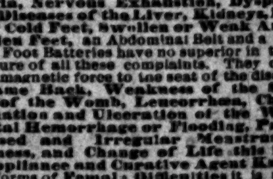
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum, or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-st., N. Y.

DISEASE CURED WITHOUT MEDICINE.

THIS MAGNETIC BELT IS WARRANTED TO CURE the following diseases without medicine:—Pain in the back, hips, head, or limbs, nervous debility, lumbago, general debility, rheumatism, paralysis, neuralgia, sciatica, diseases of the kidneys, spinal diseases, torpid liver, gout, seminal emissions, impotency, asthma, heart disease, dyspepsia, constipation, erysipelas, indigestion, hernia or rupture, catarrh, piles, epilepsy, dumb ague, etc.

When any debility of the GENERATIVE ORGANS occurs, lost vitality, lack of nerve force and vigor, wasting weaknesses, and all those diseases of a personal nature, from whatever cause, the continuous stream of Magnetism permeating through the parts must restore them to a healthy action. There is no mistake about this appliance.

Warranted TRY ONE.



TO THE LADIES:—If You are afflicted with Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Exhaustion, Dyspepsia, or with Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Headache, or Cold Feet, Swollen or Weak Ankles, or Swollen Feet, an Abdominal Belt and a pair of Magnetic Foot Batteries have no superior in the relief and cure of all these complaints. They carry a powerful magnetic force to the seat of the disease.

For Lame Back, Weakness of the Spine, Falling of the Womb, Leucorrhœa, Chronic Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Incidental Hemorrhage or Flooding, Painful Suppressed and Irregular Menstruation, Barrenness, and Change of Life this is the Best Appliance and Curative Agent Known.

For all forms of Female Difficulties it is unsurpassed by anything before invented, both as a curative agent and as a source of power and vitalization.

Price of Belt with Magnetic Foot Batteries, $10. Sent by express C. O. D., and examination allowed, or by mail on receipt of price. In ordering send measure of waist and size of shoe. Remittance can be made in currency, sent in letter at our risk.

The Magneton Garments are adapted to all ages, are worn over the underclothing (not next to the body like the many Galvanic and Electric Humbugs advertised so extensively), and should be taken off at night. They hold their power forever, and are worn at all seasons of the year.

Send stamp for the "New Departure in Medical Treatment Without Medicine," with thousands of testimonials.

THE MAGNETON APPLIANCE CO., 218 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

By POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st.

Chattel Mortgage Sale.

This Friday Morning, at 10 o'clock, Will be sold under Chattel Mortgage

Furniture of 15-Room House,

Also, an immense line of Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, &c. BIG SALE.

POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st.

GUNTHER'S CANDY.

Suitable for presents. Try it once. 78 Madison-st., Chicago. Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for retail box, by express (charges light), of the best Candy in the world. Put up in handsome boxes.

Turkish ELECTRIC, Russian, Mercurial, and Sulphur Baths. The most favorable results follow their proper use. Dr. G. C. Somers, Grand Pacific Hotel. Ladies' and Gentlemen's hours, 7 a. m. to 9 p. m.

BUSINESS.

The Local Money Market Active and Firm — Exchange Steady.

Stocks Dull, but Tended Upwards, the Poorer Ones Being the Strongest.

An Unsettled Tone in Produce Circles —Corn Active and Rather Heavy.

Provisions Tame—Wheat Easier—More Animation in Oats and Barley.

FINANCIAL.

The local money market was moderately active yesterday. Currency orders were not generally reported large, though some of the banks were called upon liberally enough, and the shipments probably aggregated nearly $1,000,000. The demand for loans was fair at 6@7 on time and 5@5½ on call.

The local bank clearings yesterday aggregated $[illegible], being $700,000 less than Wednesday.

Eastern exchange was firm at 50@65c discount per $1,000, being quoted late at 60c between banks. The orders were rather large.

Foreign exchange was quiet and about ¼c lower on demand sterling. The decline was due to the reduction in the Bank of England's rate of discount to 3½ per cent. Free offerings of bills continue small, especially of Continental exchange. Posted rates on sterling were quoted at 482 and 485½, with actual rates at 482 and 485. English documentary at 479¼@480 for sixty days and 482@482½ sight. Bankers' francs, 523¾ and 520. French documentary, 528¾@527½ and 5 25⅝@[illegible]. Bankers' marks, 94 for sixty days and 94½ sight; do documentary, 93½ and 94¼.

Gould was believed yesterday to be sustaining stocks. Nearly everything in the list showed strength, and was gently advanced, though transactions were considerably under a fair day's business. The worthless stocks advanced most noticeably, which was considered further evidence of manipulation. Louisville exhibited most activity. Suspicions are entertained that some long holders of the Vanderbilts are reducing their holdings in anticipation of a rate war. There was very little trading in New York yesterday on orders hailing from Chicago.

The largest traders, including, besides Gould, Messrs. Sage and Keene, are said in New York to be on the bull side of stocks.

The Vanderbilt people deny that the trunk lines are cutting passenger rates between Chicago and New York, and say if it is done at all scalpers are employed by stock jobbers to do the business.

A New York house is reported to be a large borrower of Erie, and some think it is in the interest of Gould or Mills in order to control the next election.

The Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company mined and sold 501,000 tons of coal in August, and has unfilled orders still on hand. This is the largest production ever made by the company in a single month.

Omaha earnings the first week in September decreased $13,000.

It is reported that the Denver & New Orleans Road will be sold today.

Bears in Western Union are vicious enough to express doubts about the last quarterly statement.

The *Financial Chronicle's* statement of railroad earnings for August gives $23,527,726 as the aggregate gross earnings, being $2,044,090 more than in August 1882. The mileage is 54,166, and last year it was 48,682 miles. The gross railroad earnings from Jan. 1 to Sept. 1 were $183,305,277, and the net increase over last season to the same date was $14,108,063.

Although Mexico is passing through an era of prosperity and internal improvement never before known, yet the management of the finances is unsatisfactory. The country is flooded with depreciated paper money. There is no export duty on the precious metals, and silver is leaving the country in larger quantity than it is mined, and gold is never seen in actual circulation. The Government is trying to establish a banking system similar to that of the United States, but a radical change in Mexican financial ways and a reduction in expenditures seems necessary in order to secure success for this undertaking.

The following were yesterday's bidding quotations of local stocks on the Chicago Stock Exchange, except where a dagger (†) indicates that the price named was asked without a bid:

Chicago Nat. Bank	133	Cook County 5s, 1892	[illegible]
Com. Nat. Bank	[illegible]	Cook County 5s, 1899	[illegible]
Hibernian Bank'g Co.	140	Cook Coun'y 4½s, 1900	[illegible]
Ill. Trust & Sav. Bk.	175	†Lincoln Park 7s	[illegible]
International Bank	105	N. C. C. R. 1st 6s, 1900	[illegible]
Mer. Loan & Trust Co.	180	N. C. C. R. 5-20 6s	[illegible]
Nat. Bank of Am.	143	†South Park 6s	[illegible]
Nat. Bank of Illinois	144	W. Div. Ry. c. 5-20 6s	[illegible]
Traders' Bank	[illegible]	W. Div. Ry. reg. 6s	[illegible]
Union Nat. Bank	[illegible]	West Park 7s	[illegible]
Chicago City 7s	[illegible]	West Town 5s	[illegible]
Chicago City 7s	[illegible]	Minn. State 4½s	[illegible]
Chicago City 7s	[illegible]	N. W. Tel. Co.	[illegible]
Chicago City 7s	[illegible]	Chi. B. of T. 10-50 5s	[illegible]
Chicago City 7s	[illegible]	†C. & G. C. & D. Co.	[illegible]
Chicago City 7s	[illegible]	†C. & G. C. & D. Co. p.	[illegible]
Chicago City 7s	[illegible]	†Chamber of Com.	[illegible]
Chicago City 7s	119	Chi. City Railway	[illegible]
Chicago City 7s	[illegible]	Chi. Gas L. & C. Co.	[illegible]
Chicago City 7s	[illegible]	Inter-State Inds. Ex.	[illegible]
Chicago City 7s	124	†N. Chi. R.-M. Co.	[illegible]
Chicago City 7s	[illegible]	Traders' Ins. Co.	127½
Chi. City 6s	[illegible]	Union I. & S. Co.	[illegible]
Chicago City 6s	[illegible]	†W. Div. City Ry.	[illegible]
Chi. City Ry. 5-20 6s	[illegible]	†Chi. W. & V. Coal Co.	[illegible]
Cook County 7s	[illegible]	Postal Tel. Co.	[illegible]
Cook County 7s	111		

SALES.

Sales on the Stock Board were:

[illegible] M.U. Tel Co 5s	[illegible]	3000 Board of Trade 5s	[illegible]
[illegible] Chi City 4½s	[illegible]	2000 do	[illegible]
[illegible] A T & S F R R 10	[illegible]	10 A T & S F R	[illegible]
[illegible] do	[illegible]	1000 Jacksonville S E 6s	[illegible]
[illegible] Postal Tel Co	[illegible]	10 A T & S F R R 10	[illegible]
[illegible] do	[illegible]	10 do	[illegible]
[illegible] do	[illegible]	10 do	[illegible]

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—[Special.]—The stock market was again very dull during the forenoon, but also very strong. There is a general understanding that the last few days have largely increased the outstanding short interest, and that, now that it is becoming apparent that the reported damage to the corn crop will not be likely to affect railroad earnings, and also that there is no probability of a rate war among the trunk lines, the shorts are only waiting an opportunity to cover. This is the secret of the firmness of the market just at present. The market opened generally ⅛@¼ higher, the latter on Michigan Central. In the first hour and a half, to 11:30, the market was almost continuously strong, and there was a gradual advance of ⅛@1, the latter on Louisville & Nashville, Northwestern, and Wabash preferred. In the half hour before 12 the market was not so strong, and there was a reaction of ⅛@⅜, the latter on Louisville & Nashville. After 12 o'clock this decline was nearly recovered by 12:30, leaving the market at that time generally ⅛@1¼ higher than at the close yesterday. After 12:30 o'clock the stock market continued dull but firmer, and prices gradually crept upward, the advance in the hour and a half being ⅛@⅝, the latter on Louisville & Nashville, in which the short interest is large and the short sellers getting uneasy. In the last hour the stock market continued strong, though prices were not greatly changed for the general list, the advance being ⅛@⅜. A few stocks, however, were exceptionally strong. The net result of the day's trading was an advance of ⅛ to 1⅜, the latter on Wabash preferred, with 1⅜ on Illinois Central, 1¼ on Memphis & Charleston, 1⅛ on Louisville & Nashville, 1⅛ on Pacific Mail, 1¼ on Michigan Central, 1¼ on St. Paul, 1⅜ on Northwestern, and 1 per cent each on Canada Southern, the Northern Pacifics, Reading, New York Central, Manitoba, Union Pacific, Wabash common, and Minneapolis & St. Louis. Pullman Parlor Car advanced 3 per cent. Notwithstanding the stock market was not active at any time today, it has been remarkably firm, and there was a gradual advance, with scarcely a reaction to speak of during the day. The strength of the market just at present, as far as the speculative forces are concerned, is in the fact that it is largely oversold for a great many of the active stocks.

The *Herald's* money article says: As a "short" horse is soon curried," so may the story of today's stock market be briefly told. The word "short" is suggestive of the fact that much of this morning's animation was due to the purchasing of stocks by parties who, rather indiscreetly, it would appear, have got upon the side of the market which the word would seem to indicate. Plainly, the "shorts" bought freely today, and so did some of the "longs." Unfortunately, the "longs," upon whom it rests to secure a permanent bull movement, are a mere corporal's guard, of which Gould, Sage, and perhaps Woerishoffer are the chief officers. In the vulgar language of the street, "The public does not 'catch on' worth a cent." Nevertheless, the endeavor of these gentlemen to foster a popular interest in the bull side of the market is most commendable, and if it is persevered in cannot fail to meet with success. The very favorable condition of matters, financial and commercial, fully warrants a higher range of values, and the public will be quick to discover the fact, provided only that some of the great operators show them the way. This they did today in a very unmistakable manner—first, by imparting a strong tone to the market generally, and, secondly, by giving a vigorous twitch to a few special stocks. Prominent among these latter were Louisville & Nashville and Western Union, the latter selling at the close at the best price of the day, and the former very near it, and both at an advance of 1 per cent or so above yesterday's closing figures. While the true inwardness of the deal is not publicly known, the swapping off of Directors between these two companies is taken as meaning that higher prices will be established for each. The reduction of the rate of discount by the Bank of England helped values at the opening, and the subsequent support lent to the market by the parties referred to stiffened them up to the sturdy figures which afterward prevailed. It is to be confessed, however, that they got little aid from outside sources, and that even the petite bourse, which usually puts on a bold front when prices are "kiting," made but a beggarly show of members in the care which the generosity of the Governing Committee assigned to them. While today's movement was almost entirely a matter of manipulation, commission houses confess to a moderate drifting in of outside orders to buy, and foreign houses say that there is a considerable demand for stocks from abroad. Could this home or foreign demand be firmly established an advance would be permanently insured. This consummation, so devoutly to be wished, can only be achieved by keeping stocks firm, advancing them gradually, and preventing any sudden and serious drop that may produce an unnecessary scare.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, with amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last— Sep. 13	Last— Sep. 12
Canada Pacific	3,600	58¾	58	58	57¾
Canada So.	3,100	54⅝	53⅞	54¼	53¾
Central Pacific	2,800	68¾	68¼	68¾	67¾
Ches. & Ohio 1st pfd	100	29	29	29	[illegible]
do 2d pfd	40	20	20	20	[illegible]
Cleve. & Pitts.	[illegible]	133¾	133¾	133¾	[illegible]
Denver & Rio G.	3,800	28¾	27¾	28¾	27¾
Del. & Hudson	100	107	107	107	[illegible]
D., L. & W.	30,900	123¾	122¾	123¾	122¾
Erie	11,800	31¾	31¼	31¾	31
Erie seconds	[illegible]	94¾	93¾	94¾	94⅝
E. Tenn. & Ga.	200	8	7¾	8	[illegible]
I. B. & W.	300	26¾	26¼	26¾	[illegible]
Illinois Central	100	129¾	129¾	129¾	128
Jersey Central	2,500	82¾	81¾	82¾	81¾
Kansas & Texas	3,450	26¾	26	26¾	26
L. E. & West	300	21	21	21	[illegible]
Lake Shore	10,810	103¾	102¾	102¾	101¾
Louis. & Nash.	16,650	50¾	50¼	51¾	50¾
Manhattan	200	39	39	39	[illegible]
Mem. & Chas.	1,200	42	42	43	[illegible]
Mich. Central	2,150	83	82	83	81¾
Minn. & St. L.	700	25	24¾	25	24¾
do pfd	600	53	52	53	52
Mobile & Ohio	50	12	12	12	[illegible]
Missouri Pacific	5,210	101¾	101¼	101¾	100¾
Nash. & Chat.	300	58	58	58	[illegible]
N. Y. Central	3,475	117¾	117½	117¾	116¾
N. Y., C. & St. L.	140	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
do pfd	100	17¾	17¾	17¾	17
Nor. & W. pfd	1,400	40	40	40	[illegible]
Northern Pacific	3,400	41⅞	40¾	41¾	40¾
do pfd	13,408	75	74¾	74¾	73¾
Northwestern	8,000	127¾	126¾	127¾	126¾
do pfd	100	147	147	147	146¾
Ohio Cent.	835	4¾	4¾	4¾	[illegible]
Ohio & Miss.	910	32¾	32¼	32¾	32¼
Ont. & Western	2,800	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
O. Trans-Con.	14,000	68¾	68¾	68¾	67¾
Pacific Mail	3,000	34¾	33¾	34¾	33¾
P. P. C. Co.	600	130	129	130	128
Peoria, D. & E.	140	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
Reading	12,200	52	51¾	51¾	50¾
Roch. & Pitts.	3,400	18¾	17¾	18¾	17¾
Rock Island	50	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾
St. L. & S. F. pfd	100	48	48	48	[illegible]
St. Paul	36,100	106¾	105¾	106	104¾
do pfd	600	121	120¾	121	120¾
St. Paul & O.	400	42	41¾	42	41¾
do pfd	100	102	102	102	101¾
St. P., M. & M.	2,300	110¾	109¾	110¾	109¾
Texas Pacific	3,543	32¾	31¾	32¾	31¾
Union Pacific	4,925	92¾	91¾	92	91¾
Wabash	5,900	22¾	21¾	22¾	21¾
do pfd	6,800	35	34	34¾	33¾
Western Union	9,800	82¾	81¾	82¾	81¾

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	133	Fargo	116
American	89	United States	59

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

3s	103¾	St. P. & S. C. 1st	115¾
4½s	112¾	Texas Pacific l. g.	53¾
4s	119¾	Texas Pacific R. G.	78
Pacific 6s	129	Union Pacific 1st	112¾
Central Pacific 1st	111¾	Union Pac. l. g.	100¾
Erie 2d	94¾	Union Pac. s. f.	114¾
L. W. (offered)	103¾		

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana con.	69	Tenn. new 6s	36¾
Missouri 6s	106	Virginia 6s	35
St. Joe	106	Virginia con.	40
Tenn. 6s	37	Virginia def'd	8

The following is a complete record of bond transactions on the New York Stock Exchange:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

[illegible]

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

[illegible]

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

[illegible]

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Money market easy at 2@2½. Prime mercantile paper, 5½@7. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, quiet at 481¼; do demand, 484¼.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—Notwithstanding rather a light demand, money rates are well sustained at previous quotations. Banks are still supplying their customers generally at 5½@6 per cent, and good outside paper ranges from 5½@6½ per cent, according to quality. Good manufacturing paper is not much on the market, but when pressed for sale generally has to pay 5 per cent, while commission-house acceptances are generally quoted a shade higher. Good double-name business paper, not too long, passes at about 5 per cent. Call loans rule at about 5 per cent, with occasional exceptions at lower rates. At the clearing-house the rate to borrowing banks was 3 per cent, and New York funds sold at a discount of 17 to 25 cents on $1,000. The gross exchanges were $9,715,444, and the balances $1,244,953. The stock market today has been very dull, but prices were quite generally strong, showing an improvement over yesterday. Atchison advanced ⅛. Mexican Central was steady at 13¾. Atlantic & Pacific blocks declined ⅛. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy advanced ⅛. Union Pacific ⅛, and closed steady, 92 being asked. The July statement of receipts and expenditures of the Union Pacific Company shows an increase in gross earnings of $362,752, and in net earnings of $230,923. For the first seven months of the year the actual gross receipts show a loss of but $1,513, while the expenses have been reduced $518,059. Flint & Père Marquette preferred advanced ⅛. Wisconsin Central was steady at 18. Fort Scott & Gulf declined 7. Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis declined ⅛. In the home roads, Boston & Albany advanced ¼, New York & New England declined ⅜, and Fitchburg 2. In bonds, Mexican Central declined ¼, Little Rock & Fort Smith 7s advanced 5, Atlantic & Pacific income 6s were steady at 27½, Sonora firsts at 101¾, Atchison land-grant 7s at 118, and Eastern 6s declined ¼. In telephone stocks, Bell closed at 231, as before, and Mexican sold at 2½. In land stocks, Boston declined ⅛.

The following were the quotations and sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
First board—					
Bell Tel.	22	231	231	230¾	230¾
Mexican Tel.	15	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
Atchison	15	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
C., B. & Q.	8	125	125	125	125
Fitchburg	4	127	127	127	127
Flint pref.	20	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
Norwich & W.	2	153	153	153	153
Union Pacific	75	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
N. Y. & N. E.	100	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Second board—					
Atchison	180	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
N. Y. & N. E.	40	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Bell Tel.	65	231	232	231	232
C. B. & Q.	50	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾
Flint pref.	50	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
Mex. Cent.	50	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
Union Pacific	25	92	92	92	92
T., C. & St. L.	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Mexican Tel.	50	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
Wisconsin Cent.	50	18	18	18	18
B. Land Co.	50	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾

The following were the bond sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

FIRST BOARD.

1000 A & P inc	27¼	1000 N Y & N E 6s	103¼
1000 L R & F S 7s	73		

SECOND BOARD.

4000 Atch 7s	113	1000 Sonora 7s	101¾
1000 Eastern 6s	110¾	5000 A & P inc	27½
1000 Mex Cent 7s	59½		

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—The market was strong at the outset on the reduction of the Bank of England rate of discount, which on the face would seem to encourage the likelihood of good shipments to this country, but the course of the foremost of the great English financial institutions was guided by the necessities of the London money market. It will no doubt be found that they are in no wise abetting the bulls of Wall street, and that if an important drain of gold begins they will be the first to take steps which at least will not assist it. However, the market advanced, the speculators absorbing nearly the whole volume of business. There was news from the West in regard to the crops which seemed to be more favorable, but the street dispatches on this point are valueless. After a reaction prices closed up strong. The bears said after the close that the later sales were "wash," and that the apparent strength of the market was fictitious. It is said by reliable parties that Mr. Gowen endeavored to borrow money on Wall street last week and failed. In Philadelphia there was a dull time at the exchanges. The entire business of the day was done by two or three houses. The only feature was the strength of Reading and the Pacifics. It was believed that late in the day the insiders in Reading realized both here and in New York. Pennsylvania was dull but strong on the election of Mr. Cassatt to the directory. Buffalo was stronger on the prospects of greater earnings, 12¾ being bid. The preferred sold at 24¾ on buyer's option. Jersey Central was strong on light transactions. There were also sales of 79 shares North Pennsylvania at 67, 40 United Companies of New Jersey at 194, 5 Insurance Company of North America at 30¼@30¾, 12 People's at 8½, and 73 Westmoreland Coal at 65. Bonds were again in fair demand, and prices were somewhat better. The sales were $4,000 Lehigh Valley 7s at 130, $7,000 North Pennsylvania first mortgage 6s at 104, $4,000 Pennsylvania Company 4½s at 94, $2,000 Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis 7s at 118¾, $4,000 Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore 4s at 93, $25,000 Reading general mortgage 6s at 94¾.

The market closed steady.

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania	58¾	58¾
Reading	25¾	25¾
Lehigh Valley	69	69¾
Northern Pacific	41¾	41⅞
Lehigh Navigation	74¾	75
B., N. Y. & P.	43¾	44
Jersey Central	12	12¾
Comp mining	82¾	82¾

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 13.—Sight exchange on New York steady and unchanged. Sight exchange, bankers' bills, 482¾@483.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Sept. 13—5 p. m.—Consols, money, 100 9-16; do account, 100 11-16.

Illinois Central, 132¾; Pennsylvania Central, 60; New York Central, 119; Erie, 32¾; do seconds, 97½; Reading, 26¼.

United States 4s bonds, 121¾, ex coup.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—Rentes, 79f 75c.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Mining stocks fairly active. Eureka Consolidated, $7.63; Horn Silver, $7.00; Northern Belle, $6.00@5.88; Chrysolite, $8.25@1.15; Bodie Consolidated, 95c; Little Chief, 55c; Amie, 19@22c; Sonora Consolidated, 25@30c, closing at 29c. Sales of the day, 27,975 shares. Pipe-Line certificates active and irregular, opening at 112⅞, declining to 111¼, advancing to 113¾, and closing on the call at 112¾:

Homestake	17	Quicksilver	6
Ontario	30	Quicksilver pfd	32

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 13.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Mining Co.	1¾	Quincy	49
Calumet & H.	245	Silver Islet	2
Catalpa	35	Wisconsin Central	18
Franklin	10¾	Osceola	17¾
Pewabic	3	Huron	1¾

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 13.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alpha Consolidated	$2.50	Hale & Norcross	$4.12½
Alta	1.62½	Mexican	3.35
Belcher	1.12½	Navajo	2.62½
Belle Isle	20	Northern Belle	6.12½
Best & Belcher	3.75	Ophir	3.62½
Bodie Con.	70	Potosi	1.25
California	25	Savage	2.00
Chollar	3.12½	Sierra Nevada	4.12½
Con. Virginia	55	Union Con.	5.00
Crown Point	1.37½	Utah	2.62½
Eureka Con.	7.62½	Yellow Jacket	3.25
Gould & Curry	2.75	Scorpion	60
Grand Prize	10		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Thursday, Sept. 13:

CITY PROPERTY.

The premises 187 Walnut st, dated Sept. 12 (William E. Port to James S. Goodridge) ... $2,750

Nixon st, 337 ft n of West Taylor, e f, 24x125 ft, dated Aug. 30 (C. B. Robinson et al. to John Clark) ... 600

West Polk st, 41 ft e of Irving place, n f, 22x101 ft, dated Sept. 1 (Mary E. Orvis to Mary E. Bliss) ... 3,400

Van Horn st, 317 ft e of Leavitt, n f, 24x124 ft, dated July 9 (Joel Evans et al. to Jan Cepelak) ... 450

Snell st, 80 ft n of West Huron, w f, 24x100 ft, dated Sept. 5 (Abner Taylor to John Wilson) ... 1,000

West Indiana st, 167¼ ft w of May, s f, 23x130 ft, dated Sept. 13 (H. C. and G. Gulbrandson to Anna M. Anderson) ... 3,500

Arnold st, 177 ft n of Egan av, w f, 24x127 ft, dated Aug. 27 (A. Y. Chamberlin to Philip Kuhn) ... 600

Arnold st, adjoining above, 24x127 ft, dated Aug. 22 (same party to W. and M. Kuhn) ... 600

State st, 299 ft s of Thirty-second, w f, 75x181 ft, improved, dated June 29 (J. McGregor Adams to Milrod Lancaster) ... 16,500

Canal st, n e cor of Fifteenth, w f, 25x100 ft, improved, dated Sept. 12 (George Berg to Peter Michel) ... 7,000

Wendell st, 110 ft w of North Market, s f, 25x100 ft, dated Sept. 8 (A. M. and H. D. Huntington to Charles P. Peterson) ... 1,700

Ayers av, 234¼ ft s of West Chicago av, e f, 24x125 ft, dated Sept. 7 (H. E. and H. Hurlbut to G. E. Forster) ... 400

Thirty-second st, 221 ft e of Fox, s f, 24x124 ft, dated June 13 (Laflin Boles and Smith to Ann Howard) ... 700

West Indiana st, 73 ft e of Oakley, s f, 48x [illegible] ft, dated Sept. 8 (George P. Ray to Lucius C. Platt) ... 2,300

Larrabee st, 283 ft n of Chicago av, w f, 116x135 ft, with buildings, dated Aug. 15 (Charles Sheer to William H. Parcell) ... 40,000

Vernon av, s w cor of Thirty-second st, w f, 50x164¾ ft, dated Aug. 6 (E. and H. Miller to John Werkmeister) ... 4,500

West Congress st, 119 ft e of Laflin, s f, 25x171¾ ft, dated Aug. 1 (John J. Corcoran to Jacob Alt) ... 2,500

Allport st, 144 ft n of Twenty-first, w f, 24x125 ft, dated April 6 (J. A. Stewart to V. Svoboda) ... 800

Allport st, adjoining above, 24x125 ft, dated July 23 (same party to V. Krizek) ... 800

Allport st, near above, 24x125 ft, dated July 21 (same party to V. Snirs) ... 800

North Oakley st, s e cor Wilmot av, Lots 39 and 40, dated Aug. 13 (L. Miller et al. to H. Kirchoff) ... 900

Hudson av, n w cor of Menomonee st, e f, 24x123 ft, improved, dated Sept. 13 (George Koelle to Mathias Behles) ... 5,500

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Baxter st, 300 s of Belmont av, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 1 (C. Lindemann et al. to G. Hoffmann) ... $ 600

Florence av, 180 ft n of Marianna st, e f, 50x124 ft, dated Aug. 24 ... 1,000

Wrightwood av, near Paua st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 10 (R. M. and P. W. Parker to Isaac Jones) ... 2,350

Oakdale av, 144 ft w of Southport, n f, 48x125 ft, dated Sept. 13 (William Alt to Mary Dress) ... 900

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Greer st, 221 ft e of California av, n f, 37¾x125 ft, dated Aug. 18 (N. Corwith to M. Waldron) ... $ 450

Atlantic st, n of Fifty-fifth, e f, 25x131 ft, dated Aug. 6 (W. Lister to W. H. Fisher) ... 400

Washington av, 303¾ ft n of Fifty-fifth st, w f, 100x150 ft, dated Sept. 7 (William Vocke to David J. Lindsay) ... 5,750

Stone av, 101 ft w of Morgan st, n f, 24x125 ft, dated July 12 (estate of H. G. Stone to Ann Dailey) ... 800

Forty-seventh st, 120 ft e of Aberdeen, n f, 24x125 ft, dated Sept. 1 (same party to M. Stalcup) ... 1,050

Atlantic st, near Fifty-sixth, e f, 25x131 ft, dated Sept. 13 (H. J. Madsen to J. and A. Sullivan) ... 1,325

Drexel av, 289 ft n of Fifty-ninth st, w f, 50x130 ft, dated Sept. 12 (George Berg to Peter Michel) ... 1,600

Barney st, s w corner of Wright, n f, 47¾x120 ft, dated May 22 (W. W. Allport to William Dorsett) ... 700

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Carroll av, n e corner of Forty-third st, s f, 76¾x100 ft, dated Aug. 24 (West Chicago Land Co. to M. A. Farr) ... $ 1,350

North av, n w corner of Ballou st, s f, 25x136 ft, dated Sept. 11 (J. A. and T. Ryan to J. Featherstone) ... 475

Norman av, 141 ft n of North, w f, 25x118 ft, dated Sept. 3 (R. S. Cox to J. Rodger) ... 400

Myrtle st, 47 ft s of Bloomington, e f, 24x125 ft, improved, dated March 30 (A. A. and O. M. Wells to Jane E. Lynch) ... 1,500

Mead st, 156 ft n of North av, e f, 27x177 ft, dated Sept. 12 (F. A. Hovestadt to A. Knopp) ... 335

BUILDING PERMITS.

Yesterday building permits were issued as follows:

William Huntington, five-story warehouse, 80x90 feet, No. 169 North Water street, to cost $25,000.

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, one-story freight-house, 50x230, West Water and Dunn streets, to cost $15,000.

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, shelter-shed, 21x201, Chicago avenue and Halsted street, to cost $2,000.

J. M. Darling, basement, 24x28, No. 3574 Butterfield street, to cost $1,000.

F. L. Wilson, two-story dwelling, 25x52, No. 128 Fourth avenue, to cost $3,500.

M. Burbach, two-story dwelling, 21x32, No. 2808 Fifth avenue, to cost $3,500.

H. J. Winslow, three-story dwelling, 48x72, Indiana street and Hoyne avenue, to cost $12,000.

COMMERCIAL.

The leading produce markets were unsettled again yesterday, though with less wide fluctuations in prices. Corn was easier, other cereals generally firm, and provisions stronger. The foreign telegrams leaned in favor of the widow and the orphan, while the weather here was fine, but there were rumors of storming out West, which beared wheat, while they bulled corn. It was expected to be followed by a cold wave that would reduce the corn yield but permit the fall plowing and seeding of wheat, but the day wore along without any confirmation of the rumor, and the later feeling was heavy on the conviction that the knowing ones had unloaded big piles of stuff on men who did not suspect it till the thing was all over.

Provisions were less active, and irregularly stronger. Liverpool reported a decline of 6d on lard, but the local hog market was called stronger on a smaller supply, and this started up prices at the opening to the extent of about 2½c all round. This was followed by a decline of 10c, in sympathy with corn, which was recovered towards 11 o'clock, but with less doing, and the market eased off later. About the only feature in the market was an apparent effort to bull pork for the purpose of selling the near futures, and it did not succeed, as there was not enough demand to make it worth while to continue the operation. Outside speculation seemed to have gone out of provisions and into corn. There was only a moderate inquiry for cash stuff by shippers; they took a few car-loads of meats, and some pork. October pork sold up 22½c, and closed 12½c above the latest prices of Wednesday, at $11.45 bid, while January closed only 2½c higher, at $11.80 bid, after selling up 12½c. Lard closed 5c higher, at $8.25 bid for October and $8.02½ bid for January. Short ribs closed 7½c higher, at $6.25 bid for October. On the afternoon call pork and lard declined 2½c on the near futures, and weakened another 2½c on the curbstone. Short ribs were firm on the call for next month, but January weakened 5c, closing at $5.97½ bid.

Flour was dull and steady. The trading was only local, with not much material offering to exporters, except to arrive, and they did not care to buy for future delivery, as they feared an advance in freights. Bran and other coarse millstuffs were scarce and firm.

Wheat was more active, and generally firm. It sold down ⅛c early in the day, then advanced 1½c, and closed ⅛c below the latest prices of Wednesday, at 98¾c bid for October and $1.00 bid for November. The British markets were called dull and heavy, while nearly 300 car-loads were inspected "in," and New York made it out that the visible supply increased about 2,100,000 bu during last week. The result was a weakening here, but one or two local houses bought quite freely at the decline, and then the market reacted, in sympathy with corn. There were some whispers about war news, but the chief reason for the buying was probably the complaints from the country about unusual dryness of the soil, making it impossible to plow and seed for the next crop of winter wheat. There was a good deal more life in the market than usual, and probably liberal trading on New York orders. The current offerings of spring grades were in poor request for shipment, selling at 96¾@97c for No. 2, and mostly at 86c for No. 3 in North Side houses. Winter wheat was quiet at $1.03¼ for No. 2 red cash, and $1.04¾ seller October, with 97½ for No. 3 red. Some round lots, not reported on the market, were taken for shipment. On the afternoon call the market for regular declined ⅛c, and immediately afterwards sold off another ⅛c on the news that New York was weaker. October sold at 97¾c, and November at 99⅛c.

Corn was active and irregular. It declined 1c, then advanced 1¼@1⅜c, and fell back, closing ⅛c below the latest prices of Wednesday, at 51⅛c bid for October and 52⅛c for May. The British markets were called dull and unchanged, while our receipts aggregated nearly 700 car-loads, and the visible supply was said to have increased 1,910,000 bu during last week. These points induced Wall street orders to sell large quantities, which made our market very weak at the outset, and it looked at one time as if it were going all to pieces. The buying was chiefly on country account, but some local firms were purchasers on the strength of news that the corn crop in Northern Iowa is fully one-third damaged. The local influence was, however, rather bearish on the whole, till about noon, when it turned on the news of rain in the West, which was regarded as likely to be followed by a cold wave. Several lines of shorts were filled in, but a few local speculators let buyers have all they wanted, and had more to sell after the latter had got through. There was a very good shipping demand for all grades, chiefly at 51⅞@52⅛c for No. 2 and 48¼@48½c for rejected. On the afternoon call the market weakened ⅛@¼c, and sold down ⅛c afterward, to 51⅛c for October and 51⅞c for May.

Oats were active and higher, with the trading largely in the more remote deliveries. Opening a shade above the closing prices of Wednesday, the market became firmer under lighter receipts and the upward turn in corn, an advance of ⅛@¼c being established toward noon. From that point prices weakened somewhat with the larger grain, the latest transactions on the regular board showing a gain of ⅛@⅛c. No. 2, car-lots, was active, selling at 27½@27¾c, closing at 27¾c bid, or ⅛c above the close of the previous day. May sold early at 31⅛c up to 32⅛c, and back to 31⅛c, closing at the latter price. November transactions were at the range of 28⅛@29c, closing at 29c bid. In the sample market there was a healthy demand and a firmer feeling, No. 2 mixed selling at 28@29c, and No. 2 white at 29¼@30¼c.

Rye was steady for spot and seller the month, and October and November deliveries selling up ⅛@¼c. No. 2 spot sold at 57½c, the transactions in October being at 58⅛c, those in November being at 59⅛@60c, the outside price being asked at the close.

Barley was steady for spot, while October and November advanced 1c. No. 2 in store sold at 60c, and No. 3 at 43@44c. No. 2 for October delivery sold in a small way at 61c, and November brought 62@63c. Samples were in good demand at about Wednesday's prices. The firmness in prices yesterday is believed to be due to the fact that barley is carried forward in poorer shape than was anticipated. Leading maltsters assert that very little of this grain grading below No. 3 is fit for use in their business.

Dry goods remain steady. Trade is active in nearly all departments of the market, and the daily distributions reach large proportions. Millinery and clothing are also going out in an active way. The grocery trade displays an increasing activity, and all the leading staple articles, including sugars, coffees, rice, and sirups, are firmly held. Butter was in good request at fully late prices. Cheese was rather easy. In the fish market the only change was a decline to $1.90@2.00 in family whitefish, which continue abundant. No. 1 whitefish, on the other hand, are a little scarce. Dried fruits continue quiet, but prices average firm. Oils were steady as last quoted.

The last ten days have seen more than the ordinary activity in the coffee trade and an exceedingly firm feeling has been developed. Recent advices from Rio indicate that this season's crop will be only about half of an average, and just at present there is considerable speculative activity, under which prices are advancing.

In green-fruits, peaches were abundant, the receipts of Delaware aggregating 2,700 half-bushel baskets, and those of Michigan counting up 3,500 peck baskets. Prices were about the same as Wednesday, Michigans selling at 50@60c per basket, and Delawares at $1.50@2.00, the latter for choice Crawfords. Apples plenty from Southern Illinois and Michigan, and prices easier. Grapes easier, Concords selling at 8c per lb. Hides and grease quiet and steady. Metals and tinners' ware continue active at quotations. Potatoes steady at the low prices for the last month. Wool quiet and unchanged. Hay was steady with little doing, receipts showing a slight falling off. In seeds flaxseed sold at $1.30 @1.31¼ on track, and $1.27 for the year. Timothy seed was steady at about $1.30 for prime.

Some very severe remarks were indulged in yesterday on 'Change in reference to the alleged statements of visible supply of grain. Nobody, that is, hardly anybody, supposed that the stocks of wheat increased 2,100,000 bu during last week, or that corn increased 1,910,000 bu in the same time. In regard to the corn statement it is wired hither from New York (to W. T. Baker & Co.) that the statistician neglected a week previous to include 460,000 bu afloat in the harbor there, and that the balance of the increase was on the lake, most of it being bound for Canada and New England points. The latter is a vanishing quantity, not going into store at all where it can be counted, and the former has also gone out long ere this. We repeat that the statement of visible supply should be made up in Chicago, and placed before the public at least a day earlier in the week than at present.

Our wheat market was temporarily beared yesterday by the blackboard quotation of $1.01 in St. Louis, which was subsequently changed to $1.03.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' price for round lots yesterday, compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c in provisions or ⅛c in grain above the figures bid.

	Closed Wednesday.	Range Thursday.	Closed Thursday.
MESS PORK—PER BRL.			
September	$ 11.25	[illegible]	[illegible]
October	11.32½	[illegible]	11.42½
Year	*11.15	10.97½@11.20	11.17½
January	11.77½	11.80 @11.90	11.82½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
September	$ 8.17½	[illegible]	$ 8.25
October	8.17½	8.10 @ 8.27½	8.25
Year	7.90	7.92½@ 7.97½	7.92½
January	8.00	7.97½@ 8.05	8.02½
MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
Short ribs, cash	$ 6.17½	$ 6.20 @ 6.32½	$ 6.25
September	6.17½	[illegible]	6.25
October	6.17½	6.12½@ 6.32½	6.25
January	5.97½	5.90 @ 6.02½	5.97½
WHEAT.			
No. 2 red cash	$ 1.03	[illegible]	$ 1.03¼
No. 3 red	97	[illegible]	97½
No. 2 spring	*96¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 3 spring	86	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reg. September	96¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
October	98¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
November	1.00¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
The year	*96¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
CORN.			
No. 2 cash	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
High mixed	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rejected	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
The year	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
OATS.			
No. 2 mixed	27¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
September	27¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
October	27¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
Year	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	31¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
RYE.			
No. 2	57¼	[illegible]	*57¼
September	57¼	[illegible]	*57¼
October	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
November	*59¾	[illegible]	*60
BARLEY.			
No. 2 cash	60	60	60
No. 2 September	60	60 @ 61	61
No. 2 October	60	61 @ 61	61
No. 3 cash	[illegible]	43 @ 44	44

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Thursday morning, as compared with the corresponding date last year:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1883.	RECEIPTS. 1882.	SHIPMENTS. 1883.	SHIPMENTS. 1882.
Flour, brls	7,686	9,472	12,304	8,464
Wheat, bu	170,250	155,186	195,195	46,387
Corn, bu	442,624	164,637	317,360	188,524
Oats, bu	149,115	122,508	207,615	154,737
Rye, bu	37,504	15,074	24,188	5,899
Barley, bu	25,857	26,846	11,456	9,223
Grass seed, lbs	300,830	33,351	243,610	319,334
Flaxseed, lbs	1,051,560	2,297,140	209,142	2,061,590
Broom-corn, lbs	14,000	[illegible]	3,642	40,124
Cured meats, lbs	397,700	204,850	2,282,959	879,736
Canned meats, cases	[illegible]	[illegible]	5,224	[illegible]
Dressed beef, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,092,839	[illegible]
Beef, tcs	[illegible]	[illegible]	5	88
Beef, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	420	447
Pork, brls	150	[illegible]	391	2,171
Lard, lbs	24,700	286,160	894,341	1,136,805
Cheese, lbs	203,134	[illegible]	148,310	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	156,487	171,955	128,408	184,629
Live hogs, No.	17,113	11,759	6,948	6,358
Cattle, No.	11,902	7,435	4,847	4,164
Sheep, No.	3,676	2,275	1,922	907
Hides, lbs	70,439	285,545	436,730	423,550
Wool, lbs	121,528	140,640	186,067	119,088
Coal, tons	12,754	14,395	5,956	2,161
Lumber, m feet	6,295	6,754	5,182	4,797
Shingles, m	224	340	88	673
Salt, brls	5,334	14,544	8,063	6,469

The following grain was inspected as "received" in this city yesterday morning: 34 cars high-grade winter wheat, 84 cars lower grades, 119 cars No. 2 spring, 68 cars lower grades (295 wheat); 286 cars and 6,100 bu contract corn, 371 cars and 20,800 bu lower grades (697 corn); 53 cars No. 2 white oats, 46 cars No. 2, 46 cars lower grades (145 oats); 65 cars No. 2 rye, 16 cars lower grades, 10 cars No. 2 barley, 38 cars No. 3, 7 cars lower grades. Total, 1,271 cars, or 745,000 bu. Inspected out: 151,200 bu wheat, 315,361 bu corn, 40,453 bu oats, 8,074 bu rye, 575 bu barley.

Lake freights were quiet at 4@4¼c for corn to Buffalo, 4¾c being paid on wheat to the same port. Engagements were made to carry 111,000 bu wheat, 180,000 bu corn, and 40,000 bu rye.

Rail freights were steady, quoted on a basis of 25c per 100 lbs on grain to New York.

The following table shows the visible supply of grain at the dates named:

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.
Sept. 8, 1883	23,514,992	13,247,758	5,437,095	406,535
Sept. 1, 1883	21,494,798	11,337,814	4,199,107	271,122
Sept. 9, 1882	12,780,612	6,594,686	6,646,044	199,819
Sept. 10, 1881	19,849,000	24,083,000	6,780,000	350,000
Sept. 11, 1880	14,147,000	18,701,000	1,514,000	334,000
Sept. 13, 1879	17,397,000	12,041,000	2,642,000	355,000
Sept. 14, 1878	11,793,000	10,602,000	4,318,000	2,262,000

Also 1,580,443 bu rye Sept. 8, against 1,537,384 bu the week previous.

The following are reported on ocean passage:

	Sept. 8, 1883.	Sept. 1, 1883.	Sept. 9, 1882.
Wheat and flour, qrs	1,850,000	1,775,000	2,300,000
Corn, qrs	250,000	270,000	140,000

The hay crop the present year appears to be uniformly heavy throughout the country. The South, that last year had a very small yield as a consequence of the early drouth, has an abundance the present season. The Chicago market, as a result of such a state of things, is slow, and low prices are the rule. Even the Michigan lumber regions will to a great extent be independent of this market. This is shown by recent orders on hay dealers of this city for presses for bailing hay in Northern Michigan, the same being intended for consumption in the logging camps.

Next week telegrams on the coffee market can be sent from Brazil to New York in two hours, and be posted on the Chicago Commercial Exchange soon afterward. Heretofore these dispatches have been sent via London, arriving here the next day, but the completion of a telegraph line between New York and Rio Janeiro shortens the time, and probably the cost will be much lower than heretofore.

PROVISIONS AND BREADSTUFFS.

SALES.

FLOUR—On 'Change, 600 sacks and 200 brls springs partly at $4.50; 200 brls winters on p. t.; 625 sacks low grades partly at $2.12½@2.50. Total about 1,300 brls.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—On 'Change, 21 cars bran at $11.50@11.75 on track and $11.50@12.00 free on board, part of the former to arrive; 5 cars middlings at $16.00 @17.12½ free on board; 1 car wheat screenings at $13.00.

WINTER WHEAT—On 'Change, 8 cars No. 2 red at $1.03¼; 5,000 bu seller October at $1.04¾; 10,000 bu No. 2 Turkish on p. t.; 8 cars new No. 3 at 97½c; 7 cars new rejected at 87@88c; 3 cars by sample at 92c for No. 3 on track; 12 cars do at 80c for no grade, 85@95c for rejected, [illegible] for No. 4 white, $1.05 for No. 2 red, and [illegible] for No. 2 Turkish free on board. Total about 40,000 bu.

SPRING WHEAT—On 'Change, 75 cars No. 2 at 96¾@97c; 14 cars No. 3 at 86@87c; 14 cars by sample at 86@90c for No. 3 on track; 6 cars do at 86@88c for No. 3 free on board; 13 cars do at 80c for no grade; 75@85c for rejected, and 90@98c for No. 3 switched. Total about 62,000 bu.

REGULAR WHEAT—On Call, 20,000 bu seller October at 98@98¾c; 392,000 bu seller November at 99¾c@$1.00¾; 305,000 bu seller December at $1.01¼@1.01¾.

CORN—On 'Change, 122 cars and 13,000 bu No. 2 at 51⅞@52⅛c; 4 cars No. 2 white, special bin, at 53¾c; 95 cars and 5,200 bu high mixed at 52@52¾c; 343 cars and 21,400 bu rejected at 48@48½c; 1,200 bu do, in special bin, at 49½c; 10 cars by sample at 49@50c for rejected white on track; 92 cars do at 47c for no grade, 49@49½c for rejected, and 50@53c for cars free on board. Total about 365,000 bu.

Call sales: 15,000 bu seller September at 51¾c; 270,000 bu seller October at 51⅛@51¾c; 385,000 bu seller November at 50⅜@50¾c; 120,000 bu seller the year at 49¾@48⅝c; 20,000 bu seller January at 48⅝@48¾c; 120,000 bu seller May at 52⅛@52⅝c.

OATS—On 'Change, 31 cars No. 2 at 27½@27¾c; 10 cars by sample at 27½@28c for rejected, 28@28¾c for rejected white, 28@29c for No. 2, and 30c for No. 2 white on track; 37 cars do at 22c for no grade, 26@28¾c for rejected, 27½@28c for rejected white, 28@29c for No. 2, 29@30¾c for No. 2 white, and 31¼@32c for barley-oats free on board. Total about 40,000 bu.

Call sales: 5,000 bu seller October at 27¾@28¾c; 20,000 bu seller November at 28¾c; 130,000 bu seller May at 31¾@32¾c.

RYE—On 'Change, 42 cars No. 2 at 57½c; 2 cars by sample at 56¾c for No. 2 on track; 17 cars do at 47c for no grade and 51@55½c for rejected free on board. Total about 31,000 bu.

BARLEY—On 'Change, 5 cars No. 2 at 60c; 4 cars No. 3 at 43@44c; 24 cars by sample at 51c for No. 3, 35@47c for No. 4, 45@55c for No. 3, and 60c for No. 2 on track; 15 cars do at 45@46c for No. 4, 47@55c for No. 3, and 64@65c for No. 2 free on board; 10 cars do at 46@60c for No. 3 (the latter choice) switched. Total about 36,000 bu.

MESS PORK—On 'Change, 250 brls spot at $11.32½. Call sales: 1,500 brls seller the year at $11.17½@11.20; 1,000 brls seller January at $11.82½.

LARD—On 'Change, 500 tcs spot at $8.25@8.27½. Call sales: 1,000 tcs seller November at $7.92½@8.00; 500 tcs seller the year at $7.92½; 500 tcs seller January at $8.02½; 750 tcs seller February at $8.10.

MEATS—On 'Change, 330 tcs sweet-pickled hams at 9¾c for 24-lb av and 12½@12¾c for 16-lb av; 185 tcs sweet-pickled shoulders at 5¼@5⅝c; 150,000 lbs short ribs at $6.20@6.32½; 10,000 pcs green hams (late Wednesday) at 11¾c seller December; 50,000 lbs long clear sides at $6.15.

Call sales: 100,000 lbs short ribs, seller October, at $6.27½; 50,000 lbs seller November at $6.25.

SEEDS—On 'Change, 3 cars and 2,800 bags timothy seed, spot, at $1.29@1.30; 3 cars do, seller September, at $1.30; 46 cars and 10,000 bu flaxseed at $1.30 for rejected in store, $1.30@1.31¼ for No. 1 do, $1.29 for rejected on track, $1.30@1.31¼ for No. 1 do, $1.32 for No. 1 delivered, $1.31@1.31¼ for September, and $1.27 for the year; 15 bags clover-seed at $5.15@5.20.

HAY—On 'Change, 1 car No. 1 timothy at $9.00, 1 car at $9.50; 2 cars choice do at $10.50 o. t.; 2 cars at $10.00; 1 car mixed at $8.50 f. o. b.; 2 cars upland prairie at $8.00; 1 car Iowa at $8.50; 3 cars do at $8.75; 2 cars at $9.00; 1 car No. 1 prairie at $8.50 o. t.; 1 car at $8.50 f. o. b.

GREASE—On 'Change, 500 tcs city white at 6¾c.

STRAW—On 'Change, 1 car oats straw at $6.00 on track.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Dealers report a light business, with the new corn coming forward slowly:

Choice hurl and carpet	7 @8¼
Green, self-working	6 @6
Red-tipped, self-working	5¼@5½
Inferior and common	2 @4
Crooked	3 @4½

BUTTER—The market was reasonably active and maintained a firm tone. Fine butter is temporarily scarce, and it looks as though prices might go still higher. There is a quiet market for the grades below choice:

Creamery, fancy	25@26	Common grades	13 @14
Do, fair to choice	22@24	Packing stock	10 @11
Dairy, fancy	20@23	Inferior	8 @ 9
Dairy, choice	18@19	Grease	7 @ 7½
Dairy, fair to good	15@17		

CHEESE—In this market there was fair activity, and the recent advance was pretty generally adhered to, though the prevalent feeling is not firm:

Full cream, cheddar	9½@10
Full cream, flat, two in a box	10@10½
Flat, slightly skimmed	5 @ 6½
Skim, common to fair	3½@ 4
Low grades	1 @ 3

EGGS—Were scarce and higher, selling at 20c per doz for fresh.

FRUITS AND NUTS—In this market there is less doing than there is reason to expect at this time of year, but jobbers look for a free movement by and by, and stocks are held with steadiness:

FOREIGN.

Prunes, Turkish	$ 7 @ 7½
Raisins, layers	1.75 @1.80
Raisins, London, layers	2.05 @2.15
Raisins, Valencias	7½@ 8
Raisins, loose Muscatel	1.70 @1.80
Zante currants	6½@ 6¾

DOMESTIC.

Apples, evaporated, boxes	14 @ 15
Apples, sliced	10 @ 11
Apples, Southern	7 @ 7½
Apples, Eastern, quarters	8¾@ 9
Peaches, unpared, halves	8 @ 9
Blackberries, new	10 @ 10½

GREEN FRUITS—Receipts of peaches were large and prices steady at $1.50@2.00 for Delawares and 50@60c per basket for Michigan. Apples a shade easier and grapes lower:

Lemons, per box	$6.00@6.50
Apples, per brl	1.50@3.00
Peaches, Michigan, per basket	40@ 60
Pears, per basket	50@ 70
Grapes, per lb	5@ 8
Cranberries, per qt	10@ 12

GROCERIES—Sugars are firm, the recent advance being thoroughly sustained. Coffees continue active and strong. Rice also is very firm. Trade is fair and improving:

RICE.

Carolina	6 @ 7
Louisiana	5½@ 6½

COFFEE.

Java	18 @25
Maracaibo	13 @14
Mexican, fair to good	11¼@12¼
Rio, fancy	12 @12¾
Rio, prime to choice	10¾@11¾
Rio, fair to good	9½@10
Rio, roasting	8¾@ 9

SUGARS.

Patent cut loaf	9¾
Granulated, standard	9¾
A standard	8¾
A No. 2	8¾@ 8½
Extra C	8¾@ 8½
Yellow	6¾@ 7½

HIDES—Dealers report a light business at quotations:

Green-cured, light, per lb	8
Green-cured, heavy	8
Part cured	7½
Damaged hides	[illegible]
Green-salted, bulls	[illegible]
Calf, per lb	12 @12½
Dry-salted, per lb	[illegible]
Dry flint, No. 1	13 @14
Damaged, dry	11 @12
Sheep pelts	25 @25

Branded and horn-hooked 15 per cent off from these prices. Long-haired thin skins are classed as damaged hides.

METALS AND TINNERS' WARE—Dealers generally report a satisfactory trade:

Tin-plates, 10x14, IC, per box	$ 6.50
Tin-plates, 10x14, IX	8.50
Tin-plates, 14x20, IC, roofing	6.25
Tin-plates, 20x28, IC, roofing	13.00
Pig-tin, per lb	24@ 27
Bar-tin	28
Solder	15@ 16
Bar-lead	6
Lead-pipe	6½
Copper-bottoms, per lb	33
Sheathing, copper-tinned, 14 and 15 oz	33
Planished, copper-tinned, 14 and 15 oz	34
Planished, cut to size	[illegible]
Sheet-zinc	5½@ 6½
Sheet-iron, Nos. 10 to 16	3.50
Sheet-iron, Nos. 25 and 26	4.00
Sheet-iron, No. 27	4.20
Common bar-iron rates	1.90@ 1.20
Russia iron, No. 8 to 12	15
American planished iron, "B"	9¾
American do, "A"	10
Galvanized iron, Nos. 14 to 28	12.00@16.00

Discount on galvanized iron is 10 per cent on Juniata and 40 per cent on charcoal.

NAILS—In liberal stock and steady at $3.00@3.05.

OILS—Prices were firm for most lines. Trade continues fair:

Carbon, 175 test	10½	Linseed, boiled	56@57
Carbon, 150 test	11¾	Whale, winter	73
Lard, extra	85	Sperm	$1.35
Lard, No. 1	65	Neats-foot, pure	90
Lard, No. 2	55	Turpentine	44
Linseed, raw	53@54		

POTATOES—Steady at 30@35c per bu by the car-lot on track for common, and $1.75@2.00 for Illinois and Jerseys.

SALT—A steady trade at quotations:

New York and Saginaw, fine, per brl	$ 1.10
Coarse salt, per brl	1.35@1.50
Dairy, with bags	2.20@2.50
Dairy, without bags	1.75@1.90
Ashton, dairy, per sack	3.50
Ground alum	1.10
Liverpool, fine, ground	1.20

WOOL—Business light, prices ruling about as follows:

WASHED.		UNWASHED.	
Medium	34@36	Medium (⅜ and ½ blood)	24@26
Quarter blood	32@33	Quarter blood	20@21
Coarse	28@30	Low quarter blood	19@20
Fine light	32@33	Coarse and common	15@20
Fine heavy	28@30	Fine light	20@22
Medium tub	32@35	Fine heavy	16@18
Coarse tub	30@32	Fine earthy	16@18

TALLOW—Steady at 7¾@8c for city, 7c for No. 1 country, and 6¾c for No. 2 country. Sales on 'Change, 450 brls and 25,000 lbs city at 7¾@7¾c, the latter choice.

WHISKY—Steady on a basis of $1.16 for highwines.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	7,550	10,505	2,189
Tuesday	8,661	21,208	4,387
Wednesday	11,661	17,113	3,676
Thursday	8,000	14,000	3,000
Total	35,872	62,826	13,152
Same time last week	31,862	65,717	12,021
Shipments—			
Monday	2,464	3,291	594
Tuesday	2,069	3,828	1,742
Wednesday	4,545	6,968	1,922
Total	9,078	14,047	4,258

There were lighter receipts yesterday all around, and prices averaged stronger. Cattle did not advance appreciably, but they sold more freely and at firmer prices. Sales of natives were at $3.40@6.30, and of Westerns at $3.75@4.60. The hog trade opened active at an advance of 5@10c, and closed weak. Sheep were fairly active and steady.

Mr. John H. Donnelly, of Cheyenne, who is spending a few days in the city, is of the opinion that Chicago will receive nearly as many range cattle this year as last. Although the arrivals to date show a considerable falling off he thinks that from now on to the close of November they will exhibit an increase on last season. But notwithstanding the prospective liberal receipts he believes that present prices will be sustained, as the wants of canners and dressed-beef shippers are practically unlimited.

CATTLE—Although the receipts were some 3,000 less than for the previous day, they were large, amounting to some 8,000, and making a total for the expired part of the week of rather more than 35,800, or 2,000 more than for the same time last week. There was a steadier feeling in all branches of the market, and, while no class of stock was salable at any considerable advance, prices leaned a little in buyers' favor. Choice and extra grades, of which the offerings were extremely few, were specially strong. Only one drove went above $6.00, and the total of sales at better than $5.75 did not reach 200 head. The offerings consisted for the most part of common to good grades and $4.25@5.35 were the ruling prices. The extreme range on shipping steers was $3.90@6.30.

There was a decidedly better demand for native butchers' stock, and, although prices did not advance to any notable extent, they were stronger all around. Poor to good fat cows sold at $2.60@3.35, bulls at $2.50 @3.50, and steers at $3.75@4.25. A few scrubs were peddled out at $2.40@2.75.

Stockers and feeders received a little more attention than on the preceding days of the week, but prices did not improve. Even at the recent decline prices of stockers are relatively higher than fat cattle, and countrymen are not taking hold very sharply. Sales of stockers were at $3.00@3.75 and of feeders at $3.75@4.10.

Range cattle sold to rather better advantage than on the day before. The supply was smaller, while the demand was unabated. There were only a few loads of Texas through cattle, and prices of that class are to a certain extent nominal at $3.75@4.25. Northern range sold at $3.75@4.60 for very poor to prime lots.

CATTLE SALES.

[illegible]

HOGS—A falling off in the receipts of something like 3,000 head and the firmer tone of the market for hog products not only checked the declining tendency of prices, but turned them in the other direction, the day's trading being done at an average advance of 5@10c. Including the stale hogs there was a supply of fully 22,000 head, but between the local and Eastern buyers all but about 5,000 were picked up and the market closed firm at $4.90@5.40 for poor to choice light, and at $4.60@5.35 for inferior to choice heavy. Most of the light went at $5.00@5.25 and the bulk of the heavy at $4.70@5.15. Culls sold at $3.00@4.40.

HOG SALES.

[illegible]

SHEEP—There was fair activity in this branch of the market, and prices were steady at $2.25@3.50 for inferior to medium and at $3.50@4.25 for good to choice. Lambs were in demand at $1.25@3.50 per head.

SHEEP SALES.

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 13—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,100 head; shipments, 1,200; active, firm; all grades in better demand; exports, $6.00@6.35; good to choice shipping, $5.40@5.90; medium to fair, $4.75@5.25; native butchering stuff, $3.50@4.50; Texans, $3.50@4.25; Indians, $3.60@4.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,500; shipments, 2,100; steady; common to medium, $2.50@3.25; fair to good, $3.40@3.75; prime, $4.00@4.25.

HOGS—Active, lower; light, $4.90@5.00; packing, $4.90@5.20; butchers', $4.90@5.15; receipts, 3,200; shipments, 1,700 head.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—CATTLE—Receipts, 320; dull and lower; fair to extra steers sold at $5.00@6.75 per cwt, live weight; dressed beef dull and lower at 8@10c for Texas sides, and 7@10c for native do; Chicago dressed beef sold generally at 7@8c.

SHEEP—Receipts, 7,300 head; dull and weak; $3.50@5.50 per cwt for sheep; $4.75@6.25 for lambs; dressed mutton, 6@8c; dressed lambs, 8½@10c.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,000 head; doing better; $5.35@5.85 per cwt.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Sept. 13.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,634; market dull; prices a shade off from yesterday.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,500; market slow; Philadelphias, $5.50@5.60; Yorkers, $5.10@5.35.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,800; market very dull; nothing doing; plenty unsold.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 13.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,200 head; lower and weak; native steers, 1,340 to 1,389 lbs, $4.75@5.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,400 head; 10c higher; $4.70@4.80.

SHEEP—Receipts, 350; slow; natives, averaging 80 lbs, $2.50.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 13.—HOGS—Weak; common and light, $3.90@5.30; packing and butchers', $4.80@5.35; receipts, 2,100; shipments, 945.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 13.—PROVISIONS—Bacon—Cumberland cut dull at 49s; short ribs dull at 48s. Pork—Prime mess Eastern dull at 85s; Western dull at 72s. Lard—Prime Western dull at 43s.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn—New mixed steady at 5s 6¼d.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 13—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—[illegible] 11s 6d.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Winter, 9s 5d@9s; spring, 8s 6d@9s 9d; No. 1 California, 9s 3d@9s 7d; No. 2 California, 8s 10d@9s. New corn, 5s 5d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 74s. Lard, 43s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 13—3 p. m.—COTTON—Firm; 5 13-16 @5 15-16d; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 8,000.

PROVISIONS—American lard, 43s 3d.

REFINED PETROLEUM—[illegible]

LONDON, Sept. 13.—SUGAR—Muscovado afloat, 20s [illegible]

REFINED PETROLEUM—[illegible]

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—[illegible]

The following were received at the Board of Trade: LIVERPOOL, Sept. 13—12 m.—Wheat dull. Corn—Not much doing. Cargoes off coast—Wheat dull. Corn unchanged. To arrive—Wheat dull and heavy. Corn steady. Wheat and corn for the United Kingdom and Continent dull. Weather in England fine. Pork, 74s. Lard dull at 43s 3d. Bacon—L. C., 50s 6d; S. C., 51s 6d. Cheese, 55s 6d. Beef, 85s. Tallow, 41s 9d.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat inactive. Corn quiet but steady. MARK LANE—Cargoes off coast—Wheat—Buyers are holding off. Corn—None offered. Cargoes on passage—Wheat heavy. Corn steady. Weather in England fine.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Winter wheat moderately active for prompt delivery, mainly for home trade purposes and in good part on speculative account, at somewhat irregular but generally a trifle stronger prices; the export call again comparatively light, millers operating very sparingly; of the sales of No. 2 red wheat afloat, those at the lowest figures were in exchange for the October option, and part at a difference of ¾@⅞c a bu in favor of the option; spring wheat ruled weaker near the close, leading to a limited business, chiefly for England. Ocean grain freights dull and weak. The freight contracts included by steam, for Liverpool, wheat on private terms quoted at 3d; for London, wheat, 3¼@4d; Antwerp, grain on private terms quoted at 3½@4d; oats, 3d per 32 lbs; and from Boston, by steam, for Liverpool, grain, 3¼d. Sales included No. 1 red, quoted as closing at $1.20 in elevator; No. 2 red, $1.14¾ in elevator, $1.14¾ in store, and $1.15¼@1.16¾, as to quality, chiefly at $1.16@1.16½ afloat, closing at $1.14¾ in elevator; No. 3 red, $1.09@1.09½ in elevator and $1.11 delivered; No. 2 Chicago spring afloat near the extreme close at $1.08 for shipment, chiefly to London. No. 2 red futures: September, $1.14¾@1.14¾, closing $1.14¾ asked; October, $1.15¾@1.16¾, closing at $1.15¾ bid; November, $1.17¾@1.18¾, closing at $1.18¾ asked; December, $1.19¾@1.20¾, closing at $1.20¾; January, $1.21¾@1.22¾, closing at $1.22¾. Corn a trifle higher for prompt delivery on lighter and less urgent offerings, in the face of the free arrivals and the large addition to the visible supply; at the current quotations, however, business less active, especially for export: No. 2 regular inspection, afloat and delivered, 64@65c, mostly at 64½@65c, closing at 64½c asked afloat, and in elevator in lots at 63@63½c; do in store, 63@63½c, mostly 63c; do delivered from store, 64¼c; No. 2 white in lots in elevator, 68c. No. 2 futures: September, 63½@64c, closing at 63c; October, 63¾@64¾c, closing at 64c bid; November, 63¾@64¾c, closing at 63½c bid; December, 62¾@63¾c, closing at 62¾c bid. Oats freely dealt in at stronger prices, prompt deliveries showing an improvement of about ¼@½c, in exceptional instances even more, and No. 2 oats, on the option list, advancing early about ¼@½c, and reacting late in the afternoon about ⅛@½c a bu, and leaving off more steady. Sales included No. 1 white in elevator 43¼c, closing at 43¼c; No. 2 white in elevator 35¼@35¾c, closing at 35¼c bid and delivered nominal; No. 2 in elevator 33@33¾c, closing at 33c asked, and delivered 33@33¾c; No. 2 Chicago afloat, 35c bid. No. 2 futures: September 34¾@35c, closing at 34¾c bid; October 33¾@34¾c, closing at 33¾c bid; November 35@35¾c, closing at 37¼c bid; December 37@37¾c, closing at 36¾c; May closing at 39¾c bid. Rye steady on a very moderate demand; prime Western afloat, 71@72c; do to arrive, cost, freight, insurance, quoted at 70@70½c.

PROVISIONS—Hog products generally very quiet and irregular, lard hardening at the outset to react subsequently and rally again slightly at the close. Western mess pork in slight request for early delivery, closing at $13.00 for ordinary brands, and up to $13.50 for choice. Cut meats have been more freely dealt in at stronger prices for other than bellies, with pickled bellies in bulk at 8@8½c for fourteen-pound, and 8¼c for twelve-pound averages; pickled shoulders in bulk quoted at 6½c; pickled hams, 12½c; smoked hams, 13@13½c; smoked shoulders at 7¾c. Bacon dull; long clear, 7½c; long and short clear for forward delivery at the West in some demand, and quoted for December at 6¾c. Western steam lard in limited request for early delivery, closing at $8.50@8.55 for contract grade. Futures: September, closing at $8.50@8.54; October, $8.45@8.50, closing at $8.50 bid; November closing at $8.33@8.35; December closing at $8.27@8.30; year, $8.22 @8.25; January, closing at $8.30 bid; January, $8.37@8.38, closing at $8.31.

TALLOW—About steady on a moderate inquiry, with prime quoted at the close at 7¾c.

SUGARS—Raw firm and in demand at 6 9-16@6 11-16c for fair to good refining muscovado. Refined a shade dearer and in fair request.

FREIGHTS—A comparatively tame market reported in the way of berth freights, though in most instances the advantage has been again with shippers, whose wants as a rule have not been urgent. The further slight hardening in grain values was against anything like activity in wheat or corn for export. For Liverpool the reported engagements included, by steam, flour, 1s 3d@1s 9d, as to routes; local, 1s 6d; provisions through and local at 10@15s, of which local in lots at 12s 6d@15s, and through freight, mainly by outport lines, within the quoted range.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—COTTON—Steady; 10¼@10⅜c; futures easy; September, 10.34c; October, 10.22c; November, 10.43c; December, 10.55c; January, 10.69c; February, 10.77c; March, 10.90c; April, 11.00c; May, 11.11c; June, 11.22c; July, 11.32c.

FLOUR—Steady; super State and Western, $3.40@3.90; common to good extra, $3.80@4.35; good to choice, $4.35@7.00.

HAY—Firm at 60c.

GROCERIES—Molasses—Foreign quiet at 30@35c; New Orleans firm at 38@55c. Rice—Demand fair and market firm.

PETROLEUM—Lower; United, $1.11¼; refined, 8¼@8¾c.

TURPENTINE—Firm at 40¼@41c.

EGGS—Demand fair and market firm at 23@23¾c.

BUTTER—Firm and in good demand at 20@25c.

CHEESE—Quiet but steady.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 400,500 bu; corn, 309,000 bu; oats, 111,000 bu; flour, 13,000 brls.

EXPORTS—Wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 48,000 bu; oats, 8 bu; flour, 4,300 brls.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Corn—Steady market with quiet demand; prices sustained; high mixed corn, 66c; No. 2 mixed, 65c; steamer yellow, 67c; steamer mixed, 64@65c; good no grade, 60@63c, as to quality and color. Oats—Market steady with a fair business doing in a quiet way; No. 1 white 43@44c; No. 2 white, 39½c; No. 3 white, 37@38c; No. 1 mixed, 37c; No. 2 mixed, 35c. At the call November No. 2 white oats sold at 38c. Closing bids: Cash No. 2 white oats, 38c; September, 38c; October, 38c; November, 38¾c; September No. 3 white do, 35c; October, 35c; November 35c; export corn, cash No. 2 mixed, 67¾c; September, 67c; October, 65¼c; cash steamer, 64c; September, 64c; October, 64c; November, [illegible].

FLOUR—Market dull, and to move any lines lower prices would have to be accepted. Western superfine, $3.25@3.50; St. Louis, $5.75@6.25; winter patents, $6.25@7.00; Minnesota patents, $7.00@7.75.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Steady market, with no change in prices; extra prime, $14.50; mess, $14.50; prime mess, $17.00@18.00. Lard in moderate request at 9¾c. Hams, 14@16c. Live hogs, 6¾@6¾c; dressed hogs, 6¾@8¾c. Beef—Demand moderate; prices unchanged; mess, $10.00@11.00; extra mess, $11.00@11.50; extra plate, $12.00 @12.50. Fresh beef—Stocks moderate, with demand light and prices steady; good heavy steers, 9@9¾c; hinds, 10@13c; fores, 5@6¾c.

BUTTER—Firm market, with prices higher; demand good for fresh receipts; extra Western creamery, 25 @26c; Western, 15@20c, held at 19@20c; Northern dairy, 20@22c; Western, 15@18c; ladle, 13@15c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls, 3,100 sacks; corn, 67,868 bu; oats, 52,316 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 13.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled, generally lower; No. 2 red, $1.01@1.03¾ cash, $1.01¾ September, $1.03 October, $1.05¾ November, $1.08¼ December, $1.01¾ bid year; No. 3 red, 96@97½c. Corn active; cash and near-by options better; far-away months lower; 47½@48c cash, 47¾c September and October, 45¾c November, 43¾c year, 47¾c May. Oats slow; 25¾@26c cash, 26¾@26¾c September, 26c bid October, 26¾c November, 25¾c year, 31¾c May. Rye higher; 54@55c. Barley quiet, 60@80c.

LEAD—Quiet at $4.00@4.05.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Steady at 17@17½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork slow; jobbing, $11.62@12.00. Bulk meats nominal. Bacon easy; long clear, $7.25; short ribs, $7.15@7.25; short clear, $7.37@7.40. Lard quiet, 7¾c.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.14.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 34,000 bu; corn, 83,000 bu; oats, 27,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 15,000 brls; wheat, 24,000 bu; corn, 15,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

AFTERNOON BOARD—Wheat, $1.03¾ October; $1.05¾ November; $1.08¾ December; $1.00¾ year. Corn lower; 47¾c September; 47¾c bid October; 45¾c November; 43¾c year; 48¾c May. Oats easier; 26¾c October; 26¾c bid November; 25¾c year.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 13.—FLOUR—Steady and firm; Minnesota extras, $5.75@6.00; Pennsylvania family, $5.00; Ohio, $5.75@6.00; winter patents, $6.25@6.50; Minnesota patent process, $7.50; rye flour quiet at $3.50@3.75.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 4 red, elevator, $1.05; No. 3 red, $1.09¼; steamer, $1.09@1.10; fresh No. 2 red, $1.12¾; No. 2 red September, $1.11@1.12; October, $1.14@1.14¾; November, $1.16@1.16¾; December, $1.18@1.18¾. Corn—Options opened ⅛c lower, reacted, the decline was recovered, and closed firm; car-lots dull and barely steady; No. 3 mixed, 62¾@63¾c; steamer, 63@63¾c; sail high mixed, 64c; sail yellow, 64¾c; sail mixed, September, 61¾@62¾c; October, 61¾@62¾c; November, 61@62c; December, 57¾@58c. Oats lower; rejected white, 33c; No. 2 mixed, 32c; No. 1 mixed, 33¾c; No. 3 white, 33¾@34c; No. 2 white, 35¾@36c.

PROVISIONS—Steady and unchanged.

EGGS—Scarce and wanted; 24¾@25c.

PETROLEUM—Firm; 8¾@8¾c.

Others articles unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 25,000 bu; corn, 13,000 bu; oats, 31,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 20,000 bu; corn, 2,000 bu; oats, 15,000 bu.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 13.—FLOUR—Unchanged; quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western about steady, active; No. 2 winter red, spot, $1.11¾@1.11¾; October, $1.13¾@1.13¾; November, $1.16@1.16¾; December, $1.18@1.18¾. Corn—Western dull, neglected; mixed spot and November, 61¾@61c; September, 60c bid; October, 60¾@60¾c; November and December, new or old, 57¾@57¾c. Oats—Firm; Western white, 36@38c; mixed, 33@34c. Rye—Quiet at 65@66c.

HAY—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Easy, without change.

BUTTER—Steady; Western packed, 20@25c; creamery, 18@26c.

EGGS—Firm; 20@21c.

PETROLEUM—Higher; refined, 8¼@8¾c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet, steady; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 9@10¾c. Sugar steady; A soft, 8¾c.

WHISKY—Steady, quiet; $1.19@1.19¼.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool per steamer unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,600 brls; wheat, 69,000 bu; corn, 9,000 bu; oats, 15,000 bu; rye, 500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—None.

SALES—Wheat, 331,000 bu; corn, 5,500 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 13.—FLOUR—In fair demand.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; 96¾c cash; 97¾c October; 99¾c November. Corn—Nothing done. Oats dull; 28c for No. 2; 25c for rejected. Rye quiet and unchanged; 57¾c for No. 1; 56¾c for No. 2. Barley stronger; 63c for No. 2; 55c for No. 3.

PROVISIONS—Firmer. Prime mess pork, $11.50 cash and October; $11.85 January. Lard—Prime steam, $8.20 cash and October; $8.07 January.

HOGS—Higher; $4.90@5.25.

BUTTER—Firm; 25@26c for creamery; 15@20c for dairy.

CHEESE—Firm at 9@10c per lb.

EGGS—Firm at 17@18c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 21,000 bu; barley, 21,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 1,000 bu; barley, 6,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 13.—There is no market today, the board having adjourned on account of the Tri-State Fair.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Market unchanged, except that for cotton good values are hardening. Jobbers continue to have a good demand. From first hands the movement has been of very good proportions, but for many classes of goods deliveries are not up to expectations of buyers. Some makes of scarlet and mixed flannels have been advanced ⅛ and ¼c per yard today. The cotton market more active; quotations advanced 1c.

COTTON.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—COTTON—Future deliveries at the first call improved .03@.04c, and further advanced .03@.06c; most of the last gain was, however, lost and at the third call October was sold at 10.35c; November, 10.47c; December, 10.58@10.57c; March, 10.95c; April, 11.05c; May, 11.15c; September offered at 10.29c; January, 10.67c; February, 10.81. Futures closed easy; September, .01c the others .03@.04c

dearer than yesterday. Spot cotton raised ⅛c and middling upland to 10⅝c. Sales, 741 bales to spinners, 200 delivered on contract.

GALVESTON, Tex., Sept. 13.—COTTON—Firm; middling, 9 15-16c; low middling, 9⅝c; good ordinary, 9⅛c; net receipts, 3,320 bales; sales, 3,320; stock, 22,000.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 13.—COTTON—Firm; middling, 10c; low middling, 9 9-16c; good ordinary, 9⅛c; net receipts, 635 bales; gross, 505; sales, 1,300; stock, 47,030.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 13.—COTTON—Firm at 9⅝c; receipts, 121 bales; shipments, 735; stock, 5,360; sales, 150.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 13.—COTTON—Higher; middling, 9⅝c; sales, none; receipts, 425 bales; shipments, 180.

PETROLEUM.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 13.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; United certificates unsettled; closed at $1.11⅛. Afternoon session quiet; opened at $1.12⅛, advanced to $1.12¼, closed at $1.11⅛; trading light.

BRADFORD, Pa., Sept. 13.—PETROLEUM—Crude oil steady; total runs Wednesday, 72,419 brls; total shipments, 73,119; charters, 45,119; clearances, 14,633,000. United Pipe-Line certificates opened at $1.12⅛; closed at $1.11⅛; highest price, $1.13; lowest, $1.11⅛.

OIL CITY, Pa., Sept. 13.—PETROLEUM—Declining; opened at $1.12⅛ and closed at $1.11⅛; highest, $1.12⅛; lowest, $1.11⅛; sales, 3,344,000; clearances Sept. 12, 16,-616,000. Yesterday's shipments—United Pipe Line, 74,356; Tidewater, 47,640; daily average for the month, 71,162; charters, 45,119; daily average for the month, 54,469. The runs for Tuesday were as follows: United, 56,400; Tidewater, 10,653; total, 67,053; daily average, 58,411.

WHISKY.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 13.—WHISKY—$1.15.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 13.—WHISKY—Steady at $1.13.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 13.—WHISKY—Unchanged.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[THE TRIBUNE does not notice anonymous communications or those written on both sides of the paper.]

The Legal Right.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Since our Postmaster admits that for several years he has not had sufficient force to handle and distribute the mail, was not the closing of "Allen's Post-Office" an act of injustice to Chicago merchants, since the Postmaster claims that he needs at least seventy-five more men to properly handle the mail, and the Government refuses to furnish them? What right has the Government to forbid a private company doing what it confesses it is not able to do?

J. E. W.

Mocha.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In today's paper you inform a constant reader that you do not know of any island called Mocha Island. Lippincott's Gazetteer of the World says: "Mocha, an island of Chili; off the coast; Latitude, 38 degrees 20 seconds; Longitude, 74 degrees west; length, eight miles. At its north end is a peak 1,230 feet in hight." Rand & McNally's Indexed Atlas of the World gives the correct location of the island.

C. H. T.

"BILL ARP" AND PHIL ARMOUR.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—My attention having been called to an article in your paper of the 12th inst. under the caption of "Armour, Keene, and Gould," commencing "[Bill Arp in the Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution*]," I, as a resident of this city for over forty-five years, and being tolerably well acquainted with Phil Armour and his brothers, both dead and alive, must most emphatically protest against that portion of the article which places the name of P. D. Armour in the category of Keene, Gould, and that class of people. I claim that such men as I know P. D. Armour to be are what I claim to be public benefactors, men who belong to the human family in every sense of the word—and if I had the time and the language at my command I could prove that "Bill Arp" doesn't know what he is talking about when he says "he never produced anything or added one dollar to that already produced," and so on to the end of the article. I say, whoever "Bill Arp" is, he has made a big mistake. I have not the time or perhaps the ability to discuss the matter in print, but if "Bill Arp" will take a common-sense view of what P. D. Armour, and, in fact, all the family of Armours are doing for the benefit of mankind in general, I am of the opinion he possibly may change his mind in regard to the "epitaph on the tombstone." This is the way I would put it: "This man was one of the noblest specimens of a true benefactor to his species. May his reward be great." In this connection, will "Bill Arp" please tell the public how many men does Armour employ; or, if you please, how many men does his money enable to get an honest living for themselves and their families? This is a big question. Let "Bill Arp" call in a few honest facts. Who helps the producer? Who gives a helping hand to the laborer, the mechanic, and the thousand and one different branches of things which go towards making this old world of ours move? Come, "Bill Arp," please give us an idea of this thing as it is. I say that if you will take the pains to find out you could find thousands of people who, if they spoke the honest truth, would rise up and say "that man Armour is a good man; he gave me a chance to get a start in the world." Hunt all over this country, from Maine to California, and you will find men who owe their ability to live to Armour & Co. And I say let them make their millions upon millions, as I honestly believe them to be able to place the money where it will do the most good to the greatest number of the human family.

JUSTICE.

DUTIABLE GOODS.

The following dutiable goods were received yesterday: P. Haug, 1 case oil-paintings; C. H. Case, 1 case stationery; P. Bartholomae, 7 cases household effects; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., 6 cases dry goods; Elgin National Watch Company, 22 cases watch materials; Wilson Bros., 4 cases hosiery; Burke, Walker & Co., 2 cases woolens; Charles Gossage & Co., 1 case silk ribbons; J. V. Farwell & Co., 42 cases dry goods; L. Manasse, 2 packages optical goods; M. Peters, 2 cases tin-gold thread; Root & Sons' Music Company, 5 cases musical goods; *Illinois Staats-Zeitung*, 1 case chromos; Hibbard, Spencer, B. & Co., 3 cases firearms; Straus & Meyer, 1 case hosiery; Pribyl Bros., 11 cases firearms; J. W. Goetz & Co., 1 case kid gloves; Schlesinger & Meyer, 2 cases hosiery; Reid, Murdoch & Fischer, 1 case cigars; Mandel Bros., 8 cases dry goods; J. King, 31 cases dried plants; H. P. Ide & Co., 1 case hair cloth; Lyon & Healy, 31 cases musical instruments; Morison, Anderson & Butehart, 3 bales burlaps; C. Himrod & Co., 100 tons pig-iron. Collections, $17,116.96.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY.

The English papers speak of an extraordinary discovery which Dr. Brown-Sequard claims to have made. It is an anesthetic which suspends sensation without affecting either consciousness or activity, and may be used for a day, or for a longer period with impunity. In other words, he has "invented" a drug which will enable a sick person to perform all the natural functions and to assist in his own cure without enduring any pain. The exhaustion which comes of intense suffering will be put an end to; but there will be no suspension of those activities the exercise of which are necessary to recovery.

Peabody, Mass.—The *Press* of this city says: A lady residing here for ten years suffered with intense pain in her back. She used the great pain-reliever, St. Jacobs Oil, but a short time, and experienced great relief, and was finally fully cured.

LOST AND FOUND.

ANY ONE WHO HAS LOST A COW can have the same by calling and describing the same at corner Western and Elston-avs. and paying costs.

LOST—$25 REWARD—A CHESTNUT mare, four white feet, white star on forehead and white stripe on nose, blind in left eye, short tail and light short mane; taken from in front of Criminal Court Saturday evening. The above reward will be paid for her return or information that will lead to her recovery. J. J. McCARTHY, 4408 Emerald-av.

LOST—IN NATIONAL BANK OF Illinois, check No. 16,250 drawn by Mandel Bros. in favor of John Davis & Co. for $110.16. Any one finding it will please return it, for payment has been stopped.

LOST—NEAR BOARD OF TRADE—Package of railroad notices. Return same to J. H. DOLERR, 27 Metropolitan Block, and receive liberal reward.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

SAFES AT A BARGAIN—WE HAVE A large assortment of first-class second-hand safes; also a large burglar chest, suitable for jewelers and brokers. We call special attention of jewelers to our latest patented steel-lined jewelers' safes, now on Exposition stand. J. GREENHOOD & CO., 84 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FIVE POOL AND one parlor billiard table; pool and billiard balls sold, turned, bartered, or exchanged. 283 South Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—BREECH-LOADING SHOT-gun; leather case and loading apparatus complete; also camp-chest, 500 shells, hunting boat, oars and paddles; will sell for less than half original cost. Address W 25, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF A 3-story and basement 10-room house; north of Twelfth-st. and east of Wabash-av.; lease to May next. For particulars call on BARNES & PARISH, 154 La Salle-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE OF two rooms complete for light housekeeping, now to June, at a great sacrifice. Rooms to let if desired. No dealers apply. Call at 266 State-st., Room 1.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—100 FEET, EAST FRONT, on Third-av., near Polk-st., for fifty years. F. C. VIERLING, 110 Dearborn-st.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city and suburbs, we have established Branch Offices, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.:

CITY.
SOUTH DIVISION.

2001 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—F. Le B. Monroe, Druggist.

123 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.

3037 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.

3100 STATE-ST., cor. Thirty-first, } H. W. Buchman,
87 TWENTY-NINTH-ST., Branch, } Druggist.

CORNER OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD AND COTTAGE GROVE-AV., Oakland—G. Q. Dow.

WEST DIVISION.

338 WEST MADISON-ST., near Aberdeen—Charles F. Bowen & Co., Druggists.

462 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Sheldon—L. Schreiber & Co., Druggists.

802 SOUTH HALSTED-ST. } F. A. Droehl, Druggist.
422 WEST TWELFTH-ST. }

641 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.

134 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.

572 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Ogden-av.—Max Behrens, Druggist.

561 OGDEN-AV.—Th. Sonnechsen, Druggist.

720 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Lincoln—H. C. Herrick, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods.

162 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Indiana—August Jacobson, Druggist.

1002 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.

622 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—R. T. Sill, Druggist.

709 MILWAUKEE-AV.—Herman Ehlich (successor to G. H. Plautz), German Pharmacy.

NORTH DIVISION.

128 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.

445 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—Adolf G. Vogeler, Druggist.

675 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.

974 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Webster-av., Frank Schrage, Druggist.

SUBURBAN.
HYDE PARK.

HYDE PARK-AV. AND FIFTY-THIRD-ST.—Goodrich Q. Dow, Druggist.

ENGLEWOOD.

CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.

EVANSTON.

GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.

LAKE VIEW.

EVANSTON-AV., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.

RAVENSWOOD.

W. H. BRYAN, Real Estate, Insurance and General Merchant.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—FAMILY AND single rooms, with or without board.

1301 MICHIGAN-AV.—FIRST-CLASS board and nicely furnished rooms. Also day-board. Convenient to business.

1464 MICHIGAN-AV.—BOARDERS wanted. Table first-class.

3020 MICHIGAN-AV.—2 PLEASANT rooms, with board, for a couple or 4 gentlemen; $14 and $16.

3150 VERNON-AV.—THREE CONnecting rooms, unfurnished, with board.

MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR SIXTEENTH-st.—Delightful home for first-class boarders who are willing to pay good prices. R 33, Tribune.

NORTH SIDE.

66 RUSH-ST.—NICELY-FURNISHED front alcove room, with or without board.

260 LA SALLE-AV.—HANDSOMELY furnished room to rent, with board.

HOTELS.

BENTON HOUSE, 154 AND 156 CLARK-st., near Madison—100 pleasant rooms 50c per day. BENTON MAUZY, Proprietor.

CLARENCE HOUSE—STATE AND Harrison-sts.—Completely renovated; 100 rooms, with board, $1.50 to $2 per day; $6 to $14 per week. Rooms, without board, 50c to $3 per day.

GARFIELD HOUSE, NOS. 81-83 NORTH Wells-st.; $1.50 per day; newly furnished and first-class in every respect.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, 7 NORTH Clark-st.—Board, $4 to $8 per week, with use of piano; furnished rooms, $2 per week.

MAULTON HOUSE, KINZIE AND Market-sts.—Supper, bed, and breakfast, $1.

ST. DENIS HOTEL—FURNISHED rooms with board.

ST. LAWRENCE EUROPEAN HOTEL, 74 and 76 East Adams-st.—Elegant furnished rooms, 75 cents and $1 per day.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune Block—is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 163 rooms, ranging from 75c to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOARDING—PARTIES WANTING good and reliable places or furnished rooms should call on F. J. REED & CO., 161 La Salle.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A PARTY OF 7, CONSISTING of two married couples and three single gentlemen are desirous of obtaining board and furnished rooms in some private family; rooms on same floor if possible. Terms reasonable and references exchanged. South Side preferred. X 37, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR SELF, WIFE, AND daughter in private family on South Side; rooms furnished or unfurnished. Address X 35, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND PLEASANT ROOM ON West Side for a lady; southern exposure preferred; vicinity of Union Park. Highest references. Address W 27, Tribune office.

BOARD—AN EXPERIENCED MUSIcian from Europe wishes a home in an American family; exchange music-lessons and do some sewing. Good references. 137 Webster-av.

BOARD—BY A PARTY OF TWO; rooms connected. Address, stating terms and location, X 78, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND NICELY-FURNISHED front room for gentleman and wife in the neighborhood of Twentieth-st. and Wabash-av., with board for lady; am willing to pay for conveniences. Address X 12, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND TWO OR THREE nicely-furnished, connecting rooms, suitable for four gents. Will pay $115 per month if in walking distance of Court-House. Permanent parties. References exchanged. Address X 88, Tribune.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN IN PRIvate family; South Side preferred. References given and required. State terms. V 67, Tribune.

BOARD—AND FURNISHED ROOM—on Dearborn-st., between Twenty-ninth and Thirty-third, in private family. Address, giving particulars, S. Z., 3302 Butterfield-st.

BOARD—AND PLEASANT ROOM FOR lady whose husband is absent most of the time; private family. Address, stating location and terms, W 88, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

AT SOUDER'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 276 to 280 West Madison-st.—Fall term begins Monday, Sept. 3; rooms have been enlarged to about double their former capacity; study hall is handsomely frescoed and furnished with office desks for each student. Tuition $25 per year; evening $25 for six months. Gaslight is never required in daytime.

HAVING STUDIED MUSIC NINE years in Europe under Professors Hans v. Bulow, Krauss, and Sgambati, am now prepared to give piano instructions. MISS M. L. COBB, Room A, Weber Hall, Monday and Thursday, or 128 N. State-st.

MUNSON SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND—Private, individual, and class instruction. Ten weeks of day or evening instruction, $10, $15, or $20. Daily dictation class for acquiring speed, $10 per month. Typewriting without extra cost. First National Bank Building. Mr. and Mrs. J. S. HANNA.

MRS. CARRIE A. MORGAN—TEACHER of elocution; pupils prepared for the stage and platform. Room 15 Weber Music Hall.

YOUNG LADY EDUCATED IN PARIS desires position in educational establishment to teach French and music, or in private family to teach French, music, and primary branches English. References exchanged. Address PARIS, Picayune office, New Orleans.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 361 West Madison-st.; best advice on love, marriage, sickness, family or business. Hours 9 to 5. Call or write.

MME. MAREE, THE GREAT, REnowned, and noted clairvoyant and astrologist, the most powerful test-medium in America, has been publicly tested in the courts of Arkansas and Tennessee, and challenges the world. Consult her on dead and living friends or enemies, on business matters, marriage, and losses of every description; reveals mysteries, designates hidden coin or mineral, gives lucky lottery numbers, locates lingering diseases, and gives the charm of the ancient talisman for luck; turns hatred to love, causes those who forsake you to return; has the Hindoo secret of magic power for curing sickness of ladies. All in trouble call. Mme. Maree asks no questions, uses no cards of any description in her profession. 195 South Halsted-st., second flight, front room. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Consultation sent by mail.

PEARL E. HUNTLEY, YOUNG AND gifted medium and magnetic healer. 155 West Madison-st., two flights up, Room 20; 9 to 9.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF JOHN W. Rhodes, a boy 14 years old, large for his age, light complexion, light hair, and light clothes; left home with a boy named Frank Wickizer Aug. 28; will not be punished if he will return to his parents, who will give a liberal reward for information of his whereabouts. Address LEMUEL RHODES, Plymouth, Ind. Other papers please copy.

PERSONAL—TO MY LITTLE PET: I am so anxious to hear from you. What can be the matter? Each day seems an age. Have a beautiful book ready to send. Believe me ever your loyal friend without an initial.

TO EXCHANGE.

AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE FOR A suburban home. Address W 34, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—320 OR 160 ACRES good land, 3¼ miles from railroad station, for stock of boots and shoes. GEO. A. CLARKE, real-estate agent, Mankato, Minn.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL roofing done and leaky roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 81 West Washington.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV.—50x172 feet, east front, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth-sts., and between the two new and fine residences Nos. 3334 and 3344. The best vacant 50 feet on the boulevard. The owners in this block have adopted a uniform building line 30 feet back from the sidewalk, which is not and cannot be the case on any other block on the boulevard.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.:
INDIANA-AV.—Brick house No. 1839, with 50-foot lot and barn, $18,000.
INDIANA-AV.—New brick house, with 50-foot lot; dining-room on parlor floor; gas lighted by electricity.
INDIANA-AV.—Brick house and 27-foot lot.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Pressed-brick house with brick barn; house completely furnished; $30,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Handsome pressed-brick house, with brick barn; house finished in hardwood; dining-room on parlor floor; $23,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—House and lot, 50x170 feet.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone-front house between Eighteenth and Twenty-first-sts., finished in hardwood; fine dining-room on parlor floor, with large and handsome butler's pantry; burglar-alarm, electric bells, and gas lighted by electricity; plumbing and sewerage perfect.

FOR SALE—
Lot on Third-av., north of Taylor-st.
At a low price.
WEBER & SCHMID,
44 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A PIECE OF PROPERTY 81x180 on Oakwood-boulevard, 295 feet west of Cottage Grove-av., north front; price, $10,000; title perfect. Call on or address CASHIER, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—99x134 FEET SOUTHWEST corner of Market and Jackson-sts.; also 99x178 southeast corner Market and Jackson-sts. Apply at Room 30, 112 Adams-st. M. McNEILL.

FOR SALE—3039 GROVELAND-AV.—Marble-front house, with or without new and costly furniture. Lot 30 feet, brick barn. N. CRONHOLM, Room 211, No. 164 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THIRD-AV.
145—Elegant 3-story brick, $16,000.
189—3-story and basement brick, $10,000.
50 feet, west front, near Taylor-st., $12,000.
F. C. VIERLING, 110 Dearborn-st.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—BY DANIEL H. HALE & CO., Room 3 No. 39 Randolph-st.
No. 475 Washington-boulevard.
No. 232 Park-av.
No. 856 West Monroe-st.
These houses have been elegantly papered, painted, grained, and decorated throughout. They are in first-class neighborhoods and in perfect order and repair from basements to roofs, including sewerage and plumbing. Contain gas-fixtures, furnaces, bath-rooms, electric bells, gas-lighting apparatus, etc.
We wish to close out these three pieces on favorable terms, either for cash or on time. Possession at once. Parties intending to buy a fine residence either for a home or investment are invited to call for further particulars.

FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY STONE front houses; every improvement; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on the first floor; four large chambers and bath-room on second floor; located on Polk, Leavitt, and De Kalb-sts., one block from Ogden-av. cars. See these houses before you buy. They will be sold cheap and on terms to suit. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS.', 137 Madison-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS ON LEAVITT-st., near Twenty-second.
19 lots, Laughton-st., near Western-av.
10 lots, Marvin-st., near Western-av.
3 lots, Thirty-ninth-st., near Stewart-av., $600 per lot.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—48 FEET ON VAN BUREN-st., east of Ashland-av., at a bargain. HOPKINSON & SILVA, 123 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—23 PARK-AV., 12-ROOM stone-front house, brick barn. HENRY WHIPPLE, 137 Madison-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—123X125, NORTHWEST CORner Adams and Loomis-sts., fronting Jefferson Park; one of the finest corners for improvement on West Side. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 993 WEST VAN BUren-st., just west of Western-av., frame with brick basement; lot 25x152. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NOS. 115, 117, AND 119 North Sheldon-st., block of 3-story and basement bricks, well-rented, and will pay good interest on investment. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE PROPERTY:
A very neat 10-room brick house, North Park-av., between Wisconsin and Centre-sts., $6,500.
2 brick houses, Sedgwick-st., near Centre, $5,500 each.
3-story marble-front, 12 rooms, near La Salle, $9,500.
Brick house, Astor-st., near Division, $8,500.
16-room brick, in flats, North Clark-st., $11,500.
3 3-story brick houses, in 9 flats, brick barn, renting for $2,800, $21,500.
4-story stone-front, Clark-st., near Superior, renting for $1,900, price $18,000.
14-room brick, in flats, and lot 48x125, west of Lincoln Park, only $6,000.
Nice 10-room brick house and lot 33x125, barn, on Garfield-av., near Lincoln, $8,500.
3-story corner stone-front, first-class in every particular, $15,000.
Large frame house in flats, Sigel-st., $3,200.
E. S. DREYER & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—10-ROOM BRICK DWELLing, Orchard-st., north of Centre, $4,800; also 2-story and basement brick, all improvements, barn, $4,800; easy payments. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—LA SALLE-AV., NEAR Lincoln Park, choice neighborhood, one, two, or three 3-story and basement stone-front houses; rent for above $2,500; $9,500 each. SHUFELDT & WESTOVER, 56 Honore Building.

FOR SALE—WEST OF LINCOLN Park, a brick building in three 6-room flats, modern improvements, $6,000.
A 2-story and basement brick, lot 33x125 feet, near Lincoln-av., $7,000.
CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NEAR LINCOLN Park, 2-story and basement brick; price, $5,000. 153 Randolph-st., Room 2. WARREN & CO.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUtiful lot at Norwood Park, 80 feet above Lake, and 8 miles from Chicago; cheapest lots in market; good sidewalks, stores, hotel, churches, schools and the beautiful growth of trees makes the whole village one entire park. Terms, $15 down and $5 monthly; cheap railroad fare, with 26 trains a day; will furnish lumber to build without money down; lots shown free any day; abstract free; these prices will last only a few days. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—
A 2-story frame house, 6 rooms, corner lot, $3,100.
A 2-story frame house, 7 rooms, large lot, $3,800.
Two 1½-story frames, 8 rooms, large shady lots, $3,500 each.
A very handsome cottage, 7 rooms, well located, $2,500; easy.
Vacant lots in all parts of Englewood. Horse and carriage at door to show property.
J. F. MICK & SON, 6216 Wentworth-av.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH A HEALTHY location go to Normal Park, Englewood. This is the best suburban property, and has the best railroad facilities in Cook County; will sell on easy terms. For particulars inquire of
J. A. BARTLETT,
Room 21 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st.,
or No. 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—THE CHOICE TEN-ROOM house and grounds at northeast corner Washington-av. and Fifty-seventh-st., 1½ blocks west of South Park station, in Hyde Park; house is in excellent order, modern improvements, and will be sold for $13,500; easy terms. Inquire of owner. J. FRANK ALDRICH, 78 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAPEST IN ENGLEwood—Large lots on the boulevard, near three depots, 5-cent fare, $340 to $750 each, $25 down, $10 a month buys one. Houses built on monthly payments. C. C. LANDT & CO., 130 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FINE residence, 40x160 feet, Englewood, near Fifty-ninth and State-sts. Apply to FRANK RIDDLE, 3138 State-st.

FOR SALE—MAPLEWOOD—LOTS outside city and fire limits, 4 miles from Court-House, accessible by horse and steam cars, $350 to $450 per lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—IN VILLAGE—PLEASANT home (small house), 20 miles west, 9 acres, with good orchard and grove; $2,700. ISAAC CLAFLIN, 154 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—2 FIRST-RATE HOUSES, 8 rooms, just completed, on easy payments; location first-class; Highland Park. F. P. HAWKINS, 156 Lake-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—BY D. HENRY SHELDON, 161 La Salle-st., Room 46:
A large elegant brick residence on lake shore at Kenwood; barn, fine grounds; a bargain.
Also several choice residence lots near depot.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—LOTS ON School and Fifty-eighth-sts., $400 to $450 per lot on easy payments. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—EVANSton and South Evanston houses and lots; bargains. HENRY WHIPPLE, 137 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—25X125-FOOT LOT EAST Calumet Lake, South Chicago. Inquire of T. P. WENSTOB, 212 West Randolph-st., in restaurant.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—NEW house; all grades; also lots upon which we will build to suit on easy terms; property at South Evanston, Ravenswood, and Wilmette on very easy payments. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—RENT OR EXCHANGE—Houses, lots, and acres at Hinsdale. O. J. STOUGH, owner, 213 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT ROGERS PARK—SIX-room cottage; will be sold cheap. Address Box 372, Evanston, Ill.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A HOTEL WITH AMPLE ground around it and 30 acres of fine land under cultivation near it in a small town in Michigan. A splendid chance for one wishing a comfortable home. For further information call on CHAS. W. LARM & CO., 175 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE—A farm of 109 acres, with buildings, 14 miles from Court-House, Town of Lyons; partly cultivated. Inquire at 781 West Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—5 CITY LOTS, OR exchange for property in Michigan. JUDSON, WILEY & JUDSON, Lansing, Mich.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FOR A CUSTOMER, PROPerty on South State-st. or West Madison; $10,000 to $30,000; want a good investment. THOMAS & PUTNAM, 27 Portland Block.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT 9-ROOM brick cottage at 22 Groveland-court; all modern improvements; good location; rent cheap. Find keys at 16 Groveland-court. Inquire of R. J. WALSH, 114 State-st., Pardridges' dry-goods store, in the afternoon.

TO RENT—3657 VINCENNES-AV., ELegant 11-room marble front. F. C. VIERLING, 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—1250 INDIANA-AV.—STONE front, 14 rooms. Would rent in flats to desirable tenants. C. E. DICKINSON, 195 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY only—The elegant four-story marble-front house, 1249 Michigan-av.; has all modern improvements; in first-class order. Inquire at 133 Dearborn-st., in bank.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO furnished first-class houses in the vicinity of Twenty-second-st., MATSON HILL, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE of 10 rooms; first-class repair; elegant gas-fixtures; on Lake Park-av.; lake front, half-block from Thirty-first-st. Station. Inquire at 141 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT NEW TWO-story marble-front house, at 222 Thirty-seventh-st., corner of Stanton-av.; all modern improvements; splendid location; rent cheap. Inquire of R. J. WALSH, 114 State-st., Pardridges' dry-goods store. Apply in the afternoon.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—MODEL HOUSES ON WEST Congress-st., between Marshfield-av. and Paulina-st., just finished; three stories and high cellar; south front; 8 rooms besides laundry and bathroom. These houses are thoroughly well built and finished, with the best plumbing and sewerage, every precaution being taken to insure the best sanitary condition. They are unusually compact, convenient, arranged, and economical to heat and to furnish. Tastefully papered throughout, with woodwork finished the natural color. Possession can be had immediately. Will be rented for three or five years to first-class tenants only. Rental $50 per month. Only four houses left. BRYAN LATHROP, 135 Monroe-st., Room 50.

TO RENT—THE CORNER OF ST. John's-place and Carroll-av., ten rooms with modern conveniences; $45 per month. HANSBROUGH & AUSTIN, 123 La Salle-st., Room 8.

TO RENT—FROM OCT. 1 STONE-FRONT house, with furnace and all modern conveniences. 289 Wilcox-av.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—401 WASHington-boulevard, double brick house, 16 rooms, 2 bath-rooms, with laundry, store, and coal rooms in basement. Inquire at Nos. 118 and 120 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—SECOND COTTAGE EAST of Robey-st. on Congress; six rooms and attic; grained and papered.

TO RENT—BRICK, 10 ROOMS, MODERN improvements; also 8 rooms, west of Union Park. B. L. PEASE, 112 Dearborn-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—OHIO-ST., EAST OF DEARborn, three-story and basement house, in good order, 14 rooms, good barn, with coal cellar under it. Present occupant wants smaller house or 7 or 8 room flat for small family. Address W 24, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TO PRIVATE FAMILY, house 310 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—OCTAGON BRICK HOUSE, Orchard-st., near Garfield-av., $40; nice flat, six rooms, $25. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—NEAR LINCOLN PARK—Elegant 3-story and basement green stone houses; all conveniences; perfect order. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 565 Division-st., three stories and basement. T. H. TRAVER, 517 First National Bank Building.

TO RENT—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, in perfect order, Orchard-st., near Webster-av., $25. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—HOUSES IN NEAR SUBurbs to Chicago, $8 to $15. B. L. PEASE, 112 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF EIGHT ROOMS; hot and cold water; bath-room; barn; convenient to cars; Englewood. S. M. DUNNING, 85 Dearborn-st., Room 35.

TO RENT—THAT VERY DESIRABLE corner house and grounds on Washington-av., just west of South Park Station, from Nov. 1, furnished or unfurnished. J. FRANK ALDRICH, 78 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—TWO NEW EIGHT-ROOM houses; everything all complete; locations first-class, at Highland Park; rent $25 per month. F. P. HAWKINS, 156 Lake-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—FLATS.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ONTARIO FLAT, CORNER Ontario and State-sts.; $150 per month. Second-story corner flat, recently occupied by owner, and now in first-class order. Ten rooms in flat, of which seven are front rooms. Six have hardwood floors and six rooms communicating. An attic room also for storage purposes. Kitchen-range, gas-fixtures, water, steam heating, store-window, passenger and service elevators, telephone, janitor and night watch. Fuel (for kitchen and grate) delivered in the kitchen at about cost. Ashes and garbage removed without charge. Building practically fire-proof. S. B. WILLIAMS, 27 Portland Block.

TO RENT—ONTARIO FLAT, CORNER Ontario and State-sts., first floor, a flat of two elegant rooms on the corner; $50 per month. Inquire of S. B. WILLIAMS, 27 Portland Block.

TO RENT—NEW SIX-ROOM FLAT ON Larrabee-st., near Centre, $25. New furniture for sale, $450. BURBANK & CO., 3 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—TWO LADIES HAVING A fine furnished flat at Lincoln Park will rent a part to gent and wife or party of gents; will give board or light housekeeping. Address X 33, Tribune.

TO RENT—LOCUST FLATS, NOS. 113 and 115 Locust-st.—A second-story flat, south front, 8 rooms, all modern conveniences, perfect drainage, $30 per month. Apply to janitor or S. B. WILLIAMS, 27 Portland Block.

TO RENT—APARTMENTS IN THE Irving and Belleville Apartment Buildings, on Division-st., near lake-shore drive. Each apartment contains 8 rooms, also bath, closets, butler's closet, separate laundry, store-room, etc.; heated by steam; wood mantels, sideboard, refrigerator, gas fixtures, etc.; also janitor's service. T. H. TRAVER, 517 First National Bank Building.

TO RENT—A CHOICE NEW FLAT OF seven rooms; rent low to good parties; the second flat; door open; 148 La Salle-av. Inquire of D. J. GALLERY, 163 Washington-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—A SPLENDID FLAT OF 4 large rooms at 3746 Butterfield-st.; is newly papered and calcimined; rent cheap. Find keys downstairs. Inquire of P. J. WALSH, 114 State-st., Pardridges' dry-goods store, in the afternoon.

TO RENT—$25 PER MONTH—7-ROOM flat, hot and cold water, bath, and stationary washtubs. 53 Thirty-sixth-st., near Michigan-av.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—$10 PER MONTH, ONE flat, 498 Campbell-av.
$10, one flat, 28 Fillmore-st.
$9, one flat, 17 Grenshaw-st.
Brick cottage, 25 Grenshaw-st.

TO RENT—FLATS—TO BE FINISHED Oct. 1; desirable suites of 6 rooms each, with closets, bath-room, etc., complete, in the new stone-front building, 834-836 West Madison-st.; rents reasonable. THOMAS & PUTNAM, 27 Portland Block.

TO RENT—FIRST FLAT 491A VAN Buren-st.; also new papered 4-room flat rear of 495 Van Buren-st., $16; cheap. Call at 493A, in rear.

TO RENT—VERY NICE FLAT OF 7 rooms; all modern conveniences; furniture for sale; everything new and in perfect order. Call at 95 Laflin-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—286 AND 288 WABASH-AV., one block from Exposition—Handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom; single and double rooms.

TO RENT—COMPLETELY FURnished for housekeeping, six or seven rooms in three-story marble-front dwelling; all improvements; excellent location; $45 per month to right parties. Apply at 3629 Vincennes av.

TO RENT—$2 PER WEEK, WELL-lighted, nicely-furnished rooms to gentlemen only. 376 South State-st.

TO RENT—2 UNFURNISHED ROOMS for light housekeeping; also nicely-furnished front rooms for gentlemen, at 78 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—FRONTING LAKE PARK—Nicely-furnished rooms at 10 Peck-court, corner Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS—85 and 87 Dearborn-st. Ring the bell. Office, Room 13. Transients taken.

TO RENT—3550 VERNON-AV.—TEN rooms and dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor. Apply at 50 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS. Boulevard Flat 6, 1434 Michigan-av.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—6 ROOMS, FURNISHED; NO children; a good home for man and wife. Or will divide expenses. 3, 306 West Madison-st., in store.

TO RENT—3 FURNISHED ROOMS for gentlemen or housekeeping. Second flat, 425 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM. 313 West Washington-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—SINGLE AND DOUBLE newly-furnished front bedrooms; private family; terms reasonable. 237 Huron-st.

TO RENT—LARGE, DOUBLE, ELEgantly furnished front room; register and grate, running water, etc.; suitable for two or four. 382 East Ohio-st.

TO RENT—284 ILLINOIS-ST., CORNER Rush—Elegantly furnished corner room for two; all conveniences; private family.

TO RENT—NO. 479 DEARBORN-AV.—Fifteen rooms with all modern improvements. E. S. DREYER & CO., 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—TWO OR THREE ROOMS, furnished, in very desirable flat on East Huron-st., to gentleman and wife. References. Address X 77, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TWO FINELY FURNISHED rooms, single or en suite. 217 Indiana-st., near Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—178 STATE-ST., OPPOSITE the Palmer, second floor; splendid locality for a jewelry jobber. F. C. VIERLING, 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORES TO BE FINISHED Oct. 1, in the new stone-front block Nos. 834-836 West Madison-st.; plate glass, etc. Rent reasonable. THOMAS & PUTNAM, 27 Portland Block.

TO RENT—FINE STORE, 157½ EAST Van Buren-st. Inquire 133 Dearborn-st., in bank.

TO RENT—ON RIVER-ST.—LARGE store and loft, either together or separate, with or without steam power. Apply to J. H. GRAHAM & CO., 48 River-st.

TO RENT—STORE—NO. 175 SOUTH Clark-st. Offices in building northeast corner Clark and Monroe-sts. Inquire at Room 5, Lakeside Building.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—DESK-ROOM WITH DESK at 153 Randolph-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND ROOMS. Inquire at 194 Clark-st., Room 5. J. H. ANDREWS.

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TO RENT—WITH POWER—ONE floor, 54x160; elevator, steam heat, light four sides, ten minutes' walk from Court-House. Finest room in city. June Manufacturing Company, corner La Salle-av. and Ontario-st.

TO RENT—40X70 3-STORY AND BASEment rear of 182 Twenty-second-st., for manufacturing purposes, with power for sale. Abbott Buggy Co., State and Twentieth-st.

TO RENT—178 STATE-ST., OPPOSITE the Palmer House—Four floors, splendidly fixed and suitable for a European Hotel; will rent the three upper floors for lodging-rooms. F. C. VIERLING, 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—178 STATE-ST., OPPOSITE the Palmer—Second floor; splendid locality for a piano-room. F. C. VIERLING, 110 Dearborn-st.

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WANTED—TO RENT—WHOLE OR part of store, level with sidewalk, located between Randolph and Adams-sts. and Clark-st. and Wabash-av.; stationery. 70 State-st., Room 8.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED house or flat of 8 to 10 rooms, in a good neighborhood. First-class references. Address, with particulars, X 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—IMMEDIATELY by two lady metaphysicians, three furnished rooms in a respectable and central location. References given and required. MRS. G. P. W., Clifton House, Chicago.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A YOUNG man a small neatly furnished room near Rush Medical College. Please state price. Address W 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 ROOMS FOR light housekeeping on North Side; will rent a large flat and divide rooms; man and wife only. Address X 82, Tribune office.

WNTED—TO RENT—TWO OR 3 rooms for housekeeping; Englewood preferred. References given and required. X 37, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED house, good location, where board will be taken for rent, with privilege of other boarders. X 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A CHOICE flat, furnished or unfurnished, in desirable neighborhood; South Side; Michigan-av. preferred; can wait month or two for good place. X 9, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY 2 YOUNG ladies, two nicely-furnished sleeping and sitting rooms; will pay a liberal price; rooms in flat preferred. Address HARRIET MOSS, Post-Office, City.

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AT LOWEST PRICES,
A large and varied assortment of
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A FINE HALLET, DAVIS & CO. BABY Grand (used by artists at concerts) will be sold at reduced price. Pianos good as new, and just the thing for concert hall or large-sized parlor, can be sold on payments if required.
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VOSE & SONS' PIANOS.
New improved Cabinet Upright Grands and Squares; fully equal to the best made. Five-year warranty with each instrument. Old instruments taken in exchange. Bargains in second-hand pianos, different makes. No fancy prices asked. Cash or monthly payments.
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HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S UPRIGHT pianos are foremost and best. They stand in tune longer than any pianos made. They are rich and full of tone, constructed to endure; used in leading musical colleges East and West. Can be found only at warerooms of W. W. KIMBALL CO., Corner State and Adams-sts.

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We have a number of second-hand instruments for sale at low prices and on easy payments.
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LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONroe-sts. Steinway, Fischer, Lyon & Healy, and other pianos. Burdett and Lyon & Healy organs. Largest stock of instruments and best lighted warerooms in the city. Terms, cash or time, to suit customers.

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New organs to rent.
Second-hand instruments for sale on easy payments.
Second-hand pianos and organs taken in exchange.
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

ONE STEINWAY UPRIGHT PIANO, one Steinway square piano—To be sold at great bargains; cash or payments. JOHN A. BRYANT, 207 Wabash-av.

WE OFFER SECOND-HAND PIANOS of standard make, taken in exchange for Hazeltons, at great bargains, some of which are as good as new; also new instruments at low prices for cash or easy payments. Root & Sons Music Company. CHURCH & LEE, Managers, 200 Wabash-av.

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At prices that defy competition.
Dealers and agents can have catalogue and price-list sent on application.
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A QUIET HOME FOR LADIES DURing confinement; best of care and professional attendance. 442 West Van Buren-st.

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NEURALGIA AND RHEUMATISM OF all kinds permanently cured. Instant relief guaranteed. Best city testimonials. Address PROF. N. C. WEBB, No. 21 Dearborn-st.

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TYPEWRITER CIRCULARS—$3 PER 1,000. Typewriter copying 10 cents per page. A. B. REID & CO., Room 36, 79 Dearborn-st.

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WANTED—BOARD OF TRADE MEMbership. State lowest price and owner's name. X 71, Tribune office.

STORAGE.

A1—THE CHICAGO FURNITURE Storage Company, 90 Van Buren-st., have the most extensive accommodations for storing household goods and merchandise in the city; rates low; satisfaction guaranteed. Advances if desired.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., established in 1875; advances made; increased facilities for the storage of household goods; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe.

UNITED STATES STORAGE CO.'S warehouses, 111, 112, 113, and 114 Michigan-av., near Washington-st. Storage for all kinds of merchandise, household goods, pianos, etc. Safe, cheap, and convenient.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

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WANTED—A GOOD BOOKKEEPER. Salary $100 per month. Apply by letter only, stating references, to C. J. L. MEYERS & SONS' CO., North pier.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN OF THREE or four years' experience in the drug business, who wants to work, is sober, steady, industrious, and willing; state age, experience, and with whom served, reference, and salary expected. Address GEO. W. HOYT, Cheyenne, Wyo.

WANTED—ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPer in the grain commission business; must be good penman, accurate in figures, and come well recommended. Address X 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—2 JEWISH YOUNG MEN that understand the clothing business to go in the country. Apply tomorrow (Sunday) afternoon between 2 and 3 o'clock at 741 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK, A SINGLE man, good address, accustomed to store where drugs, paints, oils, and prescriptions are retailed; no one employed that uses stimulants or tobacco; man to go at once to Missouri River town. Apply at Palmer House Saturday from 9 to 10 a. m. sharp. H. M. GARLICHS.

WANTED—SMART, INTELLIGENT young man as assistant in office; must be good penman, and prefer young man acquainted with shorthand and wholesale jewelry business. X 70, Tribune.

WANTED—TELEGRAPH OPERATOR for two to three weeks from about Sept. 15; stenographer and typewriter preferred. Address, stating salary and qualifications, X 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EFFICIENT BOOKkeeper, shipping clerk, and office man; also traveling salesman. 177 South Clark-st., Room 1.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—GOOD SALESMAN TO GO to Milwaukee, Wis.; steady work and situation guaranteed. For further information apply to GEO. P. SEXTON, 118 North Clark-st.

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WANTED—A GOOD, RELIABLE OFfice-boy. Address in own handwriting X 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOY AS ASSISTANT cashier. Apply at Palmer House Barber-shop.

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WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—TWO first-class pantsmakers; steady work at $2 per pair to the right men. Apply to W. P. BOLLES, Bloomington, Ill.

WANTED—LITHOGRAPHIC TRANSferer; steady work to a first-class man. Room 4 Times Building.

WANTED—A JOB COMPOSITOR—MAX BEHREN, 94 and 96 Fifth-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WINDOW trimmer in clothing house. Inquire for three days at Harvey Bros., 84 and 86 State-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS OYSTER and order cook at the New Tivoli restaurant, 116 and 118 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—SIX (6) GOOD WOOD carvers immediately. JARRATT & BAIRD, Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED—AT ONCE—TWO FIRST-class metal showcase-makers; parties to correspond with us. 121 State-st., Rochester, N. Y. FARLEY & HOFMAN.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &c.

WANTED—COLORED MAN TO TAKE care of horses, drive, and do general work about place; only those who can furnish good references need apply. X 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN WHO has had experience in driving a furniture wagon. Only such need apply, with reference, to SPIEGEL & CO., 251 to 257 Wabash-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—CANVASSERS AND street salesmen to sell needle-package and other specialties that pay big; particulars free. C. M. LININGTON, 145 Wabash-av., Chicago.

WANTED—FOUR OR FIVE ENERgetic young men for city and country. Salary or commission. Call or address at once, W. C. JOHNSON, Room 32, 126 State-st., with Borland & Co.

WANTED—A WELL-EDUCATED, INtelligent youth desiring to secure a newspaper training from men who know their business may address Editor Daily Pioneer, Mandan, Dakota.

WANTED—A SOLICITOR FOR THE mantel trade. First-class man. Call from 4 to 6 o'clock p. m. Rob't Aitchison Co., 232 and 234 State.

WANTED—A MAN BETWEEN 20 AND 30 years old; salary $35 per month. Call at 59 State-st. at 9 o'clock Friday morning. E. B. ALLEN.

WANTED—6 WHITE WAITERS AT Clifton House. Apply at once.

WANTED—A FEW EXPERIENCED canvassers at 41 South Clark-st., Room 16.

WANTED—MEN EVERYWHERE making less than $22 a week should investigate our sensible way of making money without talking. Best paying business extant for inexperienced persons. MERRILL & CO., Room 2, 27 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—A NEAT, CAPABLE GERman girl for general housework in private family. References required. 3337 Indiana-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A GIRL to do housework in a family consisting of man and wife. Inquire at 2443 Prairie-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in small family. Call at 263 Ohio-st., third flat.

WANTED—IN EVANSTON—A GOOD Norwegian or German girl as cook in a family of eight; no washing; wages $4. Only those who want a steady place and with references need apply. Call today at 3 o'clock at 1634 Michigan-av.

WANTED—DINING-ROOM GIRL AT Clarendon House, North Clark-st., corner of Ontario-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; good pay; small family. Call at 751 North Wells-st., third flat.

WANTED—AT 123 PINE-ST., A FIRST-class cook; none without best of city references need apply.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL for second housework; must help to wash and iron. 485 La Salle-av.

NURSES.

WANTED—A GIRL TO TAKE CARE of baby, 16 to 18 years old. Call Friday morning at 1505 Michigan-av.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—COMPETENT, COLORED girl as cook and laundress; small family; good wages. Call at 51 East Van Buren-st., MRS. BALKAM'S office.

WANTED—GIRLS FOR ALL PARTS of city and country, with highest wages to good girls of all nationalities. Call at Room 10 Haverly's Theatre. Take elevator.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY BOOKkeeper and cashier. Address in own handwriting, stating experience and references, X 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY ASSISTant in a dental office; one living at home preferred. Address X 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—LADIES AND YOUNG men to know we furnish them with a new and pleasant work at their own homes, where they can easily make from $3 to $4 a day; the work can be done in spare time; no canvassing or peddling, and no stamp for reply. Address F. MILLARD & CO., Manufacturers, Boston, Mass., Box 5394.

WANTED—A GIRL OF 15 TO REMAIN evenings with a lady. Room 30 Clarendon Hotel.

WANTED—A GIRL TO CLERK AT tissue-paper counter. Apply to Dennison Manufacturing Company, 155 Dearborn-st.

BOOKS.

A $60.00 SET GUIZOT'S HISTORY OF France, 8 vols., half morocco, new, $35.00.
A $25.00 Martin's History of France, parts, $10.00.
A $40.00 set Scott's works, 24 vols., cloth, $10.00.
A $12.00 Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, new, 1883, $8.75.
A $1.50 Dickens—any of Dickens' works that all bookstores sell for $1.50 new, only 50c.
Chapin's, 159 Twenty-second-st. This is Chapin's Branch—main store cor. Madison and Dearborn-sts.

FOR SALE—ANTOMY PLATES—A fine set, 24 of them; all framed; should be in every doctor's office. Cost $24.00; only $10.00. Chapin's, corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.

SHEAHAN'S HISTORICAL ATLAS—Cost $40.00, only $15.00.
Harper's Pictorial History of the Rebellion, 2 vols. Cost $18.00—$10.00.
Harper's Magazines—a complete set from 1850 to 1883, 67 vols., with fine index, morocco, $150.00.
Atlases—Gray's and Mitchell's $5.00. Cram's one-half price.
Chapin's, corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.

PARTNERS WANTED.

BRAINS VS. MONEY—AN ABLE WRITer well known and accustomed to journalism of every character wants a bold, ambitious partner having or able to influence capital; principals only; real name; secrecy guaranteed. W 51, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,500 IN grain and commission; good investment. ARTHUR & WEINGARTNER, 116 East Randolph-st., Room 2.

PARTNER WANTED—WE HAVE A vacancy to be filled by a good business-man with $1,000 cash; old-established business; large profits; to the right man a good opening. Particulars on interview address X 84, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $10,000 to $15,000 capital, silent or active, in a very good paying manufacturing business; will stand the closest investigation; money wanted to enlarge factory. Address W 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $3,000 in large sawmill and stack-barrel hoop factory; location first-class. J. C. BRECKENRIDGE, Indianapolis, Ind.

$1,500—WANTED—AN ENERGETIC man as partner, with above amount, to go South, in first-class manufacturing business; for the right party a good opening; full particulars at interview. Address X 84, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

A—GRATE BARS—NO CLEANING OR clinking of fires with any kind of coal. Rocking Grate Bar Co., 45 Franklin-st.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTant bookkeeper; expert mathematician. Best city references. Address X 81, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man with some experience in office work; good penman. References. X 14, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man who is an experienced bookkeeper. Best city reference. X 80, Tribune office.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STRICTly temperate coachman in private family; first-class city references. X 26, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class coachman in private family; strictly temperate; will be generally useful. Best of references from last employer. X 75, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DRIVE A single or double truck by a man who is acquainted with the city and all depots, etc. Address X A, Tribune office.

SITUAUION WANTED—AS COACHman by a man who thoroughly understands his business; 5 years' experience. First-class references. Address X 7, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man as waiter in a private family. Best of references. Address for two days W 90, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class architectural draughtsman. Address X 2, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man as butler in a private family. Can give references if required. A first-class family. Please call at No. 183 Third-av. GEORGE JAMES.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL just arrived from Denmark to do second work and help with children; a good place more of an object than wages. Call at Larsen's Clothing Store, corner Lake and Lincoln-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NEAT second girl in a good private family. Best of references. Call at 123 Pine-st. for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO do second work or as nurse-girl. Apply at 4 Woodland-park Friday or Saturday.

DRESSMAKERS.

SITUATION WANTED—A DRESSMAKER would like a few engagements by day or week. Address X 1, Tribune office.

NURSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A REspectable girl as nurse. Call or address GIRL, Franciscan Convent, corner Market and Elm-sts.

LAUNDRESSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class laundress in a private family. 62 West Fourteenth-st.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDOW lady as housekeeper. Address X 69, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG woman, with child, as housekeeper or to do housework. Address X 70, Tribune office.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES needing good Scandinavian and German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RAPID and experienced lady stenographer and typewriter. Address W 78, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESlady in a millinery store for the fall season. Address X 66, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A REspectable young lady as first-class copyist, clerk, or cashier. Good references furnished. X 27, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG lady who is an experienced stenographer and typewriter operator. Best of references. X 13, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 YOUNG ladies as cashiers in restaurant; experienced. X 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A WELL-REcommended lady who is able to speak Swedish, Norwegian, Danish, German, and English wishes a place in a cloak or hair store. X 39, Tribune office.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

BUSINESS MEN AND OTHERS wanting bookkeepers, clerks, or help of any kind, can be supplied any moment at the Collegiate Employment Association, 175 South Clark-st. We give references from the best business houses and manufacturers in Chicago.

FINANCIAL.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 186 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. N. B.—All pledges of A. Goldsmid can be renewed or redeemed at the above number. Established 1870.

ANY AMOUNTS, $100 TO $1,500, loaned on furniture, pianos, and other chattels, without removal or publicity. 103 Washington-st., Rooms 19 and 21, over Preston & Kean's Bank.

AT LOWEST INTEREST, MONEY furnished for building and other real-estate loans. B. L. PEASE, 112 Dearborn-st.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURniture and pianos, without removal, at lowest rates; also on good securities. 95 Dearborn, Room 25.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN on watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM K. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 112 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON PIANOS and furniture without removal. 123 S. Clark-st., and 113 East Madison-st., Room 12.

FOR SALE—TWO NOTES, $500 EACH, drawing 8 per cent annually, secured on realty. Call at Room 7 Douglas House.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates on real estate. R. W. HYMAN JR. & Co., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 6 PER CENT ON city property. D. S. PLACE, 147 La Salle-st., basement.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD goods, with or without removal. FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 83 East Van Buren-st.

TO LOAN—AT 6 PER CENT, WITHout commission, sums of $4,000 and upward upon improved city property. LYMAN & JACKSON, 83 Portland Block.

WANTED—TO RAISE SOME MONEY on first-class commercial paper. Address X 6, Tribune office.

WE LOAN ON GOOD REAL ESTATE at lowest rates. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Room 34, 94 Washington-st.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL estate at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO BORROW—$1,800, ON improved property in suburbs of the city, value $3,800, for three years; will pay good commission. W 31, Tribune office.

$20 TO $700 LOANED ON FURNITURE and pianos without removal; lowest rates; no commission. GILBERT, 85 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

$250—$500, $1,000, $1,500, $2,000, $4,000, and other sums to loan on real estate at 6 and 7 per cent. B. E. DE YOUNG & CO., 85 Washington-st., basement. Building loans made.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SAMPLE-ROOM ON MADISON-ST.; long lease; elegant location; two entrances; only $1,500. See DOLAN, 146 Madison-st.

ELEVATOR FOR SALE—ON ST. P., M. & M. R. R., in Pelican Rapids, Ottertail Co., Minn.; 18,000-bu elevator, built last summer; engine and complete apparatus; buys only No. 1 hard patronage big. Price, $4,000. Positively a compelled sacrifice. Also a small residence. For particulars address L. W. GRAY, Box 187.

FOR SALE—A MERCANTILE AND banking business in a thriving town near Sioux City; the store does a business of between $40,000 and $50,000 per annum, and would be sold without the bank if party did not want both; satisfactory terms will be given responsible parties. For further information address the Journal, Sioux City, Ia.

FOR SALE—THE BEST STAND ON the South Side; fixtures and fine selected stock of groceries; good home and business; new top wagon, with a very desirable lease on store and a nice room; grocer same can be bought at a bargain. Apply to W. M. THATCHER, 75 and 77 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS STOCK of merchant-tailoring, clothing, gents' furnishing-goods, hats, and caps; well established; good location; city of 7,000 inhabitants; $12,000 stock; part cash or will buy building; a good bargain. GEO. A. CLARKE, real-estate agent, Mankato, Minn.

FOR SALE—A WELL-ESTABLISHED grocery store on West Lake-st.; receipts average nearly $100 per day; full stock, etc.; owner must quit city on account of sickness. Apply to F. C. VIERLING, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE AND LEASE of a first-class boarding-house of 16 rooms; on Wabash-av., near business centre; will take part cash. Apply to F. C. VIERLING, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—GROCERY STOCK—WE are doing the best business on Blue Island-av.; I am going into an entirely new business; this is the only cause of selling. O 27, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—LARGE SAWmill and stack-barrel hoop factory. J. C. BRECKENRIDGE, Indianapolis, Ind.

FOR SALE—$4,000—GROCERY STORE, fixtures, good trade, and location; South Side; bargain; owner to change business. X 34, Tribune.

I WANT TO BUY AN ESTABLISHED drug business; can pay cash. Address, with particulars, W 34, Tribune office.

PIERRE! PIERRE! PIERRE!—SPLENdid opening at Pierre, Dak., for man in provision trade. Apply at 138 La Salle-st., Room 8.

$550 BUYS LEASE AND FURNITURE of 11-room boarding-house in good location. Call at 65 Dearborn-st., Room 6.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

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